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SOUTHERN GERMANY

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American Money		English Money			French Money		German Money		Austrian Money	
Doll.	*Cts.*	*L.*	*S.*	*D.*	*Fr.*	*Cts.*	*M*	*Pf.*	*K.*	*h.*
—	1¼	—	—	⅝	—	6¼	—	5	—	6
—	2½	—	—	1¼	—	12½	—	10	—	12
—	5	—	—	2½	—	25	—	20	—	24
—	10	—	—	5	—	50	—	40	—	48
—	12½	—	—	6	—	62½	—	50	—	60
—	20	—	—	10	1	—	—	80	—	96
—	25	—	1	—	1	25	1	—	1	20
—	40	—	1	70	2	12½	1	70	2	—
—	50	—	2	—	2	50	2	—	2	40
—	75	—	3	—	3	75	3	—	3	50
1	—	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	4	80
1	25	—	5	—	6	25	5	—	6	—
1	50	—	6	—	7	50	6	—	7	—
1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—	8	20
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—	9	60
2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—	10	80
2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10	—	12	—
3	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—	14	40
4	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—	19	20
5	—	1	—	—	25	—	20	—	24	50
25	—	5	—	—	125	—	100	—	120	—
125	—	25	—	—	625	—	500	—	600	—

SOUTHERN GERMANY.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

With 22 Maps and 16 Plans

NINTH REVISED EDITION

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER.

LONDON: DULAU AND CO., 37 SOHO SQUARE, W.

1902

'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere,
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

PREFACE.

The HANDBOOK FOR SOUTHERN GERMANY, which is now issued for the ninth time, and corresponds with the twenty-seventh German edition, is designed to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to the best advantage, to render him as far as possible independent of the services of hotel-keepers, commissionnaires, and guides, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The Handbook has been compiled almost entirely from the personal observation of the Editor, and most of the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible information; but, as many of the data in the Handbook relate to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which in many instances have proved most useful, he gratefully acknowledges.

In the earlier issues of the Handbook, Southern Germany was combined in one volume with Austria, but since 1895 the two countries have appeared separately. In the present volume special attention has been devoted to the art-treasures of Munich and other large cities; and it is believed that the introductory article upon South German art, by the late *Professor Anton Springer*, will be welcome to many travellers. The Alpine tourist will find the mountainous districts more fully described in the Handbook to the Eastern Alps. For Baden, Alsace, Lorraine, and Rhenish Bavaria the traveller is referred to the Handbook to the Rhine.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, will, it is hoped, render material service to the traveller in planning his tour.

TIME TABLES. Information as to the departure of trains, steamboats, and diligences is seldom to be relied upon unless obtained from local sources. Full and accurate time-

tables are contained in the '*Reichs-Kursbuch*', published at Berlin, and in '*Hendschel's Telegraph*', published at Frankfort on the Main, both of which are issued monthly in summer.

DISTANCES by road are given approximately in English miles; but in the case of mountain-excursions they are expressed by the time in which they can be accomplished by average walkers. HEIGHTS are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre = 0,938 Parisian ft. = 0,971 Prussian ft.), and the POPULATIONS from data furnished by the most recent census.

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but others of a less pretending kind, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort and great saving of expenditure. Hotel-charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, are liable to frequent variation, and generally have a strong upward tendency; but these items, as stated in the Handbook either from the personal experience of the Editor or from data furnished by numerous correspondents, will at least afford the traveller an approximate idea of his expenditure. Those hotels which the Editor has reason to believe good of their class are distinguished by an asterisk, but he does not doubt that equal excellence may often be found in hotels that are unstarred and even unmentioned.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money.

Language. A slight acquaintance with German is very desirable for travellers who purpose exploring the more remote districts of Southern Germany. Those who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. But those who are entirely ignorant of the language must be prepared frequently to submit to the extortions practised by commissionnaires, waiters, cab-drivers, etc., which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

Money. The German mark (*M*), which is nearly equivalent to the English shilling, is divided into 100 pfennigs. Banknotes of 5, 20, and 50 *M* are issued by the German Imperial Bank (*'Deutsche Reichsbank'*), and others of 100, 500, and 1000 *M* by the Imperial Bank and by twelve other banks which possess the privilege. The current gold coins are pieces of 10 and of 20 marks, the intrinsic value of which is slightly lower than that of the English half-sovereign and sovereign (1 *l.* being worth about 20 *M* 43 pf.). The paper currency is of the same value as the precious metals. The silver coins are pieces of 5, 3 (the old thaler or dollar), 2, 1, $^1/_2$ (50 pf.), and $^1/_5$ mark (20 pf.). In nickel there are coins of 10 and 5 pfennigs (groschen and halfgroschen), and in copper there are pieces of 2 and 1 pfennig. — In Austria the monetary unit is the *Krone (K.)* = 100 *Heller (h.)*; comp. the Money Table before the title-page.

English sovereigns and banknotes may be exchanged at all the principal towns in Germany, and Napoleons are also favourably received (20 fr. = 16*s.* = 16 *M* 20 pf., and often a few pfennigs more). Those who travel with large sums should carry them in the form of circular notes (issued by the chief British and American banks), rather than in banknotes or gold, as the value of circular notes, if lost or stolen, is recoverable.

The expense of a tour in Southern Germany depends, of course, on a great variety of circumstances. It may, however, be stated generally that travelling in this region is less expensive than in most other European countries. The modest pedestrian, who knows something of the language, and avoids the beaten track of ordinary tourists as much as possible, may succeed in limiting his expenditure to 8-10*s.* per diem. Those, on the other hand, who prefer driving to walking, frequent hotels of the

highest class, and employ guides, commissionnaires, etc., must be prepared to expend 25-30*s.* daily.

II. Passports and Custom Houses.

Passports are now unnecessary in Germany, as in most of the other countries of Europe, but they are frequently serviceable in proving the identity of the traveller, procuring admission to collections, and obtaining delivery of registered letters. The following are the principal passport-agents in London: Buss, 440 West Strand; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street; C. Smith & Son, 63 Charing Cross; and the usual tourist-agents (Cook, Gaze, etc.); charge 2*s.*; agent's fee 1*s.* 6*d.*

Custom House formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier.

III. Conveyances.

Railway Travelling in Germany is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortable. The second-class carriages, furnished with spring-seats, are sometimes as good as those of the first class in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, are comparatively little used, but are recommended to the lover of fresh air, as he will be more likely to secure a seat next to the window. The third-class travelling community is generally quiet and respectable, but the carriages are generally very poor. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, unprovided with seats. Smoking is allowed in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nichtraucher' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes in S. Germany are $1^3/_5 d.$, $1^1/_5 d.$, and $^4/_5 d.$ per Engl. M. respectively. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and as the railways are generally well organised and under the immediate supervision of government, accidents are very rare. On many lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand. Over-weight is charged for at moderate rates. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it. This being done, the traveller need not look after his luggage till he arrives at his final destination, where it will be kept in safe custody, generally gratis for the first day or two, until he presents his ticket. When a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller is strongly recommended to take his luggage with him, and to superintend the custom-house examination in person. If luggage be sent across a frontier by goods-train or diligence, the keys must be sent along with it, as otherwise it will be detained at the custom-house; but the pecuniary saving effected by such a course is far outweighed by the risk of vexatious delays, pilferage, and damage, for which it is difficult or impossible to obtain redress.

The enormous weight of the trunks used by some travellers not unfrequently inflicts serious injury on the hotel and railway porters who have to handle them. Travellers are therefore urged to place their heavy articles in the smaller packages and thus minimize the evil as far as possible.

DILIGENCES generally carry three passengers only, two in the *intérieur*, and one in the *coupé*. As the latter alone affords a tolerable survey of the scenery, it should if possible be secured in good time. In much-frequented districts it is frequently engaged several days beforehand. The guards, who are often retired non-commissioned officers, are generally well-informed and obliging. The usual amount of luggage carried free by the diligence does not exceed 20-30 lbs., over-weight being charged for by tariff. Passengers are required to book their luggage two hours before the time of starting, and sometimes even on the previous evening; but these rules are seldom rigidly enforced. An 'extra-post' conveyance for one or more persons may generally be obtained on application at the post-offices. The average tariff is 50 pf. (6*d.*) per mile for 1-2, and 1 ℳ (1*s.*) per mile for 3-4 persons. Private conveyances may be hired at the rate of 10-15 ℳ for a one-horse, 12-25 ℳ for a two-horse carriage per diem.

IV. Excursions on Foot.

The pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers, and to him alone the beautiful scenery of some of the more remote districts is accessible. For a short tour a couple of flannel shirts, a pair of worsted stockings, slippers, the articles of the toilette, a light waterproof, and a stout umbrella will generally be found a sufficient equipment. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. A more extensive reserve of clothing should not exceed the limits of a small portmanteau, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

Southern Germany comprises many attractive and picturesque districts, such as the Swabian Alb (R. 11), the Fichtel-Gebirge (R. 18), Franconian Switzerland (R. 19), and the Bavarian Forest (R. 43). The student of art is strongly recommended to visit Munich, Nuremberg, and Stuttgart. By consulting the Handbook the traveller will discover many other interesting places, whether the object of his tour be amusement or instruction.

V. Hotels.

Little variation occurs in the accommodation and charges of first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany; but it frequently happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior the traveller finds as much real comfort as in the modern establishments, while the charges are lower. The best houses of both descriptions are therefore enumerated.

Where the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for, his account every two or three days, in order that errors may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable. A waiter's arithmetic is faulty, and his mistakes are seldom in favour of the traveller. It is also objectionable to delay paying one's bill till the last moment, when errors or wilful impositions must be submitted to for want of time to investigate them. Those who intend starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

Pedestrians and travellers of moderate requirements will find the country inns in Southern Germany very reasonable, 5-6*s.* a day being generally sufficient to include every item.

Hotel-keepers who wish to commend their houses to British and American travellers are reminded of the desirability of providing the bedrooms with *large* basins, foot-baths, plenty of water, and an adequate supply of towels. Great care should be taken to ensure that the sanitary arrangements are in proper order, including a strong flush of water and proper toilette-paper; and no house that is deficient in this respect can rank as first-class or receive a star of commendation, whatever may be its excellencies in other departments.

The word *Pension* is used in the Handbook as including board, lodging, and attendance.

English travellers often give trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and they are apt to become involved in disputes owing to their ignorance of the language. They should therefore endeavour to acquire enough of the language to render them intelligible to the servants, and should try to conform as far as possible to the habits of the country. For this purpose *Baedeker*'s 'Conversation Dictionary' (in four languages; 3 *M*) and 'Traveller's Manual of Conversation' (3 *M*) will be found useful.

Valets-de-place generally charge 2-3 *M* for half-a-day, and $3^1/_2$-5 *M* for a whole day.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room; also Route.	omn. = omnibus.
B. = Breakfast.	N. = North, northern, etc.
D. = Dinner.	S. = South, etc.
A. = Attendance.	E. = East, etc.
L. = Light.	W. = West, etc.
pens. = pension.	c., ca. = circa, about.
Rfmts. = refreshments.	*M* = mark.
M. = English mile.	pf. = pfennig.
R., L. = right, left.	*K.* = krone.
ft. = English foot.	*h.* = heller.

Objects of special interest, and hotels which are believed worthy of special commendation are denoted by asterisks.

The number prefixed to the name of a place on a railway or high-road indicates its distance in English miles from the starting-point of the route or sub-route. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The letter *d*, with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death.

South German Art.

A Historical Sketch by *Professor Anton Springer.*

It is neither the function nor the intention of the following sketch to divert the traveller's attention from the beauties of nature and to direct it instead to the study of art. But the great cities of Southern Germany, whether they be the express object of the traveller's journey or his temporary resting-places on his way elsewhere, cannot fail of themselves to inspire him with some interest in the art both of the present and of the past; while at numerous other points his glance is arrested and his attention excited by ancient or modern monuments of art. Interest in such things has widened aud deepened to a surprizing extent within recent times. A few decades ago old-fashioned German furniture was ignored, and German buildings of the 16th and 17th centuries were for the most part passed with a contemptuous shrug. Now the 'German Renaissance' is a theme of admiration and an object for eager imitation. *Then* only a few mediæval cathedrals received the meed of general admiration or passed muster as true works of artistic genius, while the overwhelming majority of mediæval works remained unknown and unregarded. *Now* hardly anyone is either wholly indifferent to or wholly ignorant of the development of art in the middle ages. The cultivation of the historic sense has largely affected the æsthetic attitude in this direction, swelling the aggregate of artistic interest and bringing the more remote periods within the limits of intelligent comprehension. It is the object of the following lines to support and extend this historic sense.

The civilization and art of Southern Germany reach back to a very early period; they antedate by a thousand years the entrance of the North German lands into the light of authentic history. Numerous excavations have yielded traces of an early intercourse with Italy, carried on to some extent before the Christian era; and not less numerous traces have been found of the Roman settlements that were established along the great trade-routes and waterways, though these Roman discoveries are far inferior both in extent and importance to those in the valley of the Moselle and elsewhere on the left bank of the Rhine. The Roman remains at Trèves appeal to the imagination of the ordinary traveller, while the Roman remains in Noricum and Rhætia arrest the attention of the archæologist only. Christianity early made its way into Southern Germany (St. Severinus; 5th cent.), and Frank and Irish missionaries reaped a rich harvest. Convent after convent was founded; and there is probably no other district where monastic establishments were so thickly

planted about the close of the 10th cent., as the banks of the Danube, at the foot of the Alps. Most of these preserved their celebrity and their wealth almost down to the nineteenth century, though their importance as art-monuments has in many instances disappeared with the substitution of new buildings for old ones. No considerable art-monuments have come down to us even from the Carlovingian period, which saw the beginning of Ratisbon's importance, except in the domains of the goldsmith's craft and miniature-painting. The Reiche Capelle at Munich contains the finest specimens of the former, the libraries at Munich and Vienna of the latter.

The unbroken chain of artistic activity begins for us about the 10th century. The art-style which prevailed from the 10th to the 13th cent. is generally known as the ROMANESQUE. Its characteristics find their most distinct expression in ecclesiastical architecture. The plan of the Romanesque church was suggested by the Roman basilica of early-Christian times, the essence of which consisted in an oblong hall, divided into three aisles by two rows of columns. At one end of the basilica was a semicircular vaulted recess, known as the Apsis; at the other end was a fore-court (Atrium), enclosed by a portico. Occasionally a transept was interposed between the three-aisled nave and the apse, and thus the whole building gradually assumed the clearly marked form of a cross. In the course of centuries and in different countries this early-Christian nucleus underwent numerous modifications, some due to the use of new building materials, some to peculiarities of national customs, but most to the at first slowly growing improvement in technical skill. It is apparent from the earliest Romanesque edifices, that their builders had difficulty in rising to the demands of their task, and that they had but scanty notions of measure and proportion. Romanesque architecture did not attain an artistic perfection until the 12th century.

It is not difficult to identify a Romanesque building and at the same time to decide with some certainty whether it belongs to the earlier or later period (*i.e.* 11th or 12th cent.). The characteristic forms of the Romanesque style are everywhere essentially the same. The round arch is used to unite the interior pillars or columns, to finish off windows and portals, and to form a continuous frieze on the exterior wall; the columns have either cubical capitals or foliage-capitals modelled on the antique; the ornamentation is predominantly either in the geometric style (lozenges; zigzags; checker-work) or of conventionalized foliage. In the earlier churches vaulting is used only for the crypt, the burial vaults, and the apse, while the nave has a flat roof; but by the 12th cent. we find the vault-principle triumphant, while the supporting pillars are also more richly articulated. At the foot of the columns appears the base-ornament, uniting the plinth with the torus of the base.

Though it is thus easy to recognize the general Romanesque character of a building, there are no sufficiently distinctive peculi-

arities to differentiate the style prevailing in Southern Germany from that prevailing elsewhere. Even when we confine ourselves to narrower limits and enquire whether the Romanesque buildings in Southern Germany could be classified into Alemannic, Swabian, Bavarian, and Austrian groups, we arrive at no satisfactory result. All that we can say is that columns are frequently used to support the upper walls (this form being known as the columnar basilica) and that there is a frequent tendency towards a richly decorative, and even fantastic arrangement of the interior fittings. No traveller in the neighbourhood of the Lake of Constance should omit to visit the three churches on the island of *Reichenau* (p. 67); that at Oberzell, a small columnar basilica, dates back to the 10th cent.; while the larger church at Mittelzell is probably one of the oldest pillar-basilicas in the district. The church of the former Benedictine abbey of *Alpirsbach* (p. 46) in the Kinzig-Thal, founded in the 11th cent., surprizes us by its stately proportions and the perspicuous development of the ground-plan; while another Swabian church, at *Maulbronn* (p. 16), is an excellent specimen of a large, mediæval conventual edifice. *Ratisbon* (p. 138) is rich in Romanesque buildings, including the Cathedral, the Obermünster, the Schotten-Kirche, and the church of St. Emmeram. Several of these have been sadly disfigured by later decorations; and, indeed, the true Romanesque nucleus of many churches can only with difficulty be disentangled from later alterations. The meaning of the chaotic plastic embellishments on the portal of the Schotten-Kirche will probably excite the curiosity of the ordinary traveller even less than the sculptures in the spacious crypt of *Freising Cathedral* (p. 157), which are, at any rate, decorative in their general effect.

The churches above mentioned, some of which lie quite off the main lines of communication, appeal on the whole mainly to the professional archæologist or architect. There is, however, at least one Romanesque church in Southern Germany which will excite the warm admiration of the tourist and yield him unqualified delight — *viz.* the *Cathedral of Bamberg* (p. 91). The plan of this church includes a nave and aisles, an elevated choir at each end with a crypt below, and a transept between the W. choir and the nave. In comparison with other buildings in the same style it takes a preëminent place by its imposing dimensions, by its spacious, airy, and harmonious proportions, by the elaborate ornamentation of its portals (Fürstenthor), and by the number and variety of its towers. The occurrence of the pointed arch must not mislead the visitor into the error of taking it as a sign of the admixture of Gothic elements. The Gothic style is not characterized by the pointed arch, which was also used in earlier times, but by its system of buttresses to counteract the thrust of the vaulting, by its abundant use of articulation, and by the rich ornamentation applied to wall-surfaces and other non-constructive portions of the building.

The early-Gothic period is but scantily represented in Southern Germany, and it is not till the second half of the 13th century that the GOTHIC STYLE appears here in a developed and victorious form, while the building activity of the two following centuries brought it to a pitch of great perfection. The number of Gothic edifices on South German soil is very large, and the variety they show is very remarkable. An imposing series of cathedrals, accompanied by at least as many parochial city-churches and conventual churches, extends all the way from Alsace to the borders of Hungary. The *Cathedral of Freiburg* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*) may be coupled with Strassburg Cathedral, as among the finest structures of its class, if not in unity of style, yet by the completeness of its execution and by its imposing tower and airy pyramid of perforated masonry. With the exception of Prague Cathedral, the choir of which shows the influence of French models, the South German cathedrals testify to considerable independence on the part of their architects. The French masters were probably not unknown to these, but they did not allow themselves to be dominated by foreign ideas. The *Cathedral of Ratisbon* (p. 139), begun in 1275 and completed after a long interval in our own days, shows neither the marked development of the transept nor the rich elaboration of the choir which were customary in the cathedrals of Western Europe. The transept does not project beyond the aisles, and the nave and aisles each end in a separate apse instead of the aisles extending in the form of an ambulatory round the choir. Another peculiarity in German cathedrals is that the nave and aisles are occasionally of the same height — a peculiarity found nowhere else in cathedral-architecture, the beginning and early development of which must be attributed to the architects of Northern France. Thus the choir of the *Cathedral of St. Stephen*, at Vienna, a work of the 14th century, has its nave and aisles of the same height, while the main nave of the church, of a little later date, is but slightly higher than the aisles and is united under the same roof with them. The *Minster of Ulm* (p. 38) is only a parish-church, and thus lacks the extensive choir necessary for the numerous clergy of a cathedral, while it has only one tower on the façade; the ambition of the citizens, however, made it one of the largest and loftiest Gothic churches in Germany, and it ranks worthily with the cathedrals of Freiburg, Ratisbon, and Vienna. The interior originally consisted of a nave and two aisles, all of equal breadth; but at a later period the latter were subdivided by rows of slender round pillars.

The number of the notable Gothic churches in Southern Germany is by no means exhausted by the foregoing list of cathedrals and minsters. The towns of Swabia were marked by great zeal and activity in building during the later middle ages. In the Liebfrauen-Kirche *Esslingen* (p. 35) possesses a masterpiece, which, though of small dimensions, is rich in ornamentation of every kind, culminat-

ing in the graceful open-work tower. Similar small towers of open-work are found at *Bebenhausen*, near Tübingen, at *Thann*, in Alsace, and at *Maria-Strassengel*, in Styria. Among the other fine Gothic churches of Swabia are the minster of *Ueberlingen*, on the Lake of Constance (p. 70), the church of *Gmünd* (p. 32), the chief church of *Nördlingen* (p. 130), the church of St. George at *Dinkelsbühl* (p. 130), and the abbey-church of *Tübingen* (p. 43). The churches of *Nuremberg* (p. 113) form a well-known group. It is true that neither St. Sebaldus nor St. Lawrence has been finished on a uniform plan, choir and nave in each case showing different styles of architecture; but the impression produced by the choir and richly decorated bridal door of St. Sebaldus and by the façade of St. Lawrence is a very striking one. The small importance attached to tradition even in the 14th century is illustrated by the way in which the façade of the *Frauen-Kirche* (p. 118) differs from earlier ecclesiastical fronts. In Bavaria our attention and interest are mainly excited by a few huge brick edifices, like the Frauen-Kirche at *Munich* (p. 215) and St. Martin's Church at *Landshut* (p. 156), which served as the model of a whole series of churches. The Gothic style was also sedulously cultivated in *Bohemia* from the time of Charles IV. onwards. In Prague there are the Cathedral, the Teynkirche, and the Synagogue, while the bold vaulting of the Karlshof Church also excites the interest of the architect; and there are other handsome edifices, some of which recall the earlier cathedral-style, in such provincial towns as Kolin, Kuttenberg, Pilsen, and Eger.

Towards Italy the limits of the spread of the Gothic style is marked by the parish-church of *Botzen*, towards the East by the church of St. Elizabeth at *Kaschau*. Few of the parochial and monastic churches of the towns are remarkable for their structural forms, which are generally of great simplicity, while the original kernel is often wholly lost amid alterations and additions. The richness and artistic merit of the decoration of their individual parts is, however, perhaps all the more striking on this account. The architect is thrown into the shade by the sculptor and the stone-carver. The mouldings on the walls, the tracery of the windows, the details of the buttresses, and the carvings of the doorways are all executed with the most admirable care and in the richest and most delicate manner, while the interior of the church is filled with works of art in metal, stone, and wood.

SCULPTURE and PAINTING both find a favourable soil in Southern Germany in the 15th century. The former, in particular, is indebted for its solid foundation and its admirable command of technical skill to its diligent practitioners of the Gothic period. It thus does not break abruptly with tradition, but gradually fits the new realistic features into the frame-work of the old forms. For centuries the tasks of the sculptor remain the same; he has to chisel tombstones of stone, to carve altars in wood, to cast fonts in metal. The ap-

plication of metal to monumental works is of comparatively late introduction; hence in this sphere the deviation from the mediæval style is most striking, while in works of marble, stone, and wood suggestions of Gothic art may be traced even in the 16th century. Sculptures in stone and wood continue to be decidedly the most popular branches of art. Wood-carving was diligently practised from the earliest times in such Alpine districts as Ammergau, while the wood-carvers of the great towns of Southern Germany also found ample employment in the preparation of large altars, choir-stalls, and the like. The sculptures on the altars were usually painted. This polychrome decoration was rendered necessary, partly by the nature of the material, which possessed no rich colouring of its own, and partly by the immediate neighbourhood of the pictures, which were generally added as wings to the carved centre of the altar. Altars of this kind may be studied either in museums (Bavarian National Museum at Munich, Germanic Museum at Nuremberg), or in their original positions at *Rothenburg*, *Blaubeuren*, *Gmünd*, *St. Wolfgang*, and many other places. A few of their artists are still known by name. The two most important are *Jörg Syrlin*, first heard of in 1458 and the creator of the choir-stalls of the Minster of Ulm, and *Veit Stoss* of Cracow (? 1438-1532), who is known to us by his works in Nuremberg, produced almost wholly towards the close of a long life. *Ulm* and *Nuremberg*, and next to them *Augsburg*, are the chief centres of South German art in the 15th and 16th centuries. But this by no means implies that the other free towns of the empire neglected the pursuit of art. On the contrary, local research is constantly adding new names to the artistic roll of honour. It is, however, only in the three towns named that we find anything like schools of art or an artistic activity of more than local interest. The chief painter at Ulm was *Bartholomäus Zeitblom*, the son-in-law of the venerable Hans Schühlein. He flourished in 1484-1517, and his works, which may be seen in the galleries of Stuttgart and Augsburg and the Pinakothek of Munich, are distinguished by the clearness and vigour of their colouring, though the drawing is hard and the types of his heads unpleasing and deficient in variety. Of his pictures, as of early-German paintings in general, it may be asserted that the colouring is their strongest point, even though lacking in a delicate graduation of tone. They also succeed better with individual figures and quiet groups than with dramatic situations, the representation of which often led to exaggerated effects and the admixture of coarsely realistic traits.

The Augsburg school is best represented by *Hans Burgkmair* (1473-1531), a master gifted with a fine sense for landscape beauty, and by *Holbein the Elder* (1460-1524). The latter in especial, now that a number of works formerly ascribed to his son have been accredited to him, ranks among the most interesting of early-German painters. His professional activity may be traced from the last decade

of the 15th century onwards. For a considerable time his personal gifts do not help him to transcend the limits of the prevailing style. Even his Madonnas and women are lacking in charm; in emotional scenes, such as the Passion, a tendency to the coarse and common is apparent. [This early manner of the painter is best studied at the Augsburg gallery.] It was not till towards the end of his career — and so far we have not material enough to trace the intermediate development — that the elder Holbein produced in the Altar of St. Sebastian (Munich Pinakothek) a work that placed him far above all his contemporaries. He has learned to use the new graces borrowed from Italy, he endues his women's heads with elegance and charm, he models the nude with surprizing accuracy, he exhibits a vigorous realism restrained within due bounds. With the completion of this work in 1516 he disappears from the scene; and the only later information that we possess about him is the news of his death in Alsace some time before 1526. The works of his son *Hans Holbein the Younger* (1497-1543) cannot be effectively studied except at Bâle, to which he migrated at an early age, and in England, where he spent the latter part of his life. The South German galleries, however, contain a few fine examples of his talent. Thus, at Darmstadt is the Madonna of Burgomaster Meyer, the original of the celebrated picture at Dresden; and in the Pinakothek of Munich are two fine portraits.

The picture presented by the old, art-loving city of *Nuremberg* is one that takes by storm the fancy of all. Poets and romance-writers have celebrated the life and activity of the town in trade and industry, science and art, and the spirit of its people, easily moved to love or hate; and they, perhaps, exaggerated its importance as the *beau ideal* of a mediæval city. As a matter of fact its artistic activity began at the close of the mediæval period, and it was in the 16th century that it reached its zenith. The Nuremberg artists are known far and wide. The names of Michael Wohlgemuth, Veit Stoss, Adam Krafft, and Peter Vischer are authoritative even with those who know nothing more of early-German art. *Wohlgemuth* (1434-1519) generally passes as the type of the respectable and conscientious painter, who practises his art with honest simplicity. Later researches have, however, somewhat modified this view and credited him with a more important personality; but this revised judgment applies to him rather in his capacity as engraver than as painter. *Adam Krafft*, the stone-cutter (ca. 1450-1507), also stands to some extent on the footing of the handicraftsman and follows the tracks of the old tradition. His religious representations (such as the Schreyer Tomb on the outside of St. Sebald's, and the Seven Stations on the way to the Cemetery of St. John) show the regular 15th century mixture of pictorial and plastic elements in the composition, and the usual realistic hardness in the individual figures and in the drapery. A few of the heads only (such as those of the Dead Christ and of the Virgin in the relief of the Seventh Station) are permeated by a finer,

personal feeling. He shows himself at his highest degree of freedom from the traditional limitations in the fresh and true relief of the Stadtwage (p. 121) and in the three small and lifelike statuettes that adorn the large late-Gothic ciborium in the church of St. Lawrence. Krafft's works are superior to most of the productions of the other Nuremberg sculptors and their congeners, even to those of the diligent *Tilman Riemenschneider* (d. 1531) of Würzburg, whose masterpiece is in Bamberg Cathedral (p. 92). The nameless sculptor of the wooden figure of the Praying Virgin (now in the Germanic Museum, p. 126), of whom we know no other work, is, however, superior to Krafft and to all contemporary sculptors. Krafft's art may be thoroughly studied in his native city; and Nuremberg also possesses at least the masterpiece of *Peter Vischer* (1455-1529), the celebrated bronze-founder (St. Sebald's Monument). The architectural frame-work enshrining the silver coffin of the saint still shows traces of the conflict between Gothic and Renaissance forms. The small figures of children, Prophets, and Apostles, on the other hand, are creations of a free play of fancy, aiming not merely at truth to nature but also at grace and charm or at dignified and measured seriousness. Peter Vischer was afterwards joined in his foundry by his sons; but Nuremberg does not afford adequate examples of his later development or of the ever stronger infusion of the Italian Renaissance in the native style. The Little Goose Man of *Pancratz Labenwolf* (1492-1563) is an almost solitary instance of the continued lifelike conception of nature coupled with freshness and naïveté. A visit to Nuremberg is still less satisfactory for a full appreciation of *Albrecht Dürer* (1471-1528), the greatest of German painters, though the imagination cannot but be pleasantly stimulated by lingering on the spot where he lived and worked. In order to form an adequate judgment of this many-sided master, remarkable alike for the profundity and the richness of his artistic conceptions, we must study not only his wood-cuts and engravings, but also his drawings. The best collection of these last is found in the Albertina at Vienna, a visit to which will intensely interest the serious student of art. The drawings also afford the only means of uninterruptedly tracing Dürer's artistic evolution from his early boyish efforts to the products of his closing years. This cannot be said of his paintings, which are distributed very unequally among the different periods of his life. It is really only twice in his career that his activity in painting is so great as to form the main ground of our judgment of him; the first of these periods was during and immediately after his visit to Venice (1505-09), the second was at the end of his life. From the Venetians he borrowed certain details of composition and learned the secret of his clear, warm, vigorous, and harmonious colouring; in the evening of his days he reached a complete plastic command of the pithy power of characterization visible in all his figures. The South German galleries still contain the most important

products of his art. Munich possesses the Paumgärtner Altar, one of his earliest pictures; the portrait of himself, unfortunately retouched, and probably painted somewhat later than the date (1500) on the work itself; and, finally, his masterpiece, the double-panels known as the Four Temperaments (p. 187), with the heads of SS. Peter and John, SS. Paul and Mark. In this work he has, in allusion to the religious disorders of his environment, created four permanent types of Christian character, the corner-stones of the Reform movement; he has given pure and lifelike artistic form to the test and the defence of truth. Of the numerous Dürer treasures once preserved in Nuremberg scarcely one remains. The portrait of Hieronymus Holzschuher (1526), the most perfect portrait we possess from Dürer's hand, formerly in the Germanic Museum, is now at Berlin.

The South German galleries afford abundant opportunity for a study of the painters, who were grouped round Dürer and to some extent influenced by him, such as *Hans Schäuffelein* (d. 1540), *Sebald Beham* (ca. 1450), *Barthel Beham* (d. 1540), *Alb. Altdorfer* (d. 1538), *Hans Baldung Grien* (d. 1545), and *Christoph Amberger* (d. 1562). Numerous specimens of these masters will be found in the Munich Pinakothek and in the galleries of Augsburg, Donaueschingen, and Sigmaringen. Those who have not the leisure or the inclination to study their religious and historical pictures should at least spare a glance for their efforts in portraiture. In this field these masters show to the best advantage their fresh and vigorous observation of nature, unhampered by the prevalent custom of obscuring the main subject by a multiplicity of detail, or by the attempt to create ideal forms without the requisite powers.

A revolution in artistic tendencies is already obvious among the masters last named. The traditional style no longer sufficed. The knowledge of Italian art, fostered by the custom, which grew up towards the end of the 15th century, of the visiting of Italy by northern artists, broke through the old barriers and encouraged the imitation of the new models. This Italian influence, however, did not bring any very desirable fruit to maturity. The German masters, like those of the Netherlands, remained essentially Northerners; they studied Italian art but could not assimilate the Italian nature. Though the Italian painters did homage to the ideal in their works, they never disguised their nationality. Even their most idealized creations reveal a direct life which smacks of the soil and the atmosphere. Foreigners could not inspire their paintings with this national trait, and thus, in spite of their personal talents, never advanced beyond the out-works of the Italian style. The race of artists that flourished in the second half of the 16th century stamped the Italian manner still more strongly on their works, aided and abetted in this by the gradual change in the patronage of art. While the earlier form of art was most at home in middle-class circles, various princely patrons of art, such as the Emp. Rudolph II. and the

Dukes of Bavaria, now step into the foreground. Wood-cuts still remained popular and were widely circulated in the homes of the people; engravings were chiefly sought as patterns for the metal-worker and other artistic handicraftsmen; but painting now solicited the favour of the art-loving courts. In these Italian art, like Italian culture generally, was strongly in the ascendant. Italian artists and Italian works of art began to migrate across the Alps; and thus the native artists, already attracted by the forms of the Renaissance, received a new inducement to perfect themselves in the schools of Rome, Florence, and Venice. It would be unjust to eliminate entirely from the lists of northern artists the names of the Dutch and German masters who followed this course (such as *Bartholomäus Spranger*, *Georg Hufnagel*, *Christoph Schwarz*, *Johann van Aken*, and *Johann Rottenhammer*); and some of them have produced works of considerable value, especially as regards technical qualities. But it remains true that, however great may be our desire to make 'historical rescues' by emphasizing their merits, it certainly has not yet gone far enough to induce us to profess unqualified pleasure in the works of these mannerists. Those who take an interest in the subject will find innumerable examples of their art in Vienna and in other Austrian galleries.

The corresponding movement in architecture and the decorative arts has, on the other hand, become of late astonishingly popular. For the last quarter-of-a-century the GERMAN RENAISSANCE has obtained almost universal favour and plays a most important rôle in the national art. Even the layman now shows lively interest in the once unregarded and despised buildings of the German Renaissance, and considers a visitation of them a worthy object for a tour. The name German Renaissance of itself indicates the double root from which the style springs. The German Renaissance could not have come into being without a knowledge of the architecture, which became predominant in Italy through the revived interest in the antique in the 15th century. It borrowed from it the columnar orders, the pilasters, the varieties of cornice, innumerable ornamental motives, and many other details. It seldom, however, sank to a slavish imitation of its Italian models, but remained faithful in many points to its native traditions and tried to combine these harmoniously with the new forms. It is true that the Gothic tracery, mullions, mouldings, and geometrical patterns had to be given up, and that the pointed arch lost its importance. In the constructive parts, however, in the articulation and ground-plan old usages still generally held their ground. The genesis of the German Renaissance is also the best explanation of it. Even in the early years of the 16th century the German painters and engravers had begun to use the graceful schemes of foliage and branches that were characteristic of the Renaissance ornamentation of Italy; and a knowledge of the different orders of architecture, the rules of which were sought in

Vitruvius, also quickly penetrated to the N. side of the Alps. The masters of decorative sculpture were the next to adapt themselves to the new Italian style, which we meet on tombstones, screens, fountains, and works in wood and metal. Its latest conquest was in the sphere of architecture, where it at first appears only in the ornamental parts such as doors, windows, and the articulation of wall-surfaces. If the builder wished the work to be erected in a pure Italian style, he had to send for an Italian architect; and many Italians crossed the Alps and made plans, which they left to be executed by native workmen. The traces of this intercourse are distinctly recognizable in the German buildings. It was in the sphere of the handicraftsman that the new movement and the artistic advance found their greatest strength; no wonder that the forms here created attained a universal application and were adopted also by architecture and the monumental arts. As a matter of fact we meet numerous suggestions of metal-work in architectural ornamentation. The lower parts of the shafts of columns appear as if adorned with mountings of metal; in other cases hammered iron-work is imitated or the stone is treated as if it were a soft and elastic material. The lofty gable is a distinct reminiscence of the mediæval house, while the Italian Renaissance is practically destitute of roof-structures; the richly decorated balcony or oriel is also a northern peculiarity. The manner in which the German Renaissance came into existence explains the want of a uniform type or a normal style. It assumes a different character in each different district. The Renaissance in Northern Germany, so brilliantly developed in timber and brick architecture, differs widely from the Renaissance in Southern Germany, where the greater proximity of Italy exercised a stronger influence. This is especially marked in such imposing ecclesiastical edifices as *St. Michael's* in *Munich* (p. 216). These buildings, erected under the influence of the order of the Jesuits, bear the stamp impressed by the Jesuits on their buildings in all countries. But the secular buildings also show the influence of the neighbourhood of Italy and of the Italian culture predominant in courts and in aristocratic circles generally. Some buildings are German only through the soil on which they stand, while in style they belong exclusively to the Italian Renaissance; of this number are the so-called Belvedere of Emperor Ferdinand I. at *Prague* and the Fugger Bath Rooms at *Augsburg* (p. 135).

The preference for the Italian style is revealed more strongly in the châteaux of the noblesse than in the private buildings of the towns, the free towns of the empire clinging especially to the older traditions. Southern Germany contains a stately series of châteaux, which, in giving up the character of castles and assuming that of palaces, illustrate in the most signal manner the difference between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. At the head of these stands the *Otto-Heinrichs-Bau* at *Heidelberg*, the gem of German castle-architecture, which is remarkable for its harmonious propor-

tions and architectonic articulation and still more for its rich and well thought-out plastic decoration. When the *Friedrichsbau* was taken in hand a few generations later (1601), the native workmen had already become entirely accustomed to the new style. The ornamentation of the younger building shows clear traces of its Germanic origin. Few of the other princely châteaux can at all compare with that of Heidelberg. The *Schloss of Tübingen* (p. 44) still suggests the old style of castle-building, while the fresh and somewhat coarse strength of the Renaissance is most strikingly illustrated in the portals. In the *Old Palace of Stuttgart* (p. 4), the most attractive part is the inner court, with its arcades; but our fancy must lend the colours for a picture of the fitting-up of the now somewhat neglected state-rooms. The constantly increasing power of the Bavarian dukes is mirrored in the magnificence of their *Palace* at *Munich* (p. 167).

It was not always possible to proceed according to a uniform plan. The famous *Castle of Landshut* (p. 157), for instance, is wholly irregular in plan and shows clear traces of the different periods in which it was built. The decoration of the rooms is mainly entrusted to the painter, — a fact that alone shows the growth of Italian influence. The same tendency is seen more clearly in the *New Palace of Landshut* (p. 156), the court of which is articulated and decorated exactly in the taste of Italian palaces. A building of great interest is the *Old Palace of Munich*, erected by Elector Maximilian in 1602-19, planned on an extensive scale, and elaborately adorned with plastic and pictorial ornamentation (the latter now sadly faded). The group of buildings at *Prague* is, perhaps, the most interesting of the kind on Austrian soil. The new style established itself in the Bohemian capital at an astonishingly early date and maintained itself in comparative purity down to the 17th century. The large loggia on the garden-side of the Wallenstein Palace is the final link of a chain of building activity extending across the whole of the country. In order to give an adequate idea of the German Renaissance, it would be necessary to attempt a full enumeration of the individual buildings, for not only every district, but often each monument in each district, shows peculiarities, the study of which affords genuine pleasure and reveals the wealth of Renaissance art. Now it is a portal, now a balcony, or, again, the arrangement of a court or the fitting-up of a room that especially calls for our admiration.

The lover of the Renaissance is advised not to confine his wanderings to the great cities and the chief lines of communication. The keen eye will discover interesting buildings in almost every parish. Thus the towns and villages of Tyrol contain many, hitherto neglected, examples of the Renaissance. A similar remark may be made about many other buildings, not merely with regard to châteaux and manor-houses but also, and in a still higher degree, with regard to the residences of the ordinary citizen. In most cases, indeed, it will be the bare

architecture alone that the connoisseur will have a chance to enjoy; the interior fittings, which add so much to the charm of a Renaissance house and contribute not a little to its comprehension, have invariably disappeared — perhaps to satisfy the recent craving of museums and collectors. The contents of the older industrial museums were mainly drawn from the treasures of the princely collections that came into vogue in the 16th century. The predominant objects were works of the goldsmith and furniture of costly woods, inlaid with ivory and metal. The equipment of the private house of the Renaissance period was, naturally, much more simple. The panelling of the walls found a counterpart in the well-carved cabinets and coffers; the metal utensils were often made of brass, the general appearance of which harmonized admirably with the wooden fittings; the coarse nature of the pottery was disguised by colour, plastic ornamentation, and variety of form. Where the original furnishing is still in place, the eye will easily recognize the perfect harmony subsisting between the interior fittings and the architectural plan, and will see how the house has, as it were, grown from within outwards. A mere sight of the façades is not enough, especially when the Renaissance houses occur sporadically among modern edifices. A better idea is gained from rows of houses, streets, or squares not yet invaded by the modern builder. *Nuremberg* formerly stood unquestionably at the head of all German Renaissance towns. A number of patrician houses of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century can, it is true, still be cited; but the general appearance of the town has begun to alter. On the other hand *Rothenburg ob der Tauber* (p. 148), with its Rathhaus, towers, fountains, and well-preserved houses, still presents an almost unimpaired picture of a German town of the Renaissance period. Here, as in most of the free towns of the empire, the details of construction and ornamentation borrowed from the native traditions or directly due to the national spirit are seen in great force, while the Italian influence is much slighter than in the case of palaces and châteaux. It is not till the 17th century that the Italian style becomes predominant in municipal architecture, as in the façade of the Nuremberg Rathhaus and the splendid interior (Goldner Saal) of the Augsburg Rathhaus. Owing, however, to its lively intercourse with Venice, the Italian style found comparatively ready acceptance at Augsburg and had *(e.g.)* familiarized the Augsburgers with the fashion of painted façades.

The period of the Thirty Years' War sadly interrupted the evolution of German art and broke off many bleeding branches from the tree of German culture. Some departments of art did not recover for two centuries; the once so popular work of the wood-carver was forgotten; painting was but scantily cultivated and sank to a greater dependence on foreign models than ever before. From this calamitous period dates the predominance of the foreigner in all matters of taste. Thus the contemplation of the art-life of Germany in the second half of the 17th and the first half of the 18th century gives but little

satisfaction. The greatest activity took place in Southern Germany and Austria, and those who can overcome their dislike on general grounds to the BAROQUE STYLE will find here many and varied proofs of a renewed interest in art. In Italy a decided revolution in architecture had taken place towards the close of the 16th century. While the individual Renaissance forms were retained, a new spirit was apparent in their embodiment and combination. The old and genuine Renaissance style seemed too cold and too simple, and not sufficiently effective. The architectural members were made coarser and more massive, the straight line was replaced by curves, the help of light and shade was appealed to. The façade assumes a curved form; columns are moved towards the front and draw the entire entablature with them; gables and cornices are made to project strongly; the profiles are more accentuated; ornamentation is used to an exaggerated extent, almost obscuring the constructive elements. This baroque style, which is at bottom closely akin to the contemporary mannerism and the increased realism in painting and sculpture, soon found acceptance in Southern Germany. We see it in the numerous churches and convents that were rebuilt with increased magnificence after the close of the Thirty Years' War; and we likewise see it in all its pomp, but also with all its weaknesses, in the numerous palaces built between 1680 and 1740. The Palace of Versailles is imitated in a few cases only *(Nymphenburg, Mannheim);* the predominant style is the Italian baroque, especially as it had been developed by Borromini. Excellent examples of the baroque style are found in *Würzburg, Munich, Vienna*, and especially at *Prague*, where the traveller may go through a complete course in baroque architecture and become familiar with all its peculiarities.

Architecture became practically paralysed about the middle of the 18th century in consequence of the wars between Prussia and Austria. On the other hand an attempt was made, without much success, to revive the art of painting by the foundation of academies at Vienna and Stuttgart (Karlsschule). At the beginning of the 19th century the young artists of Germany had still to make the pilgrimage to Rome in order to train their eye and taste and to enkindle their imagination before the works of classical and old Italian art. More recent events must be passed over with a word. In the reign of King Lewis I. Munich won a European reputation as a school of art through the creations of Cornelius and his associates; and after a period of stagnation about the middle of last century it has again reached a position of great importance. Vienna has been specially distinguished for its successes in architecture, while Stuttgart enjoys a well-merited renown in the domain of industrial art.

WURTEMBERG.

1. Stuttgart and Environs.

Railway Stations. 1. *Haupt-Bahnhof* or *Central Station* (Pl. E, 3; *Restaurant), at the corner of the Schloss-Str. and the Friedrich-Str. — 2. *North Station* (beyond Pl. F, 1), on the Prag, on the line to Zuffenhausen (p. 18). — 3. *West Station* (the former Hasenberg Station), at the W. extremity of the town (see p. 13). — 4. *Zahnrad-Bahnhof* or *Mountain Railway Station* (Pl. D, 7), Filder-Str. (p. 13), for the trains to Degerloch, Möhringen, and Hohenheim.

Hotels. *Marquardt (Pl. a; E, 3), conveniently situated near the Central Station, R. 2½-7, B. 1, D. at 1 o'clock 3, at 5 o'clock 4, pens. 7½-12 *M.*; *Victoria (Pl. g: E, 3), Friedrich-Str. 28, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-8 *M.*; *Hôtel Royal (Pl. b; E, 3), Schloss-Str. 5, opposite the station, R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 2½ *M.*, with garden; *Silber (Pl. d; F, 4), Dorotheen-Str. 2, R. 2-3 *M.*, B. 80 pf., D. 2½, pens. 7-10, omn. ½ *M.*, good cuisine; *Hôtel Dierlamm (Pl. e; E, 3), Friedrich-Str. 30, near the station, R. 2-2½ *M.* These five have electric lighting and steam-heat. — Drei Mohren (Pl. f; E, 3), Schloss-Str. 7, opposite the station, R. 2-2½ *M.*, B. 80 pf.; *Textor (Pl. h; E, 3), R. 2 *M.*, B. 80 pf., D. 2½ *M.*, with garden; *Müller zur Post (Pl. i; E, 3), Bilfinger, Europäischer Hof (R. 1¾-2 *M.*), all in the Friedrich-Str., near the station, moderate; König von Württemberg (Pl. c; E, 4), Kronprinz-Str. 26. R. 1¾-3, pens. 4-7 *M.*; Hôt. Ihle (Pl. k; E, 3), Schelling-Str. 11, near the station; Goldner Bär (Pl. l; F, 5), Esslinger-Str. 19; *Bertrand, Calwer-Str. 7 (Pl. E, 4), R. 1½-2, B. ½, D. 2 *M.*; Hiller, Leder-Str. 6, unpretending; Herzog Christoph (Evangelischer Verein; Pl. m, E 5), Christoph-Str. 16, R. 1¼-2 *M.* — **Pensions.** *Strich-Chapell*, Blumen-Str. 27 (Pl. G, 3; 3-4 *M.*); *Bunzel*, Olga-Str. 10 (Pl. G, 4; 4-6 *M.*); *Rüthling*, Urban-Str. 31 (4-6 *M.*); *Stütz*, Hegel-Str. 2 (Pl. C, 2; 4-5 *M.*).

Cafés-Restaurants. **Königin-Olga-Bau.* Schloss-Platz (p. 3), a fashionable establishment, with confectioner's and ladies' room; *Café Königsbau*, in the Königsbau (p. 4); *Café Friedrichsbau*, in the Friedrichsbau (Pl. E, 3); *Bachner*, Charlotten-Str. 26 (Pl. G, 5); *Residenz-Café*, Friedrich-Str. 62 (Pl. E, 4); *Wiener Café*, König-Str. 62 (Pl. F, 4); *Rühle*, Olga-Str. 15; *Krug*, Charlotten-Str. 8 (Pl. F, 4); *Murschel*, Post-Str. 1. (Pl. D, 4). — **Restaurants.** In the above-mentioned hotels. Also: *Bechtel*, König-Str. 18 (Pl. F, 3); **Kaiserhof*, Marien-Str. 10 (Pl. D, 5); *Lindenhof*, Hauptstätter-Str. 86 (Pl. D, 6); *Schwäbische Bierhalle*, Kanzlei-Str. 6 (Pl. E, 4); *Bachner* (see above); *Adler*, Marktplatz 18 (Pl. E, 4); *Old German Beer Room* in the *Hôt. Hiller*, Leder-Str. 6. — **Beer Gardens.** **Stadt-Garten* (p. 10); *Liederhalle-Garten* (p. 11), free except on Sun. afternoon and Tues. evening; *Nill's Zoological Garten* (p. 2); *Englischer Garten*, Ludwigsburger-Str. 16, above the horse-groups in the Anlagen, with fine view; *Dinkelacker*, Tübinger-Str. 46 (Pl. D, 6); *Bürgerhalle*, Neckar-Str. 56 (Pl. G, 2); *Wilhelma Schloss Park* (p. 14); *Neuner's Mineral-Bad* (p. 14), with theatre; *Hôt. Royal*, *Dierlamm*, *Textor*, see above. — **Wine Rooms.** *Zur Schule*, Schul-Str. 11 (Pl. E, 4); *Ehmann*, Hirsch-Str. 36 (Pl. E, 5); *Alber*, Esslinger-Str. 10 (Pl. F, 4, 5).

Cabs. Per drive of 10 min. for 1-2 pers. 60 pf., 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; ¼ hr. 80 pf. or 1 *M.*; 20 min. 1 *M.* or 1 *M.* 20; ½ hr. 1 *M.* 20 or 1 *M.* 60; 40 min. 1 *M.* 50 or 2 *M.*; 50 min. 1 *M.* 80 or 2 *M.* 40; 1 hr. 2 *M.* 10 or 2 *M.* 80; each additional 10 min. 30 or 40 pf. — *Taxameter Cabs* 50 pf. per 800 mètres (ca. ½ M.), 10 pf. for each 400 mètres more; in the evening, 50 pf. per 600m., 10 pf. for each 300m. more; after midnight, 50 pf. per 400m., 10 pf. for

each 200m. more; beyond the city limits, same rate as for the evening. — In driving to the railway-station, theatre, concerts, or at night, the driver may demand the fare in advance. For drives in the environs a bargain should be struck beforehand.

Electric Tramways. Chief station in the SCHLOSS-PLATZ. 1. Circular Line: *Schloss-Platz* (Pl. E, F, 3, 4)-Planie (Pl. F, 4)-Olga-Str. (Pl. G, F, 5)-*Zahnrad-Bahnhof* (Pl. D, 7)-Marien-Platz (Pl. C, 7)-Silberburg-Str. (Pl. C, 5, 4)-Schloss-Str. (Pl. D, 3)-*Schloss-Platz*; 36 minutes. — 2. *Karls-Vorstadt* (Pl. B, 7)-Tübinger-Str. (Pl. C D, 7. 6, 5)-König-Str. (Pl. E, 4)-*Schloss-Platz* (Pl. E, F, 3, 4)-Schlossgarten-Str. (Pl. F, 3)-Neckar-Str. (Pl. G, H, 3, 2, 1)-*Cannstatt* (beyond Pl. H, 1); comp. p. 13. — 3. *Eugen-Str.* (Pl. G, 3)-Eberhard-Str. (Pl. E, 5)-Alte-Post-Platz (Pl. D, 4, 5)-*Trauben-Str.* (Pl. C, 2). — 4. *West Station* (p. 1)-Rothebühl Str. (Pl. A-D, 6, 5)-Calwer-Str. (Pl. D, E, 4)-*Schloss-Platz* (Pl. E, F, 3, 4)-Friedrich-Str. (Pl. E, 3, 2)-Bahnhof-Str. (Pl. F, 2, 1)-*Prag* (beyond Pl. F, 1). — 5. *Eberhard-Str.* (Pl. E, 5)-Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. E, 5)-*Heusteig-Str.* (Pl. E, 6). — Fare within the town 10 pf.; for each additional section (marked by posts with numbers) 5 pf.

Post & Telegraph Offices in the *General Post Office* (Pl. E, 3; p. 3), Fürsten-Str. 2, opposite the Central Station. — Numerous branch-offices (comp the Plan).

Enquiry Office of the 'Verein für Fremdenverkehr' at *H. Wildt's* bookshop, König-Str. 38 (information of all kinds gratis).

Baths. **Stuttgart Swimming Baths* (Pl. C, D, 3; p. 11), Bücbsen-Str. 53½, with two large swimming basins (for summer and winter), and Turkish and other baths; *Charlotten-Bad*, Charlotten-Str. 15 (Pl. G, 4); *Johannes-Bad*, Rothebühl-Str. 55 (Pl. C, 5); *Wilhelms-Bad*, Schlosser-Str. 9 (Pl. E, 6); Turkish baths at all these. — Comp. pp. 14, 15.

Theatres. *Court Theatre* (Pl. F, 3), daily (box-office open 11-1 and 3-4, tickets also at Wildt's, see above); closed in July and August. *Royal Wilhelma Theater*, in the Wilhelma Schloss Park (p. 14); *Theatre* in the *Friedrichsbau* (Pl. E, 3), adjoining the station. — *Summer Theatres* in the *Liederhalle-Garten* (p. 11) and at *Neuner's Mineral-Bad* (p. 14). — *Apollo Theatre* (Pl. D, 7), Heusteig-Str. 105 (varieties).

Military Concerts in the *Schloss-Platz* (p. 3) daily, at noon; at the *Stadt-Garten* (p. 10) daily in summer and on Wed. & Sat. in winter; at the *Liederhalle Garden* (p. 11), *Kaiserhof*, and *Bachner's Restaurant* (see p. 1); also at *Nill's Zoological Garden* on Sun. & Wed. (see below).

Sights and Collections:

Antiquities, Collection of (p. 6), daily 11-1 & 2-4 (from Nov. to March 11-2 & 2-3); closed on Monday.

Art Union, Exhibition of the (p. 10), week-days 9-5, Sun. 11-4, holidays 11-1; adm. 50 pf.; closed on Saturday.

Arts & Crafts, Exhibition of the Society of (p. 11), week-days 9-12 and 2-6, Sun. 11-1.

Engravings, Cabinet of, see *Museum of Art.*

Gewerbehalle (p. 10), daily 10-12 and 2-4, Sun. 11-1.

**Industrial Museum* (p. 11), week-days 10-5, Sun. 11-1, free; in winter 10-4 and also on Tues. & Frid., 6-8 p m.

Kunstgewerbeverein, see *Arts & Crafts.*

Kunstverein, see *Art Union.*

Landesgewerbe-Museum see *Industrial Museum.*

Lapidarium (p. 6), Sun. 11-1; at other times on application to the Keeper of the Collection of Antiquities.

Library (p. 6), week-days 11-12 & 3-4 (20 pf.), reading-room 10-12 & 2-5 (free).

**Museum of Art* (p. 6), Sun. 11-4, Tues., Wed., & Frid. 10-4 (Nov. to April, Wed. 10-3, Sun. 11-3); at other times, fee. *Engravings*, Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Frid. 2-4 (Nov. to end of April, closed on Frid.).

**Natural History, Cabinet of* (p. 5), week-days 11-12 & 2-4, Sun. 11-1 & 2-4 (Nov. to March, daily 11-12 & 2-3); closed on the great festivals.

Nill's Zoological Garden (p. 11), open all day; adm. 50 pf.

Panorama (p. 11; Battle of Lützen), open all day; adm. 50 pf.

STUTTGART.
1:12.000.
0 50 100 200 300 400
Meter
Strassenbahn
Kriegs-
Berg
Nills zoolog. Garten
Hoppenlau
Lerchenberg
Reinsburg
Karlsvorst (Heslach)
Silberburg
Karls Höhe
Stuttgart
Bahnhof
Güter-Bahnh.
Schloss
Residenz-Schloss
Akademie
Königs-Bau
Haupt-Post
Landes-Gewerbe-Museum
Landesamt
Polizei-Geb.
Justiz-Geb.
Wilhelms-Palast
Stiftskirche
Leonhards-Kirche
Olga-Stift
Olga-Anstalt
Infanterie-Kas.
Reiter Kaserne
Infanterie Kaserne
Bezirks-Kom.
Bahnhof
Königs-Thor
Königl. Marstall
Museum bild. Künste
Prinz Wilhelm
Tunnel
Feuerbacher Weg
Aussichts-Turm
Lange Acker
Gedächtnis-Kirche
Friedens-Kirche
Katharinen-Hosp.
Katharinen-Stift
Gewerbe-Halle
Technische Hoch-Schule
Kunst-Verein
Kunst-gewerbe-Schule
Friedrichs-Bau
Landes-Gestüt
Zucker-Fabrik
Zoll-Amt
Orangerie
Herzog Urbans-Garten
Münze
Reitbahn
Post
Telegr.
Turnh.
Turnpl.
Bopser
Bopser-Brunnen
Eugen-Str.
Kurhs. Zorn
Charlott-Bad
Wilh. Realsch.
Karls-Gymn.
Tübinger
Unions-Verlag
Elektrizität-Werk
Post u. Telegr.
Methodist.
Amtsger. A.
Legions-kaserne
Leonhards-Platz
Wachhalle
Marien-Platz
Zirkus
Zahnrad-Bahnh.
Apollo-Thr.
Schiller-Eiche
Schillerhöhe
Wasserleitung
Trinkw. Reserv.
Jägerhaus
Zahnradbahn n. Degerloch
Kleine Schwarzwaldbahn
Gau-Bahn
Central-Friedhof
Rosenstein
Cannstatt
Neckar
Tunnel
Westbalmhof
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Royal Palace (p. 4), week-days 9-6, Sun. & holidays 11-6; gratuity ½-1 *M.*

Rosenstein (p. 14), *Villa Berg* (p. 14), *Wilhelma* (p. 14): These three are shown in summer (15th April-15th Oct.) daily, 9-12 (Sun. and holidays 11-12) and 2-6. Tickets (1-6 pers. 25 pf.) in the Enquiry Office mentioned at p. 2. Tickets for Villa Berg also at Olga-Str. 33, for Rosenstein and Wilhelma at the office of the Obersthofmeister in the Old Palace (p. 4). Fees forbidden.

Principal Attractions (for a visit of two days). First Day. In the morning, *Schloss-Platz* (see below), *Stiftskirche* (p. 4), *Industrial Museum* (p. 11), *Stadt-Garten* (p. 10); afternoon, *Schloss-Garten* (p. 10), *Rosenstein* (p. 14), *Wilhelma* (p. 14). — Second Day. In the morning, *Museum of Art* (p. 6), *Cabinet of Natural History* (p. 5); afternoon, by railway to the *West Station* (p. 13), *Jägerhaus.* — Any additional time may be devoted to the *Uhlandshöhe* (p. 13), *Villa Berg* (p. 14), and a trip by mountain-railway to *Degerloch* (p. 13), returning viâ the *Schillerhöhe* (p. 13) and the *Neue Weinsteige.* — Excursion to the *Solitude*, see p. 15; to *Ludwigsburg*, see p. 17.

British Minister Resident, *Victor A. W. Drummond, Esq., C. B.* — **British Consul,** *F. Rose, Esq.*, Schloss-Str. 47. — **United States Consul,** *Edward H. Ozmun, Esq.*, Herdweg 11 B.

English Church (Pl. 13; F, 6) in the Olga-Strasse; services on Sun. at 8 a. m., 10.30 a. m., and 6 p. m.; on Frid. and Saints' Days at 10.30. a. m. — *Wesleyan Church*, Sophien-Str.; service at 10.30 a. m. — *Methodist Chapel* at Cannstatt (p. 15).

Stuttgart (892 ft.), the capital of Wurtemberg, with 176,318 inhab. (mainly Protestants, and including a garrison of 3200 men), a city of comparatively modern origin, is beautifully situated 2-2½ M. from the Neckar, and surrounded by picturesque vine-clad and wooded heights. The name first occurs in a charter of 1229; from 1265 onwards it was the favourite residence of the counts of Wurtemberg; it became the capital of the country in 1482; and at length, in the reigns of Kings Frederick (1797-1816), William I. (1816-64), Charles (1864-91), and William II., it attained its present dimensions and appearance. In the modern revival of Renaissance forms of art, Stuttgart has taken a prominent part through its numerous talented architects.

From the Central Station we proceed to the left along the Schloss-Strasse, passing the *Post Office* (r.) and the *Hôtel Marquardt* (l.), to the extensive ***Schloss-Platz** (Pl. E, F, 3, 4), which is adorned with pleasure-grounds and flower-beds, and is enclosed by the Königsbau, the Königin-Olga-Bau, the Court Theatre, and the New and Old Palaces (p. 4). In the centre rises a *Jubilee Column*, 93 ft. high, erected in 1841 to the memory of King William I., and crowned with a *Concordia* in bronze, 13 ft. high, from a design by *Hofer*. At the corners of the pedestal are represented the 'Lehrstand', 'Nährstand', 'Wehrstand' (*i.e.* the teachers, the bread-winners, and the defenders of the country), and Commerce, also by *Hofer*. The reliefs on the pedestal represent the confirmation of the constitution, the battles of La Fère-Champenoise and Brienne, and the storming of Sens, and are cast in bronze from designs by *Wagner*. The genii at the base of the two neighbouring fountains (in play 11-1), representing the rivers of Wurtemberg, are by *Kopp*. Band daily in the kiosque behind the column, see p. 2. To the N.W. of the column stands the

Monument of Duke Christopher of Wurtemberg (d. 1568), erected in 1889, adorned with reliefs from his life on the pedestal by *Paul Müller*. At the S.W. corner of the square is a *Marble Bust of Dannecker*, by Curfess (1888), crowned by a genius in bronze.

On the W. side of the Schloss-Platz stands the imposing **Königsbau** (Pl. E, 3), 440 ft. long and 135 ft. wide, erected by *Leins* in 1856-60. In front is an Ionic colonnade, broken by two projecting Corinthian porticoes. The lower story contains shops and a café-restaurant (p. 1); on the first floor is a large concert hall. — Adjoining the Königsbau on the S. is the *Palace of the Crown Prince* (Pl. E, 4), a Romanesque edifice of 1846-49. — On the N. side of the square is the **Königin-Olga-Bau** (Pl. E, 3), erected in 1893-95 for the Duchess Vera of Wurtemberg (café in the E. wing, see p. 1). Adjacent is the *Court Theatre* (p. 2).

The **Palace** (*Residenz-Schloss;* Pl. F, 3, 4), on the E. side of the square, built in 1746-1807 by French and other architects and now unoccupied, consists of a central building, adorned with a gilded crown, and of two wings, and contains about 276 apartments. The hall, the staircase, and the 'marble', the 'blue', the 'white', and the 'dining' rooms are best worth seeing (adm., see p. 3; entrance in the S.W. wing).

The groundfloor and first floor contain a series of large frescoes by *Gegenbaur*, executed in 1843-45, chiefly from the history of Count Eberhard im Bart (see below). Among the numerous pictures may be mentioned: *Pollak*, Oriental woman with carrier-pigeon; *E. Stöckler*, Lady of the 18th cent. (water-colour). Sculptures: *Dannecker*, Bacchus, Venus. Few of the others are original works. Then china from the factories of Ludwigsburg and Meissen, Sèvres porcelain presented by Napoleon I., Pompeian antiques, etc. A collection of upwards of 500 Majolica vases of the 16th cent. (from Faenza and Urbino), purchased at Venice in the 18th cent. by Duke Charles Eugene, is not usually shown to visitors.

The **Old Palace** (Pl. E, F, 4), on the S. side of the Schloss-Platz, erected by *Tretsch* in 1553-78, forms an irregular quadrangle, with round towers at three corners and a court surrounded by arcades in the middle. The second floor of the E. tower is reached by a winding inclined plane instead of a staircase. On the S. side is the *Chapel*, restored in the Gothic style in 1865. In the court rises the equestrian *Statue of Count Eberhard im Bart* (d. 1496), a Count of Wurtemberg who was created a duke by the Emp. Max, by *Hofer* (1859). This palace contains the office of the *Obersthofmeister*, or chief intendant of the palace (see p. 3; open on week-days 8-9 a.m.). — Between the Old Palace and the Orphanage is the ***Monument of Emperor William**, by *Ruemann* and *Thiersch*, erected in 1898. — To the right of the Old Palace are the old *Kanzlei*, with an elegant corner-tower, and the *Prinzenbau*. To the W. of the Palace rises the ***Statue of Schiller** (Pl. E, 4), designed by *Thorvaldsen*, and erected in 1839 by subscriptions from all parts of Germany.

To the S. is the ***Stiftskirche** (Pl. E, 4; bell at the S. Portal), with its two towers, originally a basilica of the 12th cent. but rebuilt

in the late-Gothic style in 1436-95. The early-Gothic choir dates from 1330. Reliefs on the S. Portal (1494): Christ bearing the Cross, Christ and the Apostles. The church has been used for Protestant services since 1534.

The interior, restored by Heideloff in 1839-43, contains **Stained Glass* of 1848-51, from drawings by Neher: in the choir the Nativity, Crucifixion, Resurrection, Pentecost, and the Last Judgment; in the organ-choir King David. By the N. wall of the choir, eleven **Stone Figures* of Counts of Wurtemberg, dating from the close of the 16th century. The chapels to the left and right of the choir contain many old monuments, including the painted stone monument of Count Albert von Hohenlohe (d. 1575) in the Urban-Capelle (left), and sculptures from the former rood-screen (end of 15th cent.). Adjacent, at the end of the N. aisle, is an old votive relief in stone, representing Christ as the Judge of the World (above), and the Wise and Foolish Virgins (below). Gothic pulpit in stone, of the beginning of the 16th cent., with reliefs, disfigured by bronzing.

To the right is the *Stift-Strasse*, with its quaint old houses. — To the S. is the short Kirch-Strasse, leading to the MARKET PLACE (Pl. E, 4), the centre of old Stuttgart, with a few patrician dwelling-houses of the 16th cent. and the new *Town Hall*, in process of erection. — The Markt-Strasse leads to the S.E. to the *St. Leonhards-Platz*, with the late-Gothic church of *St. Leonhard* (Pl. F, 5; 1470-74). On the exterior is a 'Calvary' of 1501, restored by Donndorf. — A little to the S.E., in the handsome *Olga-Strasse*, is the *English Church* (Pl. F, 5), built by Wagner (services, see p. 3).

From St. Leonhard's Church the Esslinger-Strasse leads to the N. to the *Charlotten-Platz*, in which, at the corner of the Charlotten-Str., is the *Kriegs-Ministerium* or war-office (Pl. F, 4). Here begins the NECKAR-STRASSE, through which runs the tramway to Berg and Cannstatt (p. 13). On the right is the *Palace of King William II.* (Pl. F, 4), occupied by the royal family. Opposite, at the corner of the Planie, are *Marble Busts of Bismarck* and *Moltke*, by Donndorf (1889).

No. 4, adjoining the palace, is occupied by the *State Archives* (Pl. F, 4). On the middle and upper floors and in the N. wing (Neckar-Str. 6) of this building is the extensive and valuable ***Cabinet of Natural History** (adm., see p. 2).

The collections are divided into two sections, the one general, the other relating to Wurtemberg only. On the groundfloor is the *Mineralogical-Geognostic-Palaeontological Collection* relating to Wurtemberg: minerals from the old Black Forest mines; specimens of the geological formations from the earliest to the latest periods; and prehistoric antiquities down to the lake-dwelling era. Observe the numerous saurians (labyrinthodon, etc.), the pentacrinites, the group with thirteen mammoth's tusks, and the twenty-four lizards from the white sandstone of Stuttgart. — The first floor contains the *Zoological Museum:* in the wing to the right are mammalia; in the chief hall to the left are birds (Elliot's collection of Himalaya pheasants), fishes, reptiles; also corals and insects, particularly from S. Africa. — The second floor, in the wing to the right, contains the *Zoological and Botanical Collections* of Wurtemberg (admirably arranged, chronologically, topographically, etc.). The main hall on the left is devoted to the general **Palaeontological, Mineralogical, and Geognostic Collections*, an *Osteological Collection*, and the general *Botanical Collection*, with herbarium, fruits, woods, etc.

The large building opposite, with four wings and three courts, is the **Academy** (Pl. F, 4), the seat in 1775-1794 of the *Karls-Schule* (p. 15), founded by Duke Charles, where Schiller received his education as a student of medicine, and where he surreptitiously wrote his 'Robbers' in 1777. The former dining-hall, with ceiling-paintings by Guibal, Heideloff, and Hetsch, contains the *King's Private Library.* On the groundfloor are guard-rooms. — The N. wing is occupied by the *Private Royal Stables* (Pl. E, 4); the large *Royal Mews* are at the E. end of the König-Strasse (Pl. F, 3).

The **Royal Library** (Pl. F, G, 4), Neckar-Str. 8, a massive building by Landauer (1883), contains 500,000 vols., 3800 MSS., 7300 Bibles in more than 100 different languages, and 2400 specimens of early printing (adm., see p. 2).

The groundfloor of this building is occupied by the **Collection of Wurtemberg Antiquities** (adm., see p. 2).

To the right of the entrance-hall are objects from *Lake Dwellings* and *Pre-Roman Tumuli*, chiefly found in Wurtemberg. The second compartment to the right contains articles of special interest in gold, bronze, and iron from the royal tombs at Hundersingen (on the Danube), Klein-Aspergle, and Belle-Remise (Ludwigsburg), proving a commercial intercourse with Italy in the 4th cent. B. C. — Roman *Anticagliae.* — Objects from *Tumuli* of the Pre-Carlovingian and the Carlovingian periods, including many gold ornaments, curious silver damascened work, and weapons. — Stove-plates of the 16th cent., in cast and forged iron; objects in tin, bronze, and copper. — Gold and silver ornaments, weapons, and armour, including a curious jousting helmet. The 'Red Room', in the S. wing, contains the **Royal Cabinet of Art and Antiquities*, founded by the Dukes of Wurtemberg and specially rich in vessels and weapons of the Renaissance. Italian bronzes of the 17th century. In one of the long cases is a pack of cards painted in the 15th century. On both sides of this room are reproductions of Renaissance apartments.

To the left of the entrance-hall we first reach the *Ceramic Collection*, including numerous tile-stoves of various periods and styles (late-Gothic stove from Ravensburg). The *Murschel Collection of Porcelain* contains objects chiefly of Ludwigsburg manufacture. The Rococo Room is adjoined by one fitted up in the style of the 17th cent., with guild-vessels and household gear. Opposite is the collection of *Glass*, *Articles in Wood and Leather*, *Instruments*, *Textile Fabrics*, and *Costumes*. The S. Room contains the collection of ecclesiastical art, including paintings by *Zeitblom* (altar-piece from Hausen of 1488, another from the church of Heerberg of 1497), *Schaffner*, *B. Strigel*, *Amberger* (portraits of Heinrich März and Afra Rehm), and other Swabian masters of the 15-16th centuries. Fine stained glass. Byzantine and Roman vessels. Carpets and embroideries.

In the basement is the *Lapidarium*, a collection of Roman and Mediæval Stone Monuments (adm., see p. 2).

Beyond the library are the extensive **Law Courts** (Pl. G, 4), built by Landauer in 1880, with a fine vestibule and jury court. The colossal groups of Law and Justice on the attic-story are by *Kopp.*

Farther down the Neckar-Strasse (No. 32), opposite the *Mint*, is the **Museum of Art** (Pl. G, 3), including a Cabinet of Engravings and Collections of Paintings and Sculptures (adm., see p. 2). In the court-yard rises an *Equestrian Statue of King William I.* (d. 1864), by Hofer, erected in 1884.

On the groundfloor are **Casts**, the rooms to the left containing those after ancient, the rooms to the right those after modern works. Among the latter are numerous models and casts of *Thorvaldsen's* works, presented by himself (d. 1844). — Among the **Original Works** in the principal room to the right are *Dannecker's* celebrated bust of Schiller in marble (hair partially mutilated by the master himself in a fit of mental aberration; 1st section to the right); marble busts of Uhland by *Rau* and King Charles by *Federlein* (1st section, left); Bathsheba and Children bathing by *Kopf* (2nd sec., left); *Venus by *Bissen*, Boy in danger by *Rösch*, Youth by *K. Donndorf jun.*, and Girl by *Curfess* (3rd sec., left); colossal busts of Emp. William I. and Empress Augusta by *Kopf* (4th sec., right); Rape of Proserpine by *Hofer* (5th sec., right).

The **Picture Gallery** is on the upper floor (about 900 pictures, each furnished with the name of its subject and painter; catalogue 50 pf.).

Room I. Italian Masters. To the right: 8. *Tintoretto*, Portrait of a Venetian Senator; 10. *Bonifacio II.*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *16. *Giov. Bellini*, Pietà; 14. *Lor. Lotto*, Christ on the Cross; 23. *Carlo Dolci*, The Virgin; 33. *Titian*, Mary Magdalen; 34. *Venetian School*, Madonna with SS. Rosalie and Jerome (injured); 64. *Franc. Torbido*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 4. *L. Giordano*, Rinaldo and Armida; 1. *Paolo Veronese*, Lady in Venetian costume.

Cabinets: I. (left) 68. *School of Caravaggio*, Soldiers throwing dice; (right) 77. *Ant. Canale (Canaletto)*, Venetian scene. — II. (left) 93. *Giov. Bellini*, Madonna enthroned, with saints and worshipping donor; (right) 109. *Canaletto*, Piazza of San Marco in Venice. — III. (right) 128, 131. *P. Mignard*, Madonnas. — IV. (left) 140. *Fr. Vanni*, Madonna and saints; (right) 150. *Tiepolo*, Apollo (sketch). — V. (left) 157. *Tiepolo*, Finding of Moses; 163. *C. J. Vernet*, Sea-piece; (right) 173. *Canaletto*, Piazza of San Marco. — VI. (right) 197. *Le Sueur*, Entombment (in grisaille).

Room II. (Right) 259. *Cl. Lorrain*, Landscape; 267. *Le Brun*, Wild-boar hunt; 268, 272, *Kupetzky* (d. 1740), Portraits of himself and his wife; 271. *Canaletto*, Canal Grande at Venice; 250. *G. F. Penni*, Holy Family; 248. *Guido Reni*, Martyrdom of St. Sebastian; 245. *Zurbaran*, Holy Family; 239. *After Leonardo da Vinci*, Portrait of Mona Lisa; 238. *Cesare da Sesto*, Madonna and Child with St. Jerome; 233. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Christ on the Mt. of Olives; 230, 224, 215, 212, 217, 209. *Canaletto*, Views of Venice. — We now return to the corridor and proceed in a straight direction to —

Room III. Netherlands School. To the left: 284. *A. van der Werff*, Mary Magdalen; 287. *C. Netscher*, Portrait of a man; 288. *A. Brouwer*, Old man counting money; 291. *Jan van der Baen*, Portrait of a man; 292. *C. Netscher*, Portrait of a woman. — 293. *Brouwer*, Operation on a peasant's foot; 302. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Two peasants bringing a horse to a gentleman; 305. *Van Dyck*, De Crayer, the painter; 307. *Rubens* (?), Repentant Magdalen; 308. *Rembrandt* (?), Old woman; 309. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Peasants with horses; 310. *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest-scene; 314. *Fr. Pourbus the Younger*, Portrait of a man; 315 *Hobbema*, Landscape. — 321. *Lievens*, Portrait of an elderly man; 322. *Weenix the Elder*, Shepherd reposing; 325. *Hobbema*, Avenue; 327. *M. J. Mierevelt*, Dutch Burgomaster; 328. *Rembrandt*, St. Paul in prison, an early work (1627); 329. *Metsu*, Portrait of a young lady; 331. *Moucheron*, Forest-scene; 332. *A. van Everdingen*, Northern landscape; 333. *Mierevelt*, Portrait of a man; 336. *Jordaens*, Vertumnus and Pomona. — 338. *G. Flinck*, Portrait of a boy; 341. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Wagoner; 344. *Wybrandt van Geest*, Dutch family; 346. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Horses by a village-tavern; 348. *Teniers the Younger*, Alchemist. — 356, 364. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 359. *Hannemann*, Man with falcon; 358. *Hemessen*, Christ entering Jerusalem; 355. *Terburg*, Portrait of a woman.

Corridor. Chiefly small Dutch pictures: 393, 396, 406, 409. *Jan Brueghel*, Allegorical representations of the elements; 447. *Roos*, Evening-scene, with herd of cattle; 453. *S. Koninck*, A scholar; 454. *A. Cuyp*, Landscape with cattle; 455. *Bakhuysen*, Rough sea, with vessels.

Room to the Right (adjoining the Corridor). 574, 564. *Rugendas*, Battle, Encampment; 566, 579. *Frank*, Adoration of the Magi; 581, 589. *Rugendas*, Battle-pieces; 585. *Francken the Elder*, Adoration of the Magi.

Room IV. Old German Masters, particularly of the Swabian School. *Barth. Zeitblom* is well represented (465, 466, 471, 472. Wings of an altar-piece from Eschach, etc.). 464. *Mabuse*, Crucifixion; 467. *Upper Swabian School*, Altar-piece from Thalheim; 477. *Herlin*, Entombment; *B. Strigel*, 475. Flight into Egypt, 479. Entombment; 481, 483. *C. Vos*, Scenes from the life of St. George; 488. *Herlin*, The Magi on the way to Bethlehem; 494. *Amberger*, Portrait. — 513. *Barthel Beham*, St. Benedict. — 522. *Memling* (?), Bathsheba; 526. *School of Ulm*, Portrait of a woman; 524. *B. Strigel*, Coronation of the Virgin.

Room adjoining the 4th Saloon. Also old German pictures. To the right: 527. *Old Flemish School*, Madonna; 528 *School of Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; 529, 532. *Lucas Cranach*, Judith, Portrait of a woman.

Adjoining Room III. is the new South Wing, in the five rooms of which the **Modern Pictures** are arranged.

Room V. Several works by the Stuttgart artists *Schick* (d. 1812) and *Wächter* (d. 1859). To the right, 596. *Leybold*, Portrait of Dannecker; to the left, 595. *Reinhardt*, Landscape during a storm; 598. *J. A. Koch*, Landscape after a thunderstorm; 619. *Bruckmann*, Thusnelda; 617. *Angelica Kauffmann*, Portrait of a lady.

Room VI. To the left: *653. *O. Achenbach*, Posilipo; 735. *Nahl*, Wallenstein and Seni; 654. *Laupheimer*, A bashful adorer; *656. *Bleibtreu*, Battle of Wörth; 657. *Barison*, Venetian family; 784. *Kauffmann*, 'Dog Latin'; 788. *Höcker*, Twilight; 659. *Dill*, Canal in Venice; *789. *Chierici*, A surprise; 696. *Funk*, The Kaiser-Gebirge; 713. *Irmer*, Scene in the Hartz Mts.; 652. *H. Baisch*, Curiosity; 797. *W. von Kaulbach*, Battle of the Huns (sketch); 678. *Majer*, Monk asleep; 662. *Zügel*, Autumn; *733. *Morgenstern*, The Elbe by moonlight; 668. *Häberlin*, Prince Alexander of Wurtemberg at the battle of Peterwardein; 663. *Adam*, Hungarian market-scene; *672. *Peters*, Flowers; *673. *Friedr. Keller*, Entombment; *675. *Aiwasowsky*, Storm at sea; *661. *Lier*, View on the Scottish coast; *674. *Braith*, Flock of sheep returning home.

Room VII. To the left: 660. *K. von Piloty*, Three sketches for the frescoes on the Maximilianeum in Munich (p. 181); 711. *Neher*, The Widow's Son at Nain; *681. *A. Zimmermann*, The Obersee; 686. *Neher*, Descent from the Cross; *687. *Kleyen*, Madonna; 815. *Russ*, Market-place of Friesach; *814. *D. Neal*, Truce of God; 780. *Preller*, Tumulus; *690. *Gude*, Calm; 691. *Bauerle*, Orphans; 697. *Ebert*, Amper-Thal; *813. *O. Achenbach*, Storm on the Roman Campagna; *792. *Haug*, The Prussians at Mockern; 651. *Ludwig*, Landscape; 695. *Gudin*, After the storm; 701. *Lange*, Château of Kolowrat; 702. *Heck*, Itinerant preacher; *703. *Tiesenhausen*, On the Baltic; 705. *Heck*, In church; 707. *Kurzbauer*, The first picture-book; 709. *Kappis*, Black Forest village in winter; 710. *Reiniger*, Landscape; *791. *Ekenaes*, Preparing for the fishing; 791. *Mali*, Flock of sheep in winter; 712. *A. von Werner*, Luther at the Diet of Worms; 796. *Bredt*, Street letter-writer in Algiers.

Room VIII. To the left: 714. *Rottmann*, Epidaurus; 715. *Closs*, Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli; *716. *Dietz*, Scene outside the gates of Leipsic in 1813; 719. *Schaumann*, Popular fête at Cannstatt; 717. *Bürkel*, Tyrolese pass; 722. *Rustige*, Emp. Otho I. after the conquest of the Danes; *723. *Schönleber*, Evening at Dort; *725. *Bokelmann*, At the pawnbroker's; *729. *R. Jordan*, Shipwreck; 730. *Voltz*, Alpine herd-girls; 732. *Braekeleer*, Peasants drinking; 820. *Van Hove*, Dutch interior; 819. *Guffens*, Italian girl; 816. *Eggel*, Odin's Hunt; 797. *Lenbach*, William I.; 818. *Bossuet*, Mauresco-Spanish gate; 724. *Bentele*, Poesy and music; 740. *Funk*, Scene in the Eifel; *C. von Müller*, 741. Judgment of Paris, 745. Romeo and Juliet; 743. *O. Baisch*, Rendezvous; *744. *Ludwig*, The St. Gotthard.

Room IX. To the left: *746. *Jos. Brandt*, Cavalry-skirmish; 747. *Mali*, North Italian mountain-scene; *748. *W. von Kaulbach*, Battle of Salamis, a sketch in colours; 750. *Schendel*, Vegetable-seller; *751. *Defregger*, The wounded huntsman; 753. *Faber du Faur*, Battle of Cœuilly, 1870; 754. *Rethel*, Finding of the body of Gustavus Adolphus at Lützen; 755. *Rottmann*, The Hintersee; 756. *Grünenwald*, Hail-storm in harvest; 757. *Hummel*, Mountain-scene; *758. *O. Achenbach*, The strangers' cemetery at

Rome; *759. *Feuerbach*, Iphigeneia; *760. *Makart*, Cleopatra; 761. *Löffler*, Jerusalem; 762. *Bohn*, Serenade; 763. *Peters*, Hunting-seat in winter; *764. *A. Achenbach*, Dutch landscape; 765. *Riedel*, Medea; 766. *Brion*, Marriage-procession in Alsace; 768. *Schrader*, Shakespeare brought before the justice for poaching; *769. *Braith*, Cattle in a thunder-storm; *770. *Faber du Faur*, Battle of Champigny; 771. *Häberlin*, Suppression of the Wurtemberg monastery of Alpirsbach in 1648; 774. *Gegenbaur*, Hercules and Omphale; 775. *Rustige*, The Duke of Alva in the castle of Rudolstadt; 777. *Leu*, The Hohe Göll near Berchtesgaden.

The corridor of the new N. Wing contains seven cartoons for *Gegenbaur's* frescoes in the Palace (p. 4).

In the adjacent rooms is the continuation of the modern pictures (the most recent acquisitions). Room I. To the right: 882. *Landenberger*, Farewell ('Nun ade, du stilles Haus'); 888. *Böcklin*, Forest-scene; 873. *O. Reiniger*, The Eisak; 887. *Fr. von Uhde*, Supper. — Room II. To the left: 859. *Keller-Reutlingen*, Evening-bells; 861. *Chierici*, Portrait of himself; 862. *Volkmann*, Landscape, with sheep; 863. *MacAdam*, Landscape; 868. *Coromaldi*, Rag-picker; 866. *De Haas*, Cattle on the Dunes; 867. *Courtens*, Boats by morning-light; 869. *Buttersack*, Village-pond; 871. *Thaulow*, Moonlit landscape; 872. *Zügel*, Cattle pasturing; 876. *Trübner*, At the well; 877. *Koldewey*, Unloading shells; 889. *Meyerheim*, Royal captives (lions); 878. *Leibl*, Head of a peasant; 879. *Lenbach*, Prince Bismarck (crayon); 881. *Thoma*, Nymph of the fountain; 880. *Feuerbach*, Profile; *843. *Gabl*, Savoyard with a monkey; no number, *Villegas*, In church.

Room III. To the left: *Fischer*, 837. Huguenot sermon, 838. Portrait; 836. *Verschuur*, Winter-morning; 842. *Maris*, Cattle pasturing; 839. *Schotel*, Sea-piece; 848. *Schickhardt*, View in the Lauchert-Thal; 850. *Lautenschlager*, Lost in thought; *852, *Igler*, Convent-school; 855. *Grünenwald*, Burned house; 856. *Ter Meulen*, Sheep; 858. *Braun*, Outside a Swabian tavern; 854. *Grünenwald*, Ammerland; 840. *Stevens*, Musicians; 846. *Speyer*, Wurtemberg cavalry at the battle of Wörth; 847. *Hirschfelder*, The servants' registry; 833. *Coomans*, Sappho; 835. *Verschuur*, Village-tavern; *Troy*, 830. Susanna at the bath, 831. Joseph and Potiphar.

Room IV contains the collection left to the Museum by Queen Olga (1893), consisting of water-colour copies of celebrated pictures by the old masters and also of a few original works. Among the latter are, to the right: *Drouais*, Portrait; *Spitzweg*, Alchemist; *Rizzoni*, Polish tavern; *Gabriel Max*, Study of a head; **Böcklin*, Castle on the sea; *Portaels*, Eastern girl; *Igler*, Singing lesson; *Vervloet*, The Pope washing the feet of the poor; *Domenichino*, St. Sebastian; *Perugino*, Madonna; *Buchner*, Portrait of Queen Olga; *Fr. Francia*, Madonna; *Perugino* (?), Holy Family with angels; *Bellini*, Madonna.

On a height to the right of the museum is the *Kunstschule* (Pl. G, 3), adorned externally with frescoes and with statues of Phidias, Polygnotus, Michael Angelo, and Raphael on the E. façade in the Urban-Str. — Near the Museum, in a niche on a house at the corner of the Eugen-Str. and the Moser-Str. (Pl. G, 3, 4), is a bronze bust of the jurist *Joh. Jac. Moser* (1701-85), by Kopp, erected in 1885. A flight of steps ascends hence to the Eugens-Platte (Pl. G, H, 4), which is adorned with a handsome fountain (Galatea) by Rieth and affords a fine view of the town. Below is a bronze bust of *Duke Eugene of Wurtemberg* (d. 1857), by Pelargus. To the *Uhlandshöhe*, see pp. 12, 13. — About $^1/_2$ M. beyond the Museum the Neckar-Str. expands into the so-called Neckarthor, an open space embellished with a *Water Nymph* by Dannecker. To the right, above, is the Romanesque *Friedens-Kirche* (Pl. H, 2), built by Dollinger in 1893. A little farther on, in the Wera-Strasse, is the Roman

Catholic *Nicolaus-Kirche*, built by Pohlhammer in the early-Gothic style (1896).

On the W. side of the Neckar-Strasse is the ***Schloss-Garten** or *Anlagen* (Pl. F, G, 3-1), laid out in the English style in 1808. These charming pleasure-grounds, with their fine groups of trees, flower-beds, and sheets of water, 200 acres in area and extending to a length of 2 M. (nearly to Cannstatt), are adorned with modern sculptures in marble (chiefly copies from the antique), especially in the so-called *Botanic Garden* to the E. of the upper pond, with its gay carpet-beds. Here, too, is the *Karl-Olga Monument*, by Curfess and Halmhuber, erected in 1895. Above the conduit which feeds the pond, on the side next the palace, is a colossal group by *Dannecker*, representing water and meadow nymphs. In the 'Rondel' of the main avenue on the front: Count Eberhard and the Shepherd (from Uhland), a colossal group by *Paul Müller* (1881). On an island at the end of this avenue is the Abduction of Hylas, by *Hofer* (1850), and a little farther on, at the beginning of the chestnut avenue leading to ($1^1/_4$ M.) the *Rosenstein* (p. 14), are two Horse-tamers, also by *Hofer* (1848).

We now enter the N.W. quarter of the town, and note the fine buildings of the *Württembergische Vereinsbank* and the *Reichsbank*, both in the *Friedrich-Strasse* (Nos. 48, 22). The *Kriegsberg-Strasse* and the *Goethe-Strasse* contain, perhaps, the handsomest new buildings in this quarter.

In the Schelling-Str. (No. 6) is the building of the *Wurtemberg Art Union* (*Kunstverein;* Pl. E, 3), with a permanent exhibition of modern works of art (adm., see p. 2).

The **Polytechnic School** (Pl. E, 3), in the Stadtgarten-Platz (Alleen-Platz), erected in the Italian Renaissance style by *Egle* in 1860-65, and enlarged by *Tritschler* in 1879, is adorned to the right and left of the door with statues of Dürer and Kepler. Between the Corinthian columns on the upper story are ten allegorical statues representing the professions for which a technical education prepares the student; to the right and left of these are two admirable allegorical representations of Art and Science, by *Th. Bechlar* of Munich. The N. façade bears medallion-portraits of celebrated architects and mathematicians. The garden in front is adorned with marble busts of *Friedrich Vischer* (1807-87), the writer on æsthetics, by Donndorf, and of *Rob. Mayer* (1814-78), the physicist, by Kopp.

The ***Stadt-Garten** (Pl. D, E, 3; adm. 50 pf.; concerts, see p. 2) is a favourite pleasure-resort, with a restaurant.

On the W. side, at the angle of the Kanzlei-Str. and Schelling-Str., is the handsome *Architectural School* (*Baugewerkschule;* Pl. D, 3), with a Mansard roof and fine courts, by Egle (1870). In the Kriegsberg-Str. is the *Gewerbehalle* (Pl. D, 3), containing an exhibition of products suitable for exportation and the museum

of the Wurtemberg Commercial and Geographical Society (adm., see p. 2).

About ½ M. to the N.W., in the Herdweg (No. 10 D), is *Nill's Zoological Garden* (Pl. C, 2), with a restaurant (beer) and a large concert-garden. Adm., see p. 2.

In the Linden-Strasse (Pl. D, 3) are the *Panorama* (p. 2), the *Garrison Church*, a brick edifice in the Romanesque style by Dollinger, with a dome and corner-towers, and the *Gymnastic Hall.* These three are on the right; to the left are the handsome *Real-Gymnasium* and the *Chemical Laboratory*, the latter a Renaissance edifice completed in 1894.

Near this, in the Hoppenlau-Str., is the *Hoppenlau Cemetery* (Pl. C, D, 3), with the graves of the sculptor Dannecker (d. 1841) and the authors Wilhelm Hauff (d. 1827) and Gustav Schwab (d. 1850). — In the Büchsen-Str. are the large *Stuttgart Swimming Baths* (Pl. C, D, 3), erected in the Moorish style in 1888-89 (adm., see p. 2). Adjacent, at the corner of the Militär-Str., is the **Liederhalle** (Pl. C, D, 3), the property of a choral society, with large concert-rooms. The hall, built by *Leins* in 1875, is the largest in Germany, having an area of 1600 sq. yds. In the garden-veranda are plaster models of the statues of Schiller at Marbach and Uhland at Tübingen. The garden (restaurant and concerts, see pp. 1, 2) contains a colossal bronze bust of *Uhland* and marble busts of *G. Schwab* and **Franz Schubert.*

To the N.E., between the Linden-Str., Kanzlei-Str., and Schloss-Str., is the ***Landesgewerbe-Museum** (Pl. D, E, 3), or *Industrial Museum*, erected by *Neckelmann* in an elaborate late-Renaissance style (1890-96). The principal façade is turned towards the Kanzlei-Str. The lower story is of rustic masonry; the upper is articulated by six pairs of Corinthian columns. The attic is adorned with figures, and domed turrets rise at the angles. The whole of the building is embellished with medallions of famous Swabians and other plastic decoration. The chief features of the interior are the grand staircase and the *King Charles Exhibition Gallery*, the latter adorned with a painted frieze by *Ferd. Keller* and bronze groups by *Hundrieser* and *Eberlein.* Adm., see p. 2.

This museum contains extensive collections of industrial and ornamental products, mainly of foreign origin, and also machines, tools, patterns, models, and samples. The collection of French and English textile fabrics from 1849 to the present day includes 280,000 samples; the Japanese collection (1851-1851) has 2000. About 70,000 specimens of French and German carpets, and 7500 specimens of the artistic handicrafts of China and Japan are also shown. All these objects are labelled. The museum also includes a collection of specifications of patents, trade-marks, directories, and price-lists. The scientific library contains 42,000 vols., the art library 9400 volumes. — In the left wing is the permanent *Exhibition of the Society of Arts and Crafts* (*Kunstgewerbeverein;* adm., see p. 2).

In the late-Gothic **Hospital-Kirche** (Pl. D, 4), erected in 1471-93, and restored in 1841, is a model of Dannecker's large marble statue of Christ (p. 142). The cloisters (restored) contain the tomb of

Reuchlin (d. 1522), the erudite friend of Melanchthon. — A few hundred paces to the S.W. (Hospital-Strasse 36) is the **Synagogue** (Pl. D, 4), in the Moorish style, with two handsome domes, erected in 1860.

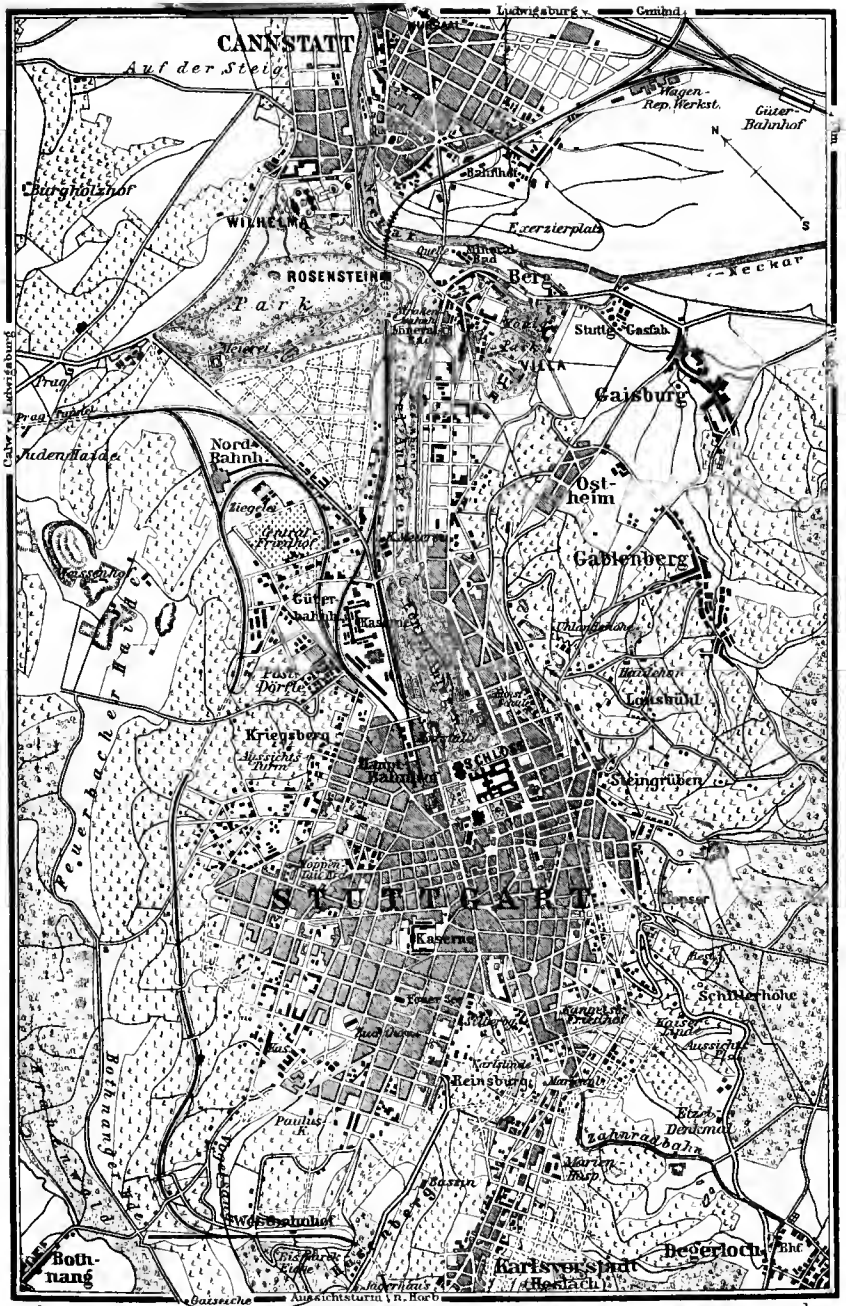
The KÖNIG-STRASSE, skirting the Schloss-Platz, forms the main line of communication with the new S.W. quarters of the town. It contains the *Great Bazaar*, the *Stock-Gebäude* (with government-offices), the *Foreign Office*, and the *Eberhard-Ludwig Gymnasium*. The street ends at the *Legions-Kaserne* (barracks; Pl. D, E, 5), whence the Marien-Strasse, passing the *City Electric Works* (No. 34), leads direct to the SILBERBURG GARDEN (Pl. C, D, 6), belonging to the Museum-Gesellschaft, the leading club of Stuttgart (tickets for strangers at Kanzlei-Str. 1). In the grounds below the garden, between the Mörike-Str. and the Silberburg-Str., is a marble bust of *E. Mörike*, the poet (d. 1875), by Rösch. Farther up (S.W.; approached from the Mörike-Str.) is the *Karlshöhe* (p. 13), a charming point of view. — A little to the E. of the Silberburg, in the Tübinger-Str., are the *Karl Gymnasium* and the Roman Catholic ***Marien-Kirche** (Pl. D, 6), early-Gothic, with two towers, by *Egle* (1872-75).

The Tübinger-Str. ends at the *Marien-Platz* (Pl. C, 7). — Farther to the S.W. is the *Karls-Vorstadt Heslach*, with the *Marien-Hospital* (1880) and the Romanesque *Church of St. Matthew* (1881).

Among the handsome houses of the *Reinsburg-Strasse*, to the N. of the Silberburg, which connects these two churches, are the **Villa Siegle* by Gnauth, and the houses of Hr. Bohnenberger by Beisbarth, and Prof. Rustige (d. 1900) by Leins. — Farther to the N., on the *Feuersee* (Pl. C, 5), in the Guttenberg-Str., is the handsome Gothic ***Church of St. John**, by *Leins* (1866-76), finely situated, with richly painted interior (sacristan, Silberburg-Str. 137). — The *Johannes-Strasse*, running hence towards the N.W., is one of the handsomest modern streets in Stuttgart. To the left, in the Bismarck-Str., is the well-equipped *Olga Hospital* (Pl. A, B, 4). Farther on, to the right, in the Lindenspür-Str., is the *Ludwig Hospital* ('Charlottenhilfe'; Pl. B, 3), founded by Staatsrath von Ludwig, physician to King William I. — The Schloss-Strasse leads hence to the E. to the rail. station, passing two large *Schools* (r.), the *Municipal Grounds* (l.), and the *Liederhalle Garden* (p. 11; l.).

In the *Fangelsbach Cemetery*, to the S.E. of the town, stands the *War Memorial*, designed by Gnauth, representing Germania distributing wreaths. — The **Central Cemetery**, to the N.W., beyond the *Postdörfle* (cottages of postal and railway employées) and the large *Municipal Hospital*, contains a Gothic burial-chapel and several handsome mausoleums; it commands a fine view. About ¾ M. higher up, at the N.E. end of the *Feuerbacher Heide*, is the *Weissenhof* (1115 ft.), a popular garden-restaurant (view). — Above the Postdörfle, to the W., is the view-tower on the *Kriegsberg* (1200 ft.).

Charming walk on the E. side of Stuttgart, from the Schloss-Platz through the Planie, Charlotten-Str., Blumen-Str., and Alexander-Str. to the (½ hr.) *Eugens-Platte* (p. 9), and viâ the Kanonenweg to the (½ hr.) ***Uhlandshöhe** (Pl. H, 3; 1160 ft.), with a series of charming views of



Ludwigsburg
Gmünd
CANNSTATT
Auf der Steig
Wagen-Rep. Werkst.
Güter-Bahnhof
N
S
Bahnhof
Burgholzhof
WILHELMA
Exerzierplatz
Neckar
ROSENSTEIN
Berg
Park
Stuttg. Gasfab.
VILLA
Gaisburg
Prag
Juden Haide
Nord-Bahnh.
Ost-heim
Ziegelei
Gabienberg
Güter-bahnhof
Kaserne
Post-Dörfle
Louisbühl
Kriegsberg
Aussichts-Turm
Haupt-Bahnhof
SCHLOSS
Steingrüben
Peuerbacher Haide
STUTTGART
Kaserne
Schillerhöhe
Reinsburg
Zahnradbahn
Bothnanger Bde
Westbahnhof
Bothnang
Karlsvorstadt
Degerloch
Bhf.
Gaiseiche
Aussichtsturm
1:50.500
Engl. Mile

Stuttgart and the valley of the Neckar, the finest points being the pavilion at the top and 'Uhland's Lime Tree'. — A similar point is the **Schillerhöhe** (1310 ft.), on the *Bopser*, to the S.E., reached by the *Neue Weinsteige* (Pl. E, F, 7), commanding varied views during its winding ascent from the Olga-Str. to the *Bopser-Anlage* (park). We may return viâ the Hohenheimer-Str. (Pl. F, G, 6, 5; to the left, below, the *Stitzenburg Restaurant*, with a good view of the city, and the tastefully built *Wilhelms-Realschule*); or we may continue the excursion through the *Bopserwald* to *Degerloch*.

The MOUNTAIN RAILWAY (*Zahnradbahn*, 'rack-and-pinion line') to **Degerloch** (*Curhaus; Schweizerhaus*, by the station; *Wilhelmshöhe Inn*, with garden and view, also near the station; *Pens. Leuze; Pens. & Café Laura Stahl; Löwe*, in the village) starts from the Filder-Str. (Pl. D, 7). At least 6 or 8 trains daily each way (12-17 min.; up 30, down 20 pf.); views on the left. Splendid view from the tower (1585 ft.), 5 min. from the station at the top (20 pf.). — From Degerloch a railway runs in 34 min. to (5 M.) *Hohenheim* (p. 15), viâ *Möhringen*, *Echterdingen*, and *Garbe (Plieningen)*, or viâ *Möhringen*, *Echterdingen*, *Neuhausen*, and across the *Filder*.

An *EXCURSION TO THE BELVEDERE ON THE HASENBERG is best made by taking the Gäu Railway ('Panorama-Bahn', p. 45) to the (5 M.; in 20 min.) *West Station*, which is 17 min. walk below the tower. On quitting the Central Station, the line (views to the left) runs parallel with the Ludwigsburg line, then describes a sharp curve round the brick-works on the *Prag-Aecker*, and runs S. in the direction of the vine-clad *Kriegsberg* (p. 12), which juts far into the valley. The gradient is steep (1 : 52). Beyond a tunnel, 630 yds. long, we obtain to the left a striking *VIEW of the town, with the dome of the garrison-church in the foreground and the picturesque hills opposite. The train continues to ascend the slopes of the valley, through gardens and vineyards, and describes a wide circle round the town. The view increases in attraction. After 20 min. we cross the *Vogelsang-Thal* by a viaduct 130 ft. in height, and stop at the **West Station** (the former *Hasenberg Station;* 1215 ft. above the sea, 425 ft. above the station at Stuttgart), which lies at the corner of the wood. From this point, which commands the whole town and the valley of the Neckar, we cross the rails, enter the wood, and ascend past the Bismarck Oak to the (1/4 hr.) *Jägerhaus* (restaurant), on the **Hasenberg.** About 200 yds. to the right of this is the stone **Belvedere Tower* (1475 ft.), 130 ft. in height, erected in 1879 (adm. 20 pf.). The view extends as far as the Wartberg at Heilbronn and the Melibocus; to the S. the entire chain of the Swabian Alb, with the Hohenstaufen, Rechberg, Neuffen, Achalm, and Hohenzollern. To the left of the Jägerhaus, on the road, is the *Buchenhof*, a kind of Curhaus; in the grounds opposite is a bust of the novelist *Wilhelm Hauff*, by Rösch. — From the Jägerhaus to the N.W. through the woods to the *Gais-Eiche*, 1/4 hr.; to the W. to the deer-park (p. 15), 1/2 hr. — The *Hasenbergsteige*, or direct path from the Jägerhaus to Stuttgart, descends to the Reinsburg-Str. (p. 12) in 20 min., passing on the right the reservoir of the city aqueduct. Farther on it crosses the tunnel connecting the Schwab-Strasse with Heslach. Here we may descend to the N. entrance of the tunnel and the terminus of the West Station and Prag tramway (No. 4; p. 2). Or we may ascend to the right, beyond the tunnel, to the *Karlshöhe* or *Reinsburghügel* (1120 ft.; Pl. C, 6; view), and descend by the Humboldt-Str. and Mörike-Str. to the Silberburg (p. 12).

FROM STUTTGART TO CANNSTATT, 2 1/2 M. The RAILWAY (R. 8; 6-11 min.) penetrates the *Rosenstein* (p. 14) by a tunnel 400 yds. long, crosses the *Neckar*, and reaches the station of *Cannstatt*, on the left bank.

The ELECTRIC TRAMWAY (p. 2; 2 1/2 M. from the Palace at Stuttgart, in 20 min.) traverses first the *Neckar-Strasse* (p. 5), and then the *Untere Neckar-Strasse* (view of the Royal Villa, p. 14),

which extends to Berg; from Berg it crosses the *König-Karl-Brücke* (p. 15) direct to *Cannstatt* (terminus near the rail. station). The old highroad runs from Berg along the E. slope of the *Rosenstein*, passes the lower entrance of the *Wilhelma* (see below), and sweeps round to Cannstatt on the right bank.

Berg (715 ft.), the N.E. suburb of Stuttgart, with which it is gradually coalescing, lies on the left bank of the Neckar and is frequented as a health-resort. The *Stuttgart Mineral Baths (Neuner's)*, at the beginning of the town, possess a swimming-bath (open in winter also), an aquarium, a garden-restaurant, and an open-air theatre (p. 2). On a slight eminence above the town rises the Gothic church, built by Gaab in 1855, with open tower. — The *Sprudel*, which bursts from the earth like that of Carlsbad, and other mineral springs on the *Neckar-Insel*, an island which extends from Berg almost to Cannstatt, has given rise to a number of bath-houses (**Leuze's Inselbad*, with pension; band plays at 6 a.m.; closed in winter).

The **Villa in Berg**, on the top of the hill to the S., a modern Renaissance edifice, built by *Leins* in 1846-53, and surrounded with beautiful gardens and hot-houses, belongs to the Duchess Vera of Wurtemberg (adm., see p. 2). In the interior are pictures by *Nic. de Keyser*, *Kaminski*, *Bohn*, *Karl Müller*, etc., and sculptures by *Tenerani* and other masters. In the garden are statues of the four seasons by *Kopf*, and busts in bronze of Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, and his consort, by *Rauch*.

The **Rosenstein**, a royal château in an archaistic French style on the hill to the N. of Berg, was built by *Salucci* in 1823-29 (adm., see p. 3; main entrance in the S.W. part of the park, opposite the end of the avenue from the Schloss-Garten, p. 10). It contains numerous sculptures (by *Wagner*, *Wolf*, *Hoyer*, *Tenerani*, *Hofer*, etc.) and an extensive collection of pictures (catalogue from the steward). The main apartment is decorated with frescoes by Gegenbauer and Dieterich and with a frieze by Weitbrecht. — From the back of the château walks descend through the grounds to the Wilhelma.

The ***Wilhelma**, a picturesque edifice in the Moorish style, in the midst of well-kept grounds, was erected for King William I. in 1842-51 by *Zanth* (adm., see p. 3).

The *Festsaalbau* contains a single saloon sumptuously fitted up. It is connected by means of circular colonnades with two *Pavilions* (that to the right contains a *Picture Gallery*, of Oriental subjects only) and with the *Château* itself on the upper terrace. In the centre of the latter is the audience-chamber, on the right a drawing-room, on the left the king's study. There are also bedrooms, dressing-rooms, and a bathroom (with a fine stalactite ceiling). At the back of the château several other terraces rise to the plateau of the hill, on the summit of which is a *Belvedere* (generally closed), also in the Moorish style, commanding a charming view. The lower terraces within the colonnades are embellished with flower-beds, fountains, and groups of animals in marble and bronze by Güldenstein. *Royal Theatre* and large *Restaurant* (p. 1).

Cannstatt. — **Hotels:** STÄDTISCHES LOGIERHAUS, at the Cursaal, for patients; VIER JAHRESZEITEN (hôtel garni); BAHNHOF-HÔTEL, WÜRTTEMBERGER HOF, at the station, second-class; VOLLMER, by the König-Karl-Brücke; BÄR, in the market-place. *PENSION LIEB, Taubenheim-Str. 16, near the Cursaal. — **Restaurants:** *Cursaal; Sannwald; Krauss; Krone.*

Sanatory Establishments: *Dr. Veiel's*, for cutaneous diseases; *Dr. Bilfinger's*, for the 'Kneipp Cure'; *Wilhelmsbad*, the property of the town, open in winter also. Baths also in the *Russischer Hof* and the **Neues Cannstatter Mineralbad*, Badgasse (also open in winter).

Popular Festival, with exhibitions, races, etc., every year, 28th-30th Sept.

Cannstatt (720 ft.), a town on the Neckar, with 26,449 inhab., is connected with Berg by the *König-Karl-Brücke*, a railway-bridge with five arches, 1000 ft. long, erected in 1891-93. It possesses warm saline and chalybeate springs which attract a number of patients, but is rapidly becoming a manufacturing place. The *Cursaal*, with the *Wilhelmsbrunnen* (62-66° Fahr.), the chief mineral spring, lies on the *Sulzerrain* (view), on the N. side of the town. Adjacent are a whey-cure establishment, a restaurant, a reading-room, and a Trinkhalle. In front of the Cursaal is a bronze *Equestrian Statue of King William I.* (d. 1864), by Halbig, erected in 1875. — In the Uffkirchhof is the grave of *Ferdinand Freiligrath*, the poet (d. 1876), with a bronze bust by Donndorf.

The ***Burgholz** (1175 ft.; view-tower), 4 M. from Stuttgart and 2 M. from Cannstatt (refreshments at the *Burgholzhof*), affords a fine view of Stuttgart and up the valley of the Neckar. At its base are traces of a Roman camp.

About 6 M. to the S. of Stuttgart (light railway from *Degerloch* viâ *Möhringen* in 46 min.; comp. p. 13) lies **Schloss Hohenheim**, a château built by Duke Charles in 1785, now an agricultural school, with interesting collections. Fine view from the balcony and from the cupola (rfmts.). — *Klein-Hohenheim*, *Scharnhausen*, and *Weil*, with their model-farms and studs, may be visited on the same day as Hohenheim. Permission obtained at the offices of the Hofdomäne, Friedrich-Str. 26. Weil is $1^1/_2$ M. from Esslingen (p. 34).

Unter- and *Ober-Türkheim* and the *Rothenberg*, see p. 34.

The **Solitude** (1630 ft.), 6 M. to the W. of Stuttgart, built in the rococo style in 1763-67 by Duke Charles, was in 1770-75 the seat of the Karls-Schule, where Schiller received part of his education, before its transference to Stuttgart (p. 6). Schiller's father was inspector of the gardens here from 1775 to 1796. The grounds and park command a fine view (best from the dome of the Schloss). A whey-cure establishment here attracts visitors in summer. A little to the S. is a large deer-park, with the 'Bärenschlösschen' and the *Bären-See*. Deer fed at 11 a.m., wild boars at 6 p.m. (cards of adm. at the Enquiry Office mentioned on p. 2 and at the office of the royal chasse, No. 1 Fürsten-Str., Stuttgart) From the deer-park to the *Jägerhaus*, see p. 13. — From the Solitude to *Leonberg* (p. 18), $1^1/_2$ hr., to *Ludwigsburg* (p. 17), by a mathematically straight road viâ Kornthal, 4 hrs.

2. From Heidelberg to Stuttgart by Bruchsal.

69 M. Railway in 2½-4½ hrs. (fares 9 ℳ 60, 6 ℳ 30, 4 ℳ 10 pf.; express 10 ℳ 95, 7 ℳ 65, 5 ℳ 45 pf.). — Route viâ *Heilbronn*, see R. 4.

Heidelberg, see *Baedeker's Rhine*. — The line traverses a fertile plain, within a short distance of the mountains. 2½ M. *Kirchheim;* 5 M. *St. Ilgen;* 8 M. *Wiesloch;* 13½ M. *Mingolsheim*. Nearing (15 M.) *Langenbrücken* (Ochs; Sonne), a small place with sulphur-baths, we notice *Kislau*, once a château of the prince-bishops of Speyer, now a penitentiary for women, on the right.

20½ M. **Bruchsal** *(Hôtel Keller*, near the station, R. 1½-3, pens. 4-5 ℳ; **Post*, with restaurant, ¼ M. from the station; **Railway Restaurant)* is the junction of the Bâle line (see *Baedeker's Rhine*). The town (13,567 inhab.) was formerly the residence of the Prince-Bishops of Speyer, whose *Schloss*, erected in 1727-70 by Neumann, the architect of the palace at Würzburg (p. 79), is worthy of a visit. The chief points of interest in the last are the imposing staircase, the sumptuous state-apartments in the rococo style, with frescoes by Zick, and the old garden.

Beyond Bruchsal a short tunnel. 24½ M. *Heidelsheim*. 27 M. *Gondelsheim*, with the ruined castle and modern château of Count Langenstein.

30 M. **Bretten** (558 ft.; **Krone*, R. 1¼-2, pens. 4-7 ℳ; **Rail. Restaurant*), a small town (4772 inhab.) commanded by an ancient watch-tower. In the Bahnhof-Strasse is a block of granite with a bronze medallion of Grand-Duke Frederick of Baden, erected to commemorate the jubilee of his reign (1881). In the market-place is the house in which Philip Melanchthon (1497-1560), the 'Præceptor Germaniæ', was born; a monument was erected to him in 1864 in front of the school-house. Branch-lines to *Durlach* and *Heilbronn*, p. 20. — 36 M. *Maulbronn* (Rail. Restaurant).

Maulbronn (2 M. from the station; **Post*, good Elfinger wine; *Rieger's Brewery*, good beer; post-omnibus to and from the station thrice daily in 25 min., fare 30 pf.) possesses a Protestant theological seminary, which was once a celebrated Cistercian abbey, and afterwards the seat of the 'monastery school' founded by Duke Christopher in 1556. The sacristan lives just inside the convent-gate, to the right. The **Abbey Church*, consecrated in 1178, is a fine Romanesque basilica with aisles. The late-Gothic chapels on the S. side were added in 1421. A Romanesque screen with two doors separates the choir of the monks from the nave; in front of the central niche is an altar with a colossal crucifix dating from 1473. The choir, adorned with two handsome Gothic windows, contains 92 well-carved stalls in the late-Gothic style and the elaborate throne of the Abbot. Each of the transepts, on the N. and S. side of the choir respectively, contains three rectangular chapels. At the W. end of the church is a *Vestibule ('Paradies'), 72 ft. long and 25 ft. wide, with elegant late-Romanesque arcade-windows and fine vaulting (beginning of the 13th cent.). The **Cloisters* (125 ft. square) on the N. side of the church are interesting. The S. walk, in the transition style (1303), is the richest; the others, in the Gothic style, are simpler. In front of the N. wing of the cloisters is a tastefully-constructed well-house. Beyond it is the summer-refectory ('Rebenthal'), with fine vaulting. Other apartments (chamber of flagellation, chapter-house, audience saloon, residence of the superior) adjoin the E. side of

the cloisters. On the N. side is the summer refectory, with seven columns; on the W. side is the winter or lay refectory, divided into two parts by seven double columns. The entire structure, one of the best preserved of the older monasteries of Germany, has been restored under the superintendence of Landauer. In the cloister-garth is the *Eselsbrunnen* or *Ass's Well*, connected with the story of the foundation of the convent. Here we obtain the best view of the romantic *Faust-Thurm*. — A pleasant road, partly through wood, leads by (3 M.; diligence twice daily in 3/4 hr.) the small town of *Knittlingen* (Krone), the traditional birthplace of Dr. Faust, to *Bretten* (p. 16).

The train now passes through a tunnel of 315 yds., under the watershed hetween the Neckar and the Rhine. 40 M. *Mühlacker* (Rail. Restaurant), junction for *Pforzheim* and *Carlsruhe* (p. 19); 44 M. *Illingen;* 47 M. *Vaihingen-Sersheim*, the station for (2 M.) *Vaihingen* (Post), a small town on the Enz, with many quaint old buildings and a large château, now a reformatory; 50 M. *Gross-Sachsenheim*. On the left rise the *Stromberg* and the *Heuchelberg*, two low chains of wooded hills. The train traverses the old *Kraichgau* and *Salzgau*, a fertile, hilly district, and crosses the deep valley of the *Enz* hy a **Viaduct*, 115 ft. high and 357 yds. long, supported hy 21 arches, in two series, one ahove the other (well seen from the Bietigheim station). At (54 1/2 M.) **Bietigheim** *(Rail. Restaurant)* the line to Heilbronn and Hall diverges to the N. (see R. 4). Beyond Bietigheim the line presents few attractions. 56 1/2 M. *Thamm*. Farther on, to the right, near (57 1/2 M.) *Asperg*, rises a vine-clad hill (1165 ft.) crowned hy the small fortress of *Hohen-Asperg* (now a reformatory), where Duke Charles confined the poet Schubart from 1777 to 1787 for having composed a satirical epigram on him; fine *View from the view-tower (10 pf.; restaurant at the bakery).

60 M. **Ludwigsburg** (1050 ft.; **Railway Hotel*, opposite the station, with a concert-hall and garden; *Württemberger Hof; Kanne, Sonne*, in the town; *Rathskeller Restaurant*), a town with 19,422 inhah., the military depôt of Wurtemherg, contains an arsenal, cannon-foundry, harracks, military schools, &c. It was founded at the heginning of last century hy Duke Eberhard Ludwig (d. 1733; whose statue adorns the market-place), as a rival of Stuttgart, and was extended by Duke Karl Eugen (d. 1793) and King Frederick (d. 1816). The streets are hroad and regular. The *Marble Statue of Schiller* in the Wilhelms-Platz, hy Hofer, was erected in 1882; the poet lived in 1793-94 in the house at the corner of the Post-Str. (now a wine-shop). Ludwigshurg was the birthplace of *David Strauss* (1808-74), the theologian, *Justinus Kerner* (1786-1862) and *Edw. Mörike* (1804-75), the poets, and *F. T. Vischer* (1807-87), the philosopher. — The *Town Church*, in the market-place, is a haroque edifice of 1726.

The *Palace* (uninhahited; castellan in the huilding on the E. side), a handsome rococo huilding, containing 432 rooms and a gallery of the portraits of sovereigns of Wurtemherg, was erected by

Duke Eberhard Ludwig in 1704-33 and is surrounded by extensive, well-kept grounds. The balcony of the *Emichsburg*, an artificial ruin, commands a fine view. — To the E. of the Schloss is the *Old Churchyard*, containing Dannecker's monument to Count Zeppelin (d. 1801), the minister of King Frederick, and the tomb of Princess Marie of Wurtemberg (d. 1882).

The N. prolongation of the grounds is the *Favorite Park*, with the tasteful little *Favorite Château*, containing a splendid collection of antlers (tickets of admission, 25 c. each, from the castellan of the palace). An avenue of poplars leads hence to (2 M.) *Monrepos*, a royal château with a model farm, pretty grounds, and a lake (adm. on application to the steward; rfmts.). We may now return to Ludwigsburg viâ *Eglosheim* and the *Villa Marienwahl*, the summer-residence of the royal family. Or we may take the train from the station of *Favorite-Park* (7 min.; fares 20, 15 pf.).

Among the chief boasts of Ludwigsburg are the magnificent avenues of limes and chestnuts leading from the palace to the *Salonwald*, a large park commanding admirable views. Adjacent is the *Karlshöhe*, a refuge and school for children. Near the beginning of the straight road to (12 M.) the Solitude (p. 15) are the *Römerhügel* and the *Kaiserstein* (views).

Ludwigsburg is connected by a branch-railway with (3 M.) *Beihingen* (p. 28), on the railway from Backnang to Bietigheim. — *Marbach* (p. 28; railway in 25 min., carr. viâ *Benningen* in 1 hr.) and *Hohen-Asperg* (p. 17; railway in 6 min.) are best visited from Ludwigsburg.

63 M. *Kornwestheim* is the junction of a line to (7½ M.) *Unter-Türkheim* (p. 34), crossing the Neckar by the *König Wilhelm Viaduct*, 720 yds. long. — 64½ M. *Zuffenhausen* (Rail. Restaurant).

To Calw and Horb, 56½ M., railway in 3½-4 hrs. — 2 M. **Kornthal** (*Gemeinde-Gasthof*, with wine from Jerusalem) is the seat of a sect resembling the Moravians, with several good schools. — 4½ M. *Ditzingen;* 6 M. *Höfingen*. — 9 M. **Leonberg** (*Sonne*), the birthplace of the philosopher Schelling, possesses an early-Gothic church of the 15th cent., and is noted for a fine breed of large dogs resembling the now extinct St. Bernard race. The château, built by Duke Christopher, now contains the district-offices. — Then past (12½ M.) *Renningen* to (16 M.) **Weilderstadt** (*Krone; Post*), with the late-Gothic Church of St. Peter & St. Paul (end of 15th cent.), the birthplace of the astronomer Kepler (1571-1630), a bronze statue of whom, by Kreling, adorns the market-place. — 18½ M. *Schafhausen*. The train ascends in a wide curve and traverses the *Forst Tunnel* (750 yds.) to (24 M.) *Althengstett*. — At (30 M.) **Calw** (1140 ft.; **Waldhorn*, R. 1½-2, pens. 4-6 *M*; *Adler*), a town with 4700 inhab., the line enters the picturesque *Nagold-Thal*. It contains an interesting Gothic bridge-chapel. — Railway to *Pforzheim* in 36-52 min., see p. 19.

The line then leads through the Nagold-Thal (several tunnels and bridges), past *Kentheim*, to (32 M.) *Teinach*, at the union of the Teinach and Nagold. About 1½ M. up the valley of the Teinach (omnibus in 25 min.) are the charmingly-situated baths of **Teinach** (1275 ft.; **Bad-Hôtel zur Krone*, with room for 300 visitors, D. 2 *M* 80, S. 1 *M* 20, B. 70 pf., pension 50-80 *M* per week; *Hirsch*, R. 1½-2¼, pens. 4½-6 *M*; *Zum Kühlen Brunnen*). On the hill above is *Zavelstein* (1925 ft.; *Lamm), a summer-resort, with a ruined castle, the tower of which is a fine point of view.

34 M. *Thalmühle* (*Inn); in the woods near it is *Burg Waldeck*. 36½ M. *Wildberg* (Hirsch), a small and ancient town, is prettily situated on a rock

washed by the Nagold. — 42 M. **Nagold** (1395 ft.; *Post; Rössle*), a busy place (3700 inhab.), commanded by the ruined castle of *Hohen-Nagold*, which was destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. Handsome modern Gothic church. Branch-line through the upper Nagold-Thal to *Altensteig* (10 M., in 1 hr.). — The train quits the Nagold-Thal, which here turns to the W., ascends the *Steinach-Thal* to *Gündringen*, and passes through the *Hochdorfer Tunnel*, 1 M. long, to (48½ M.) *Hochdorf* (1675 ft.; *Inn, plain), the culminating point of the line, with a fine view of the distant chain of the Swabian Jura. — Beyond (51 M.) *Eutingen*, the junction for the Gäubahn and the line to Hausach (p. 46), the train descends the narrow valley of Mühlen to the Neckar-Thal and (56½ M.) *Horb* (p. 46).

66 M. *Feuerbach*, a manufacturing village (7000 inhab.). 67 M. *Stuttgart North Station*, beyond which the train passes through a tunnel of 900 yds. under the *Prag*.

69 M. *Stuttgart*, see p. 1.

3. From Stuttgart to Wildbad.

52 M. Railway viâ Pforzheim in 3-4 hrs.; fares 6 ℳ 80, 4 ℳ 50, 2 ℳ 85 pf. (viâ *Calw* in 4½ hrs., see p. 18 and below).

From Stuttgart to (29 M.) *Mühlacker*, see R. 2. Beyond (31½ M.) *Enzberg* the line enters the Duchy of Baden, and crosses the *Enz*. 33 M. *Niefern*; 35 M. *Eutingen*, near which is a Roman castrum.

37½ M. **Pforzheim** (810 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; *Hôtel International; *Hôtel Nusser* or *Post; Schwarzer Adler; Goldener Adler*, all four near the station; wine at the *Rappen*, Karl-Friedrich-Str.; *Hydropathic*, pens. 3-6 ℳ), a busy, manufacturing town (43,097 inhab.), lies at the confluence of the *Enz*, the *Würm*, and the *Nagold*. The staple commodities, gold and silver wares, employ 10,000 workmen. The *School of Industrial Art* has 200 pupils.

Near the station is the Romanesque and Gothic **Schlosskirche*, erected in the 12-15th centuries.

In the choir (key kept at the district offices, opposite the church) are the statues of the Margraves Ernest Frederick (d. 1604), James (d. 1590), and Charles (d. 1577). Charles was the first prince of this line who embraced the Reformed faith. Then the statues of his wife Kunigunde, Margravine of Brandenburg (d. 1558); Countess Palatine Anna (d. 1587); Albert Alcibiades of Brandenburg-Bayreuth, celebrated for his numerous campaigns, who died here (in 1557) under the imperial ban; also Margr. Bernhard (d. 1553). On a large sarcophagus are the recumbent figures of Margr. Ernest (d. 1553) and his wife Ursula (d. 1538). Beneath a Gothic covering is the bust of the Grand-Duke Charles Frederick (d. 1811). A monument on the wall commemorates the supposed death of 400 citizens of Pforzheim in the battle of Wimpffen (1622), but this event lacks historical evidence.

In the market-place rises a *Warriors' Monument*. In the Leopold-Platz is a fountain with a *Statue of Margrave Ernest* (d. 1553), founder of the extinct Baden-Durlach-Ernestine family.

About 6 M. to the S.E. of Pforzheim, in the pleasant *Würmthal*, lies **Tiefenbronn**, with an interesting *Abbey Church*. This contains a fine high-altar by Hans Schühlein of Ulm (1409), four other well-preserved altars of the 15-16th cent., the best of which is the Magdalen Altar, with paintings by Lucas Moser (1431), and a beautiful silver monstrance (ca. 1500).

From Pforzheim to Calw, 17 M. (railway in ½-¾ hr.). The train diverges to the left from the Wildbad line at *Brötzingen* (p. 20), crosses

the *Enz*, penetrates the watershed between the Enz and the *Nagold* by means of a tunnel, 450 yds. long, and enters the beautiful wooded *Nagold-Thal*. Beyond another tunnel is (3½ M.) *Weissenstein*, with a picturesque ruined castle. Then the *Zelgenberg Tunnel*, 660 yds. in length. At (7 M.) *Unter-Reichenbach* we cross the Nagold. — 12 M. **Liebenzell** (1115 ft.; *Unteres Bad; Oberes Bad; *Ochs; *Hirsch*, pens. 4 *M*), a watering-place with warm springs of old repute, pleasantly situated, and overlooked by a ruined castle. — 14½ M. **Hirsau** (*Rössle, Schwan, Kloster Hirsau*, etc.), with a celebrated ruined monastery (Benedictine, founded in 830, destroyed by Melac in 1692). The most interesting features of the ruins are the Romanesque tower of the church (six stories high), the Gothic cloisters, and the façade of a Renaissance building, from which grows the elm celebrated by Uhland. — 17 M. *Calw*. — From Calw to *Stuttgart*, see p. 18; to *Horb*, see p. 18.

FROM PFORZHEIM TO DURLACH (*Carlsruhe*), 16 M., railway in ½-1½ hr. The line skirts the N. slopes of the Black Forest Mts. and traverses the fertile valley of the *Pfinz*. Stations *Ispringen*, *Ersingen*, *Königsbach*, *Wilferdingen* (Krone), *Söllingen*, *Berghausen*, *Grötzingen* (junction for *Bretten* and *Heilbronn*, p. 22). At **Durlach** (*Carlsburg*), a town of 11,355 inhab., the train reaches the Baden main line (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

The railway to Wildbad continues to follow the pleasant green valley of the *Enz*. 39 M. *Brötzingen*; 40½ M. *Birkenfeld*.

43½ M. **Neuenbürg** (*Sonne; Bär; Rail. Restaurant*) is a picturesquely situated little town, overlooked by the *Schloss*, erected on a wooded eminence above the Enz by Duke Christopher in 1658 (now government offices). Adjacent is the so-called *Fruchtspeicher*, the ruins of a castle on Roman foundations.

The train crosses the Enz, passes through a tunnel under the Schlossberg, and recrosses the river. 46 M. *Röthenbach*; 48 M. *Höfen* (*Ochse, R. 1½, pens. 4½ *M*), a favourite summer-resort, with pretty villas; 49 M. *Calmbach* (Sonne), a thriving place, with a modern church.

52 M. **Wildbad.** — Hotels. *KÖNIGLICHES BAD-HÔTEL, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, D. 3 *M*; *KLUMPP & BÄR, opposite the Bathing Establishment, R. from 3, B. 1¼, D. at 1 p.m. 3½, at 5 p.m. 4½ *M*; *BELLEVUE, R. from 3, B. 1¼, D. 3½ *M*; *POST, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7-10 *M*; *HÔTEL DE RUSSIE, R. 2-4½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-9 *M*; LAMM, Curplatz, R. 2-2½. B. ¾, pens. 6-7 *M*, good cuisine; GRAF EBERHARD, with good restaurant, in the Curplatz; GOLDNER OCHSE, R. 1¼-2, B. 1½ *M*; ROSS, LÖWE, SONNE, STERN, WEIL (Hebrew), ZUR EISENBAHN (the last two by the station); *PENSION VILLA MONTEBELLO, pens. 6-8 *M*. Also numerous *Hôtels Garnis* and lodging-houses, the best being those above the Anlagen. — Restaurants: *Bad-Hôtel; Graf Eberhard; Funk; Schmidt* — CAB (one horse) 1 *M* per ¼ hr.; to or from the station 2, with two horses 3 *M*. — *Visitors' Tax* 4 *M* per week, 12 *M* per month. — ENGLISH CHURCH (*Holy Trinity*); service in summer.

Wildbad (1413 ft.), a celebrated watering-place (3532 inhab.), situated in the narrow, pine-clad ravine of the *Enz*, possesses warm alkaline springs, used as a cure for gout and rheumatism. The greater part of the town lies on the right bank of the Enz, while the station is at the lower end of it on the left bank. In the *Curplatz*, at the end of the Haupt-Strasse, are the handsome *Curhaus* or *Bad-Hôtel* (music in the morning and afternoon) and the large *Badgebäude*, with its admirably equipped baths. The *Springs* (90-100° Fahr.) rise in the baths themselves, and their efficacy (for gout, rheumatism, etc.) is chiefly ascribed to their being thus

used in a fresh and natural condition at the fountain-head. Most of the patients (about 10,000 annually) prefer the system of bathing in common, as at Leuk in Switzerland. There are three well-arranged public baths for each sex (1 *M*), as well as a number of private baths (2 *M*). The sumptuous *König-Karls-Bad*, with paintings by Kolb, was opened in 1892; it contains thermal, vapour, and Turkish baths and a set of gymnastic apparatus. Between the Enz and the Bellevue Hotel stands the *Trinkhalle*, a tasteful iron structure in the Renaissance style, with a band-pavilion in the centre (music morning and afternoon, alternating with that at the Curhaus). Higher up in the grounds is the *Theatre*. The *Katharinenstift*, a bath for the poor, is a building in the round-arch style. In the lower part of the town is *Herrenhilf*, a sanatorium for children. There are pleasant walks and grounds on both sides of the village, on the banks of the Enz: on the S. (upper) side past the Roman Catholic church as far as the (1 M.) *Windhof*, a café; on the N. (lower) side to the (1 M.) garden '*Zum kühlen Brunnen*', a favourite resort.

Excursions. To the *Waterfalls* in a side-valley of the Enz, 3½ M. — A road ascends the Enzthal to (7½ M.) *Enzklösterle* (Waldhorn) and (3 M.) *Gompelscheuer* (Lamm); thence to *Freudenstadt* (p. 45), 16½ M. — By the small *Wildsee*, which tradition has peopled with water-sprites, to the *Kaltenbrunn* shooting-lodge (*Inn), 16½ M.; thence to the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Thurm* on the *Hohloh* (3250 ft.), a fine point of view, ¼ hr. — To the (4½ M.) *Eyachmühle*, (2¼ M.) *Dobel*, and (3 M.) *Herrenalb* (Hydropathic Establishment and several hotels), frequented as a summer-resort, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

The following is a very interesting excursion for a whole day (one-horse carr. 9, two-horse 14-15 *M*), and is also recommended to pedestrians. Viâ *Calmbach* (see p. 20) to (2 M.) *Reichenbach* (Löwe). Thence, leaving the main road, by a by-road to the right to (6 M.) *Röthenbach* (view of Hohenzollern from the height as the village is approached; carriages should be sent on from this point to Teinach) and (2 M.) *Zavelstein* (Lamm), with a picturesque ruined castle. Descent to (1½ M.) *Teinach* (p. 18); thence down to the (1 M.) Nagold-Thal, and by *Kentheim* to (3 M.) *Calw* (p. 18; also railway from this point); then (4½ M.) *Hirsau*, and (3¾ M.) *Liebenzell* (p. 20). Back to Wildbad by *Schömberg* and *Calmbach*.

4. From Stuttgart to Hanau.

118 M. Railway in 5¼-8¾ hrs. (fares 15 *M* 50, 11 *M* 30, 6 *M* 60 pf.; express 17 *M* 70, 12 *M* 50 pf.). This line forms the shortest route from Stuttgart to Berlin (15⅓ hrs.; comp. R. 15).

From Stuttgart to (14½ M.) *Bietigheim*, see R. 2. The line follows the *Enz* for a short way, and crosses it just before its influx into the Neckar, near (18 M.) *Besigheim* (*Waldhorn), an antiquated little town, very picturesquely situated on a rock between the Enz and the Neckar, with two handsome towers of mediæval castles. The Protestant parish-church contains a fine carved altar (beginning of the 16th cent.). The town-hall dates from 1459. — The line now follows the Neckar, passes through a tunnel (650 yds.) beyond (22 M.) *Kirchheim*, and returns to the river at —

25 M. *Lauffen* (564 ft.; Hirsch), the old castle and Gothic church of which stand picturesquely on two rocks, separated by the river.

FROM LAUFFEN TO LEONBRONN, 12 M., railway in 1¼ hr. — 1¾ M. *Hausen an der Zaber;* 3¾ M. *Meimsheim.* 5 M. **Brackenheim**, a small town with a town-hall of 1780 and an old castle. — About 3 M. to the S.E of (6¾ M.) *Frauenzimmern-Cleebronn* rises the *Michaelsberg* (1290 ft.; view), with the church of St. Michael (12-13th cent.). — From (7½ M.) *Güglingen* the line leads viâ *Pfaffenhofen* and *Zaberfeld* to (12 M.) *Leonbronn.*

Beyond (28½ M.) *Nordheim*, on a height to the left, is the *Heuchelberger Warte* (1036 ft.).

33 M. **Heilbronn.** — **Hotels.** *NECKAR HOTEL (Pl. a; B, 4), with salt-baths and good restaurant, on the Neckar, opposite the post-office, R. & B. 2½-3 *M*; *BAHNHOF-HÔTEL LINSENMEYER, opposite the railway-station, R. 2-3 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 2 *M*; KRONPRINZ (Pl. d; A, 4), R. 1½ *M*, B. 60 pf.; BADISCHER HOF (Pl. e; A, 4), also at the station; FALKE (Pl. b; C, 4), in the Market, well spoken of; KRONE (Pl. c; C, 4), Lohthor-Str., R. 1½-2½ *M*, B. 60 pf., D. 2 *M*.

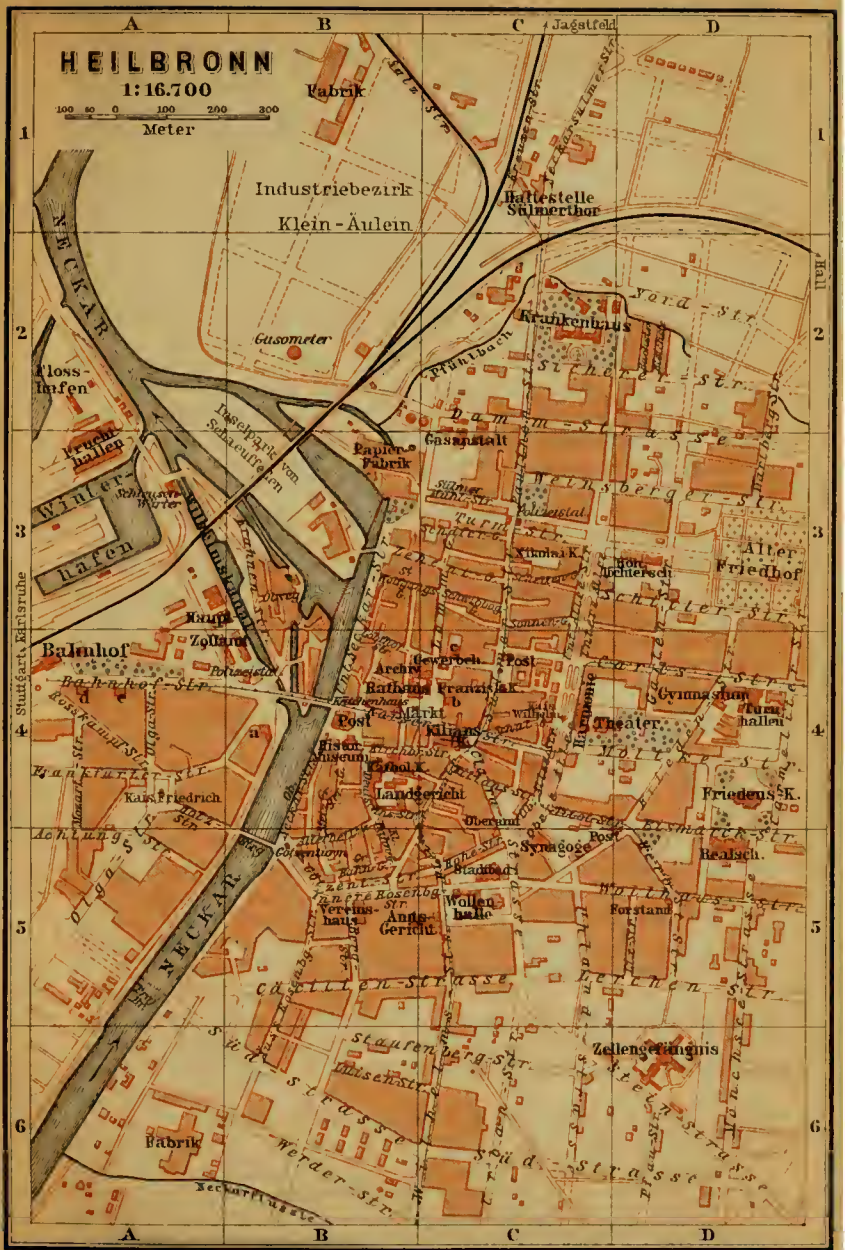
CAFÉS-RESTAURANTS. *Rathskeller; Harmonie*, in the Allee, with garden (p. 23); *Deutsches Haus* (see p. 23); **Hägele zum Käthchen* (Pl. B, 4). Kirchbrunnen-Str.; *Weyhing zur Sonne*, Sülmer-Str (Pl. C, 3, 4); *Frank'sche Brauerei*, Fleimer-Str. (Pl. C, 5); *Railway Restaurant.* — WINE ROOMS. **Zehender*, Kram-Str.; *Albrecht.* in the Allee.

Electric Tramways from the Rail. Station to the market-place, Allee, and barracks; from the Kaiser-Str. to the Ost-Str.; from the N. Rail. Station to the Sülmer-Str. and S. Rail. Station (Sontheim, p. 28).

Heilbronn (518 ft.), formerly a free city of the Empire, now an important industrial town with 37,889 inhab., is charmingly situated on both banks of the Neckar. The older and more important part is on the right bank.

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. A, 4) the Bahnhof-Str. leads across the Neckar to the old town. [A little to the S. (right), at the end of the Olga-Str., is a *Statue of Emperor Frederick III.*] From the bridge we enjoy a fine view. To the left is the *Custom House*, with the *Wilhelms-Canal;* farther on are the *Winterhafen* and *Holzhafen.* On the right bank, to our right, is the handsome *Post Office* (Pl. B, 4). In the next side-street to the right is the *Historical Museum* (Pl. B, 4), comprising prehistoric and other antiquities from the environs of Heilbronn.

Going straight on, we come to the Market Place (Pl. B, C, 4), with a *Monument to Robert Mayer* (1814-78), the founder of the mechanical theory of heat, who was a native of Heilbronn. On the left rises the late-Gothic *Rathhaus*, with its lofty flight of steps, containing a curious clock constructed by Habrecht in 1580. In the council-chamber Götz von Berlichingen, immortalised by Goethe, is said to have effectually cured 'headache, toothache, and every other human malady', with blows from his 'iron hand'. Letters from him, from Franz von Sickingen, the Reformer, from Schiller, who solicits the protection of the town in 1793, and others are shown in the *Archives.* The old-fashioned house at the S.W. corner of the Market (Pl. B, 4) is pointed out as that in which 'Käthchen of Heilbronn' was born; but her history is purely traditionary.



Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The **Church of St. Kilian* (Pl. C, 4), begun in 1013, has an early-Gothic nave (13th cent.), a late-Gothic choir (1426-80), and a tower (205 ft. high), finished in the early-Renaissance style in 1529. The whole building was thoroughly restored in 1886-95 under the superintendence of Prof. Aug. Beyer (p. 38). The choir, with richly articulated pillars and network-vaulting, contains an *Altar in carved wood, by *Tilmann Riemenschneider* (1498?), and a fine ciborium (ca. 1500).

We descend the Kirchbrunnen-Str. to the right, and enter the Deutschhof-Str. to the left, with the *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. B, 4), originally an imperial palace, afterwards occupied by the Teutonic Order, and now by the courts of law. The Treaty of Heilbronn was concluded here in 1633. The oldest part of the building is the lowest story, in the Romanesque style, of the tower of the adjacent Roman Catholic church The court on the N. side is picturesque. Opposite is the old *Schönthaler Hof* (now Restaurant zum Deutschen Hause, see p. 22), where, as a quaint inscription on the gateway (right side) records, Charles V. once spent four weeks and was cured of an illness by the Heilbronn waters.

Nearly opposite the Deutsches Haus is the Allerheiligen-Str., leading to the square red *Diebsthurm* or *Götzens Thurm* (Pl. B, 5), in which Goethe, contrary to the fact, represents Götz von Berlichingen as having died (whereas he was only imprisoned here for one night in 1519; comp. pp. 22, 25). To the E. of the tower we ascend the Rosenberger-Str. to the *Allee*, a pleasant avenue on the site of the old fortifications, in which, on the right, rises the *Synagogue* (Pl. C, 5), in the Moorish-Byzantine style. Farther on is the *Harmonie* (Pl. C, 4; restaurant, see p. 22), with the exhibition of the Kunstverein, a small theatre, and a garden. In front of it is a *Monument to Emp. William I.* Still farther on in the Allee is a *Monument to Schiller.*

From the N. end of the Allee the Thurm-Str. leads to the W. to the Sülmer-Str. Here, on the left, rises the simple Gothic *Church of St. Nicholas* (Pl. C, 5), where the first Protestant divine service was held in 1525. The *Schiller-Haus* opposite was occupied by the poet in the autumn of 1793. Farther on, in the Hafenmarkt, are remains of the *Franciscan Church* (Pl. C, 4), destroyed by the French in 1688. The tower has been rebuilt.

The *Old Cemetery*, in the Weinsberger-Str. (Pl. D, 3), contains several interesting tombstones. — The *Water Works*, with steam-pump and reservoir, at the base of the Wartberg, should be seen by engineers.

On the **Wartberg** (1010 ft., or 492 ft. above the Neckar; an ascent of 3/4 hr. to the N.E.) are an old watch-tower and an inn. Charming view of the Neckar-Thal. Another fine point is the (1 hr.) *Jägerhaus* (*Tavern). From the Jägerhaus we may walk past the *Köpferquelle* and through wood to the tower on the **Schweinsberg** (1205 ft.; 1 1/2 hr. to the S.E. of Heilbronn), which affords a fine *Panorama, embracing the Alb chain to the S., the Black Forest and Vosges to the S.W., the Haardt Mts. and Donners-

berg to the W., the Odenwald and Spessart to the N., and the Löwenstein Mts. to the E. The *Cäcilien-Wiese* (1½ M.) presents a lively and picturesque scene at the vintage-season. Another favourite point is the Trappensee (*Restaurant), 1½ M. to the E. of the town.

From Heilbronn to *Bretten* and *Carlsruhe*, see p. 20; to *Schwäbisch-Hall*, see p. 26; to *Marbach*, see p. 23.

The train now crosses the Wilhelms-Canal and the Neckar. To the right is the line to Weinsberg (R. 5); on the hill are the tower and inn on the Wartberg (see p. 23). Near (37 M.) *Neckarsulm* (Post), a pleasant little town with an old château of the Teutonic Order, the train returns to the *Neckar*, and beyond (39 M.) *Kochendorf* it crosses the *Kocher*. The small town of Kochendorf, with three châteaux and a fine town-hall (a timber building of 1587, restored since 1890), lies ½ M. to the E. — 40 M. **Jagstfeld** *(*Bräuninger's Bad-Hôtel*, with terrace on the Neckar; *Rail. Restaurant)*, a saline bath at the mouth of the *Jagst*, with a sanatory institute for children *(Bethesda)*. Near the station are the salt-springs of *Friedrichshall*, ruined by an irruption of fresh water in 1895.

From Jagstfeld to Osterburken, 24 M., railway in 1¼ hr. — The line follows the *Jagst-Thal*, viâ *Untergriesheim*, *Neudenau*, and *Siglingen*. Opposite (10½ M.) *Züttlingen*, where we cross the Jagst, lies *Assumstadt*, with a château and park. — 13½ M. **Möckmühl** *(Württemberger Hof)*, an old town, with walls and towers, at the influx of the Seckach into the *Jagst*, stoutly defended by Götz von Berlichingen against the Swabian League in 1519; at the N. end are the extensive ruins of the castle. A branch-line runs hence to (24 M., in 2½ hrs.) *Dörzbach*, viâ *Widdern*, *Jagsthausen* (with a castle supposed to be the birthplace of Götz von Berlichingen), *Berlichingen*, and *Schönthal* (with a theological seminary in an old Cistercian monastery). From *Dörzbach* to *Mergentheim* (p. 29), 8½ M.; to *Künzelsau* (p. 27), 10½ M. (diligence). — The Osterburken line proceeds through the *Seckach Thal* to *Roigheim*, *Sennfeld*, and (21 M.) *Adelsheim*, on the E. spurs of the Odenwald. It then descends the valley of the *Kirnach*, crosses that river, and reaches (24 M.) *Osterburken* (see p. 85).

From Jagstfeld to Heidelberg, 35 M., railway in 2 hrs. The train crosses the Neckar. — 2 M. **Wimpfen** (775 ft.) consists of *Wimpfen 'im Thal'* and above it *'Wimpfen am Berg'*, both 'enclaves' of Hesse, with the salt-works and saline baths of *Ludwigshall (*Bad-Hôtel Ritter*, R. 1¼-1½, pens. 3½-4 *M.; Mathildenbad*, R. 1-1¾, pens. 4-4½ *M.; Sonne;* wine at *Phil. Schmitt's*). The fine Gothic abbey-church in the valley was erected in 1262-78. Wimpfen am Berg, with its picturesque old houses, towers, and walls, affords fine views of the valley of the Neckar, with the Wartberg to the S.E. The remains of the Hohenstaufen residence and chapel (now a farm) are interesting. The parish-church has a Gothic choir of the 13th cent.; the Dominican church was rebuilt at the beginning of the 18th cent. in the baroque style.

The line now traverses a hilly and partly wooded district. 5½ M. *Rappenau* (*Gasthof zur Saline) also has salt-springs. Several unimportant stations. Then (14 M.) *Sinsheim*, where Turenne defeated the Imperial army in 1674. The line traverses the *Elsenz-Thal*. — At (22½ M.) **Meckesheim** *(Zur Eisenbahn; Rail. Restaurant)*, on the *Elsenz*, it joins the railway to Neckarelz (p. 86). 24½ M. *Mauer;* 26 M. *Bammenthal;* 29 M. *Neckargemünd*, the junction of the Würzburg line (R. 15); thence to (35 M.) *Heidelberg*, see p. 86.

The train crosses the Jagst and at (42½ M.) *Offenau* (Linde), with the salt-springs of *Clemenshall*, enters the charming vine-clad Neckar-Thal, with its numerous castles. The village and château of *Heinsheim* and the ruined castle of *Ehrenberg* are passed on the

left bank. — 45 M. *Gundelsheim* (Prinz Karl), a small town with walls, towers, and the picturesque château of *Hornegg* on an ivy-clad rock. The château has been fitted up as a *Hydropathic, with a restaurant, and also affords good summer-quarters (pens. from 3½ ℳ). Opposite, on a hill on the left bank, is the ruin of *Guttenberg.* — The train then passes through the *Michelsberg* by a tunnel 950 yds. long to (46½ M.) *Hassmersheim* (Anker). To the right, above (47½ M.) *Neckarzimmern*, rises the picturesque castle of *Hornberg*, where Götz von Berlichingen died in 1562 (comp. p. 23). — Then through the charming valley to (left) *Hochhausen*, where we cross the *Elz* to (50½ M.) **Neckarelz** (436 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Kling*, pens. 4½-6 ℳ; *Löwe*), the junction of the Würzburg-Heidelberg and Meckesheim railways (p. 86).

The train follows the right bank of the pretty, wooded Neckar-Thal. Beyond (53 M.) *Binau* a tunnel 870 yds. long penetrates the *Rothenberg.* — 55½ M. *Neckargerach* (Krone), with large quarries; on the hill is the ruined *Minneburg*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. — 57½ M. *Zwingenberg* (Anker), with a picturesque castle, now restored, the property of the Grand-Duke of Baden.

64 M. **Eberbach** (440 ft.; **Krone* or *Post*, pens. 4¼-5½ ℳ; **Leininger Hof*, pens. 3½-4 ℳ; *Rail. Restaurant*), an old town with a brisk trade in timber (5860 inhab.). The *Katzenbuckel* (2053 ft.), the highest of the Odenwald Mts., commanding an extensive view, may be ascended hence in 2 hrs. — To *Heidelberg* through the *Neckar-Thal*, see p. 86.

Our train quits the Neckar-Thal and turns to the right into the grassy and wooded valley of the *Itterbach*, which it crosses several times. Beyond (67½ M.) *Gaimühle* a lofty viaduct. — 71½ M. *Kailbach;* 75 M. *Schöllenbach.* The train penetrates the *Krähberg* by a tunnel nearly 2 M. long, descends the *Mümling-Thal* to (78 M.) *Hetzbach-Beerfelden*, and crosses the *Himbächel Viaduct*, 145 ft. high. — 83 M. **Erbach** (725 ft.; *Schützenhof*, R. 1½-2½, D. 2, pens. 4-5 ℳ; **Odenwald*, pens. 4-4½ ℳ), a town with 2800 inhab., is the principal place on the estates of Count Erbach. The *Schloss* contains several interesting *Collections (armour, fire-arms, antiquities). In the chapel is shown a stone sarcophagus of the 12th or 13th cent., brought from the church of Seligenstadt (p. 26) in 1810, and used at one time as the repository of the remains of Eginhard (d. 840) and his wife Emma (d. 836).

84½ M. **Michelstadt** (*Hôtel Friedrich*, R. 1½-1¾, pens. 3½-4½ ℳ; *Dr. Scharfenberg's Hydropathic*, R. 5-25 ℳ per week, pens. 30-50 ℳ), a prettily-situated little town, with a late-Gothic church (15th cent.) and a quaint Rathhaus. Opposite, to the left, is *Steinbach*, with Eginhard's basilica, one of the most important relics of the Carlovingian epoch, founded in 827. — We pass *Schloss Fürstenau* (left) and the stations of *Zell*, *König*, *Mümling-Grumbach*, and *Höchst-Neustadt.* Tunnel. — 97 M. *Wiebelsbach-Heubach*,

junction of the Darmstadt line (see *Baedeker's Rhine*). — 99 M. *Gross-Umstadt* (*Lamm, R. 1½, D. 1½ ℳ); 100½ M. *Klein-Umstadt;* 104 M. *Langstadt;* 105½ M. *Babenhausen*, the junction for Darmstadt and Aschaffenburg (see p. 74).

112 M. *Seligenstadt*, with 4133 inhab., is famous for the abbey founded here in 828 by Eginhard (or Einhard), the biographer of Charlemagne. — 114½ M. *Hainstadt;* 116½ M. *Klein-Auheim.* — The train then crosses the Main and reaches (118 M.) *Hanau* (p. 71).

5. From Heilbronn to Schwäbisch-Hall *(Nuremberg).*

34 M. Railway in 1-2 hrs. (fares 4 ℳ 40, 2 ℳ 90, 1 ℳ 90 pf.; express 5, 3½, 2½ ℳ); express to Nuremberg by this route in 3½ hrs. (14 ℳ 50, 9 ℳ 60, 6 ℳ 20 pf.). This is the shortest route between Nuremberg and *Carlsruhe* (viâ *Bretten*, p. 16).

Heilbronn, see p. 22. The train crosses the Wilhelms-Canal and the Neckar. To the left diverges the line to Eberbach and Hanau (R. 4). Tunnel (970 yds.).

4½ M. **Weinsberg** (600 ft.; **Traube*, R. 1¼-1¾, pens. 3-4 ℳ; *Sonne*), an ancient and historically memorable town (pop. 2478). The ruined castle of *Weibertreu* ('women's faithfulness'), on a vine-clad hill (900 ft.), was the scene of the events on which Bürger founded one of his ballads. Justinus Kerner, the poet (d. 1862), occupied a house at the foot of the hill, still containing many reminiscences of him. Near it is a monument to him. The handsome Romanesque *Church*, a basilica with alternate pillars and columns and an E. tower, contains a small picture of 1659, representing the women quitting the castle. The choir is late-Gothic. In front of the church is a monument to *John Œcolampadius* (1482-1531), the Reformer, who was a native of Weinsberg. During the War of the Peasants in 1525 the most savage atrocities were committed here.

We next traverse the fertile and populous *Weinsberger-Thal.* On a hill to the right, near (8 M.) *Willsbach*, is the small town of *Löwenstein* (1260 ft.; Sonne), commanded by the ruined castle of the Löwenstein-Wertheim family. In a narrow valley at the N.W. foot of the hill lies the *Theusser Bad*, with springs containing Epsom salts and sulphate of lime; at the E. base is *Lichtenstern*, a reformatory for children, formerly a nunnery. Beyond (10 M.) *Eschenau* the train descends into the valley of the *Brettach*, which it crosses near (13 M.) *Bretzfeld.*

16½ M. **Oehringen** (780 ft.; *Württemberger Hof;* pop. 3570) is a pleasant town on the *Ohrn*, with a château of Prince Hohenlohe-Oehringen, a baroque building of the end of the 17th cent., below which are vast cellars. The Gothic *Stiftskirche* (1454-91) containing monuments of the Hohenlohe family and a fine reredos (1503), is interesting; it has two towers. — 21 M. *Neuenstein*, with a Renaissance château of the Hohenlohe family (fine portal; collection of antiquities). — 24½ M. *Waldenburg* (Rail. Restaurant) is the

junction of a branch-line to *Kupferzell* and (7½ M.) *Künzelsau*, in the Kocher-Thal. The little town of *Waldenburg* (Adler; Löwe), situated on a mountain-spur, 2 M. to the S.W. of the station, has a château of the Hohenlohe family. — Beyond (27 M.) *Kupfer* the train reaches the highest point (1243 ft.) of the line, and then descends rapidly to (30 M.) *Gailenkirchen* and the valley of the *Kocher*.

34 M. **Hall** or **Schwäbisch-Hall** (885 ft.; **Lamm* or *Post*, R. 1¼-3, pens. from 4 ℳ; **Adler*, R. 1-1½ ℳ; *Zur Eisenbahn; Rail. Restaurant*), once a city of the empire (pop. 9236), is picturesquely situated on both banks of the Kocher. The *Weil Gate*, the *Crailsheim Gate*, the *Neue Bau (Büchsenhaus)*, and other parts of the old fortifications are still well preserved. The imposing *Church of St. Michael*, situated on a terrace in the market-place, was originally Romanesque, but was rebuilt in the 15th cent. in the Gothic style. The interior, which is structurally interesting, contains an Entombment ascribed to Lohkorn (about 1480) and other good sculptures. The handsome baroque *Rathhaus* (1735) also contains sculptural decoration. The adjacent gabled houses once formed the Convent of St. James. The well-preserved *Market Fountain* is adorned with fantastic sculptures of 1509. The *Pillory (Pranger)* is in the form of a pointed tower with finials; the misdoers were placed in the niches below the canopy. On the left bank of the Kocher is the *Church of St. Catharine* (14th cent.), judiciously enlarged in 1899 and containing a fine high-altar (1470). Large salt-works with saline baths.

The interesting old Benedictine abbey (11th cent.) of **Komburg**, at *Steinbach* (Traube), 1½ M. to the S. of Hall, is now a home for invalid soldiers. The gateway is an interesting Romanesque structure. The hexagonal baptistry is of noble purity of design and charming in decoration. The main church, with its three towers, restored in the Jesuit style, possesses an embossed altar-covering (antependium) in gilded copper, of 1130, and a huge and richly carved *Candelabrum of the same period. The church is adjoined by old cloisters and two chapels with interesting tombstones. — Immediately below the abbey is *Klein-Komburg*, with the early-Romanesque church of St. Ægidius (1108; restored 1880). In the choir are frescoes of the 12th century. Komburg and Steinbach are 1¼ M. from *Hessenthal* (see below).

Beyond Hall the train crosses the Kocher by a viaduct 135 ft. in height, passes through two tunnels, and goes on to (38 M.) *Hessenthal*, junction of the following line (p. 29).

6. From Stuttgart to Nuremberg viâ Crailsheim.

120 M. Railway in 4-7¾ hrs. (fares 15 ℳ 40, 10 ℳ 20, 6 ℳ 60 pf.; express 17 ℳ 50, 12 ℳ 40, 8 ℳ 80 pf.).

To (8 M.) *Waiblingen*, see p. 31. The Murrthal Railway here diverges to the left from the Remsthal Line (R. 7), and crosses the deep *Remsthal* by a viaduct and an iron bridge. 10½ M. *Neustadt*. Tunnel of 340 yds. 12 M. *Schwaikheim*. In the background, to the right, rise the spurs of the Welzheimer Wald (Wartturm of Bürg,

Buocher Höhe). — 14 M. *Winnenden* (930 ft.; Krone; Hirsch), a busy little town, with the château of *Winnenthal*, formerly a commandery of the Teutonic Order, now a lunatic asylum. Pleasant walk viâ *Buoch* (p. 31) to the Remsthal (to Grünbach 2½ hrs.). — 16 M. *Nellmersbach*. The Murrhardter Wald (with Schloss Ebersberg) appears in the background, to the right. 17½ M. *Maubach*. We now enter the *Murrthal*; to the left rise the Löwenstein Mts.

19½ M. **Backnang** (920 ft.; *Post; Rail. Restaurant*), a manufacturing town (7647 inhab.) with extensive tanneries. Interesting *Parish Church* of the 12th cent., originally belonging to a canonry, with two E. towers and a late-Gothic choir. The Gothic Romanesque choir of *St. Michael's Church*, on the Schlossberg, is also noteworthy.

From Backnang to Bietigheim, 16 M., railway in ¾-1½ hr. (fares 2 *M* 10, 1 *M* 40 pf., 90 pf.). The line follows the Murrthal, passing *Burgstall* and *Kirchberg*, to (8½ M.) **Marbach** (*Post*, R. 1¼-2, pens. 3½-4½ *M*), a small town on a height on the right bank of the Neckar, the birthplace of Schiller (b. 10th Nov., 1759; d. 9th May, 1805). The house in which he was born, purchased by subscription in 1859, and restored to its original condition, contains reminiscences of the illustrious poet. Close to the town is the (10 min.) *Schillerhöhe*, a park with a beautiful view, containing a colossal bronze **Statue of Schiller*, by Rau, erected in 1876. — The line crosses the Neckar by a viaduct 100 ft. high (fine view). — 10 M. *Benningen;* 12½ M. *Beihingen* (junction for *Ludwigsburg*, p. 18). Then (16 M.) *Bietigheim* (p. 17).

From Marbach to Heilbronn, 25 M., narrow-gauge railway in 2¼ hrs., viâ (2 M.) *Murr*, (3 M.) *Steinheim an der Murr* (with Rathhaus of 1686), and the pleasant wine-growing *Bottwar-Thal*, with the château of *Schaubeck* and the villages of *Klein-Bottwar* and *Gross-Bottwar*. — 7½ M. *Oberstenfeld* (Ochs), with an interesting early-Romanesque church (11-12th cent.). To the S.E. is the (2¼ M.) well-preserved castle of *Lichtenberg* (12th cent.). — 9½ M. *Beilstein* (Post), a prettily situated little town, at the foot of a hill crowned by the ruined castle of *Langhaus*. About 3 M. to the S.W. is the *Wunnenstein* (1285 ft.), with a view-tower (extensive panorama). — 11 M. *Auenstein;* 12½ M. *Ilsfeld;* 15 M. *Schozach;* 17 M. *Thalheim*. — At (20½ M.) *Sonnheim* (electric tramway to Heilbronn, see p. 22) we reach the Neckar-Thal. — 22 M. *Heilbronn South Station*. The line then describes a wide curve round the town, passes the (23½ M.) *Karlsthor Station*, traverses a tunnel (430 yds.), and enters the (25 M.) *Central Station* at *Heilbronn* (p. 22).

The train crosses the *Weissach* and descends into the wooded Murrthal. 22 M. *Steinbach;* 23 M. *Oppenweiler*, with the château of Hr. von Sturmfeder, and the hoary *Reichenberg*. 25½ M. *Sulzbach*, where the mediæval *Schloss Lautereck* is now a tannery. The train crosses the Murr.

29 M. **Murrhardt** (950 ft.; *Sonne* or *Post;* **Stern*), an ancient little town (4200 inhab.), once a Benedictine abbey. The *Walderichs-Kirche*, in the old cemetery on the hill, and the *Stadtkirche* (1434), formerly the abbey-church, will repay a visit. The **Walderichs-Capelle*, adjoining the N. tower of the Stadtkirche, is in the late-Romanesque style (12th cent.). The Roman castrum lay to the S.E. of the town. The Roman 'limes' (p. 31) from Welzheim to Mainhardt, crossing the Murrthal, passes about ¾ M. to the E. of Murrhardt.

32 M. *Fornsbach*.

A pleasant excursion (road) may be made to the S. to the (6½ M.) **Ebnisee** (1555 ft.), a pretty forest-lake. About 1 M. to the S.E., by the Roman 'limes' (p. 31), is *Gausmannsweiler* (Inn Zum Ebnisee).

The train passes through the 'Schanz', or E. wall of the Murrthal, by a tunnel 920 yds. long, and reaches the *Roththal* near (35 M.) *Fichtenberg*. Another tunnel leads to the *Kocher-Thal* and (38½ M.) **Gaildorf**. The town of Gaildorf, with 1800 inhab. and three châteaux, lies ¾ M. to the E.

A branch-line is under construction from Gaildorf to (12 M.) *Unter-Gröningen*, viâ *Bröckingen*, *Sulzbach*, *Laufen*, and *Wengen*.

The Kocher is crossed by a lofty bridge. 40½ M. *Ottendorf;* 43½ M. *Wilhelmsglück*, with disused salt-works. View of Komburg and Schwäbisch-Hall to the left. Then (45½ M.) *Hessenthal*, junction of the line to *Hall* (p. 27). The station lies at the foot of the *Einkorn* (1555 ft.; view), a favourite resort from Hall (3½ M.), with a ruined church and pleasure-grounds.

The train now enters the Hohenlohe plain and beyond (49½ M.) *Sulzdorf* crosses the *Bühler* by a viaduct, 145 ft. in height. — 53½ M. *Grossaltdorf;* 56 M. *Eckartshausen.*

Kirchberg (Post), a picturesquely situated little town on the Jagst, 3 M. to the N.E., contains a château of Prince Hohenlohe-Oehringen, with interesting collections. Opposite is the *Hornberg*, with its château.

From (59 M.) *Maulach*, with a chalybeate spring, an excursion may be made to the top of the (2¼ M.) *Burgberg* (1755 ft.; rfmts. at the gamekeeper's house), with an ancient earthen rampart and an extensive view.

62 M. **Crailsheim** (1340 ft.; **Lamm; Hôtel Faber*, R. 1¼-1½, pens. 4 *M; Deutscher Kaiser; Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Jagst*, a town of 5260 inhab., with the Gothic *Church of St. John* (15th cent.) containing a winged altar with paintings by Wohlgemuth, and a ciborium of 1498. On the *Wilhelmshöhe*, 1¼ M. to the N.E., is the Villa Blezinger, with interesting grounds and a geological pyramid (visitors admitted).

From Crailsheim to Lauda, 43 M. (railway in about 2 hrs.). Stations *Satteldorf*, *Wallhausen*, *Roth am See* (p. 150). — At (14 M.) *Blaufelden* a branch-line diverges for (7½ M.; ½ hr.) *Langenburg*, with an interesting Renaissance château of Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg. — 18½ M. *Schrozberg* (Lamm); 23½ M. *Niederstetten* (Post), an old town with walls and gates and Prince Hohenlohe-Bartenstein's château of *Haltenbergstetten;* 28 M. *Laudenbach* (Krone). — 30 M. *Weikersheim* (750 ft.; Hirsch, R. 1¼-1½, pens. 4½ *M;* Krone), on the *Tauber*, with the château of Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, a Renaissance edifice of the close of the 16th century. (Thence to *Creglingen* and *Rothenburg ob der Tauber*, see p. 150.) Then *Markelsheim* (a wine-growing place) and *Igersheim.*

36½ M. **Mergentheim** (679 ft.; *Hirsch*, in the town; *Deutscher Hof*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*) is an old town on the Tauber (pop. 4400), where the Master of the Teutonic Order resided down to 1805. The large Schloss, built in the Renaissance style in 1572, is now a barrack. The most interesting of the churches is *St. John's*, in the early-Gothic style (1250-70), with a fine choir, stained-glass windows, and numerous monuments. The *Karlsbad* (*Curhaus, closed in winter), near the town, has springs containing salt and magnesia. — The train goes on viâ *Edelfingen*, *Unterbalbach*, and *Königshofen* (p. 85) to (43 M.) *Lauda*, on the line from Würzburg to Heidelberg (p. 85).

FROM CRAILSHEIM TO GOLDSHÖFE, 18½ M. (railway in about 1 hr.); TO ULM, 68 M. (by *Aalen* and *Heidenheim*, in 3¼-4¼ hrs.). The line ascends the Jagstthal towards the S., on the left bank of the Jagst; stations *Jagstheim*, *Stimpfach*, and *Jagstzell*, where the Jagst is crossed. Then (13 M.) **Ellwangen** (1410 ft.; *Adler* or *Post*), an old town (pop. 4750) with a castle on a hill, a small ecclesiastical principality down to 1803. The *Stiftskirche*, founded in 746-64 by Hariolf and his brother Erlolf, Bishop of Langres, burned down in 1100, and rebuilt in 1124, in the Romanesque style, with a crypt under the choir, is in admirable preservation. The interior was tastefully embellished with stucco-ornamentation in 1738. On the walls are two epitaphs in bronze by Peter Vischer of Nuremberg. On the *Schönenberg* (1710 ft.), to the N.E., is the pilgrimage-church of the *Holy Virgin*, built in 1681, burned down in 1709, and rebuilt in 1729. — At (18½ M.) *Goldshöfe* the train reaches the Remsthal Railway (p. 33).

Beyond (67 M.) *Ellrichshausen*, with a ruined castle, the train crosses the Bavarian frontier. — 69½ M. *Schnelldorf;* 72½ M. *Zumhaus;* 76 M. *Dombühl* (Rail. Restaurant, with rooms), the junction for Dinkelsbühl and Nördlingen (p. 130). — 82½ M. *Büchelberg;* 85 M. *Leutershausen.* — 91½ M. **Ansbach** (p. 150), the junction of the Frankfort and Munich line (R. 25).

The line runs for a short distance through the *Rezat-Thal*, and then turns to the N.E. by stations *Sachsen* and *Wicklesgreuth* to (100½ M.) **Heilsbronn** (1345 ft.; *Post; Adler*), a small town occupying the site of a famous *Cistercian Abbey*, of which some Romanesque and Gothic remains, partly in good preservation, still survive. Next the church is the former Refectory (? now a Roman Catholic chapel), the florid Romanesque portal of which has been removed to the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg. The church, a Romanesque basilica with timber roof, begun in 1150, with a Gothic choir (1263-80 and later) and a Gothic aisle (1430-35, afterwards enlarged), has suffered severely from 'restoration' in 1851-66.

The abbey-church was the burial-place of the Franconian line of the Hohenzollerns from 1297 to 1625 and contains the ashes of the first three Brandenburg Electors of that house, Frederick I., Frederick II., and Albert Achilles. Among the finest monuments are those of the Electress Anna of Brandenburg (d. 1512); of Margrave George Frederick of Ansbach (d. 1603), with eight statuettes of Counts of Zollern; and of the Margrave Joachim Ernest (d. 1625). The church also contains many other memorials of the Hohenzollerns and of Franconian knights, in the shape of frescoes, portraits on panel, canvas, and glass, epitaphs, hatchments, etc. Observe also several winged altar-pieces with carvings and paintings of the Nuremberg school, a late-Gothic ciborium (1515), and a fine crucifix by *Veit Stoss.* — A spring rises within the church; and in the cloister-garth was the well of miraculous water which gave the abbey its name.

105½ M. *Raitersaich;* 109 M. *Rossstall*, with an old church. The train then crosses the *Rednitz*, and reaches (114 M.) *Stein*, with *Faber's* celebrated lead-pencil factory (shown by special permission only). 117 M. *Schweinau.*

120 M. *Nuremberg* (p. 113).

7. From Stuttgart to Nördlingen and Nuremberg.

RAILWAY (Remsthal Line) to (72 M.) Nördlingen in $2^3/_4$-5 hrs. (fares 9 ℳ 40, 6 ℳ 30, 4 ℳ 10 pf.; express 10 ℳ 80, 7 ℳ 70, 5 ℳ 50 pf.); thence to (62 M.) Nuremberg (Bavarian Railway) in $2^1/_4$-4 hrs. (fares 8 ℳ, 5 ℳ 30, 3 ℳ 40 pf.; express 9 ℳ 20, 6 ℳ 50 pf.). Express from Stuttgart to Nuremberg viâ Nördlingen in 5 hrs. (viâ Crailsheim in 4 hrs.; comp. R. 6). — Best views to the right.

The Remsthal Railway diverges to the left from the Stuttgart and Ulm line beyond ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Cannstatt* (p. 15), and winds up the hill which separates the valleys of the Neckar and the Rems. From the top a fine view of Stuttgart, the Neckar-Thal, and the Rothenberg (p. 34). — To the left is seen the König Wilhelm Viaduct (p. 18). 6 M. *Fellbach* (918 ft.; Traube); 4 M. to the S.E. is the *Kernen* (p. 34). The line now descends to —

8 M. **Waiblingen** (720 ft.; *Post; Adler*), a town of great antiquity (5140 inhab.), on the *Rems*, whence the imperial Salic line and the succeeding House of Hohenstaufen derived their name of *Waiblinger*, corrupted by the Italians into Ghibellini, once so celebrated as the name of a faction. The late-Gothic *Æussere Kirche*, outside the town, erected 1459-88, restored 1866, has a fine tower. (To *Murrhardt*, see R. 6.)

The populous, fertile, and picturesque REMSTHAL, enclosed by the *Schurwald* on the right and the spurs of the *Welzheimer Wald* on the left, begins here. Beyond (11 M.) *Endersbach* we cross the *Schlierbach* by a handsome viaduct. To the right, in the valley of this stream, are *Beutelsbach* (Löwe) and *Schnaith*, wine-growing places, the former with a very ancient abbey-church. On the N. side of the Remsthal lies *Gross-Heppach* (Lamm). On the height to the left of (14 M.) *Grunbach* is the village of *Buoch* (1670 ft.; comp. p. 28), affording a fine view of the Swabian Alb; to the right is the *Schönbühl*, with a reformatory for boys. 17 M. *Winterbach*.

$19^1/_2$ M. **Schorndorf** (840 ft.; *Krone*), an old town once fortified (5750 inhab.), has a late-Gothic church, with a fine choir of 1477. — Near (21 M.) *Urbach* the train crosses the Rems. $22^1/_2$ M. *Plüderhausen* (Stern). Above ($24^1/_2$ M.) *Waldhausen*, to the N., is the *Elisabethenburg*, where Emp. Frederick Barbarossa is said to have been born. The vine-culture ceases. — To the E. of ($27^1/_2$ M.) **Lorch** (920 ft.; **Harmonie*, R. from $1^1/_4$, pens. from $3^1/_2$ ℳ) rises the Benedictine monastery of that name, founded by the Hohenstaufen in 1102, partly destroyed in the War of the Peasants, and restored in 1884. It contains several tombs and monuments of the Hohenstaufen, but none of the more distinguished members of the family. In the centre of the nave is a late-Gothic cenotaph, erected in 1475 to Duke Frederick of Swabia (d. 1105), the founder of the monastery. The unimportant mural paintings are of the 15th century.

Lorch was the site of a Roman castrum, and there was, perhaps, another on the monastery-hill. Here begins the *Rhine Limes* (boundary) of the Romans (see p. 146). Ascent of the *Hohenstaufen*, see p. 50.

We obtain a glimpse of the Hohenstaufen to the right as the train emerges from a short cutting just beyond Lorch, and afterwards a glimpse of the double-peaked *Rechberg* (p. 50). In the valley lies *Schirenhof*, a Roman castrum.

31½ M. **Gmünd** or **Schwäbisch-Gmünd** (1053 ft.; **Bahn-Hotel Arche; *Rad; *Drei Mohren; Rail. Restaurant*), formerly a free city of the Empire (pop. 18,700), possesses three very old churches, many manufactories of gold and silver ware, and a large industrial museum. Gmünd was the home of the painter *Hans Baldung*, surnamed *Grien* (b. ca. 1475), and of the architects *Heinrich* and *Peter von Gmünd*. The Gothic *Kreuzkirche* was erected by Heinrich von Gmünd in 1351-77 (completed in 1510); the sculptures of the portal date from 1380, and the carved altar from the 15th century. The Romanesque *Church of St. John* contains an old picture in which the castle of Hohenstaufen is represented. To the W., above the rail. station, is the pilgrimage-church of *St. Salvator*, with two chapels hewn in the rock. The monastery of *Gottes-Zell*, 1 M. to the E., is now a prison.

Omnibus from Gmünd to *Süssen* (p. 35) twice daily in 3 hrs. (fare 1 ℳ 40 pf.). Ascent of the *Rechberg*, see p. 50.

36 M. *Hussenhofen;* 39 M. *Unter-Böbingen*, with a Roman castrum; 40½ M. *Mögglingen* (1360 ft.).

From either of the last two stations an excursion may be made viâ *Heubach* (Rössle) to the (1½ M.) *Rosenstein* (2248 ft.), with some interesting ruins and a superb view of the Alb. From Heubach to *Bartholomä* (see below), 4½ M., by a fine road.

At (43½ M.) *Essingen* we cross the watershed (1719 ft.) between the Rems and Kocher, and descend into the *Kocher-Thal*.

48 M. **Aalen** (1420 ft.; *Krone; Harmonie; Rail. Restaurant*), once a free imperial town (pop. 9059), lies at the confluence of the *Aal* and the Kocher. It contains a monument to the poet *C. F. D. Schubart* (d. 1739-91; see p. 17), who spent his childhood here. Near the cemetery is a Roman camp. About 4 M. to the S. is the *Aalbäumle* (2210 ft.), a view-point, with a tower.

From Aalen to Ballmertshofen, 24 M., railway in 2 hrs. viâ (2 M.) *Unterkochen* (see below) and other small stations. — 17½ M. Neresheim (1645 ft.), a small town with 1300 inhab., and a château of Prince Thurn and Taxis (fine chapel of 1777), is the central point of the well-wooded *Härtsfeld*. — 21 M. *Katzenstein* has a ruined castle. — 24 M. *Ballmertshofen*.

From Aalen to Ulm, 45 M., railway in 1¼-2 hrs. (fares 5 ℳ 90, 3 ℳ 90, 2 ℳ 50 pf.). — 2½ M. *Unterkochen* (1¼ M. to the E. of which is the source of the White Kocher). — 5 M. *Oberkochen* (1½ M. to the S. of which is the source of the Black Kocher). About 3 M. to the W. is the *Volkmarsberg* (2135 ft.; tower) — 9 M. *Königsbronn*, with large iron-works, at the point where the *Brenz* takes its rise in the picturesque *Quelltopf* or *Königsbrunnen*. Then through the smiling *Brenzthal*. 12 M. *Schnaitheim*. — 14 M. **Heidenheim** (1617 ft.; **Ochs*), a thriving industrial town with 10,500 inhab., commanded by the picturesque half-ruined *Schloss Hellenstein* (1985 ft.; view-tower). A road (diligence twice daily in 1 hr.) leads to the N.W. to *Steinheim*, whence a picturesque route runs through the romantic *Wenthal*, passing the imposing *Hirschfelsen* and a refuge-hut, to (6 M.) *Bartholomä*, and thence to the N.W. to (4 M.) *Heubach* (see above), or to the E. to (7 M.) *Königsbronn* (see above). — Beyond (15½ M.) *Mergelstetten* the railway temporarily quits

the Brenz, which here makes a wide curve. — 17½ M. *Herbrechtingen* (road to *Hürben*, see below, 3 M.). A pleasant walk may be taken to the W., viâ (1½ M.) *Anhausen*, to the picturesque *Brenzthal* (the so-called *Buigen*) and thence downstream to (1½ M.) *Eselsburg*, which is about 1½ M. from Herbrechtingen, and 1 M. from Hürben (see below) by the direct routes. — 21 M. *Giengen* (1530 ft.; Rössle), once an imperial town, with mineral baths. — From (24 M.) *Hermaringen* a visit may be paid to the ***Charlotten-Höhle**, discovered in 1893 near *Hürben*, 3 M. to the W. The road leads viâ *Burgberg*, with the picturesquely situated château of Count Carl von Linden and the ruin of *Kaltenburg*. The cave (560 yds. long) lies in the *Hürbe-Thal*, a characteristic Jura valley, ½ M. to the S. of the village of Hürben. It consists of several chambers of different sizes and is specially interesting on account of the beautiful stalactites pendent from the roof (adm. 1 *M*, on Sun. 50 pf.; electric illumination on Sun., Mon., Wed., & Sat.). Near the mouth of the cave is a restaurant. — The train follows the Brenzthal to (26 M.) *Sontheim-Brenz* (the latter of which has a fine late-Romanesque church), and then turns to the S.W. to (30 M.) *Nieder-Stotzingen*. Stations *Rammingen; Langenau*, a thriving little town with 3550 inhab.; *Unter-Elchingen*, the scene of the battle (14th Oct., 1805) from which Ney acquired his ducal title; and *Thalfingen*. The train then skirts the *Danube* to (45 M.) *Ulm* (p. 37).

At (49½ M.) *Wasseralfingen* (1374 ft.; *Zum Schlegel, opposite the foundry) are extensive iron-works. Above the iron-mine, 1½ M. to the E., rises the *Braunenberg* (2380 ft.; view), whence a pretty path leads through the woods to (6 M.) Kapfenburg (see below). — The train quits the Kocher-Thal and ascends rapidly to (52 M.) **Goldshöfe** (1505 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant;* junction for the Ellwangen and Crailsheim line, p. 30), where it turns to the E. On a hill to the right, between (55 M.) *Westhausen* and (58 M.) *Lauchheim*, is *Schloss Kapfenburg* (2030 ft.). Beyond (60 M.) *Röttingen* the line is carried through the watershed (1800 ft.) between the Rhine and the Danube by means of deep cuttings and a tunnel (630 yds.), and enters the narrow and picturesque *Eger-Thal*. About 4½ M. to the N. lies the château of *Hohen-Baldern* (2060 ft.), belonging to the Prince of Oettingen-Wallerstein, with a lofty tower (fine view). Above Bopfingen the *Flochberg*, with a ruined castle, is seen on the right; to the left is the bare cone of the *Ipf* (2237 ft.; view), on which prehistoric stone implements have been found.

64 M. **Bopfingen** (1535 ft.; *König von Württemberg*, R. 1½ *M*), once an imperial town. The Gothic *Church of St. Blasius* contains a winged altar-piece by F. Herlen (1472) and a ciborium by H. Böblinger (1510).

The line quits the E. part of the Alb district and enters the *Ries* (p. 130). 67 M. *Trochtelfingen;* 2¼ M. to the S. is the *Ohrenberg-gipfel* (2130 ft.), with a belvedere. — Beyond (69 M.) *Pflaumloch* we cross the Bavarian frontier.

72 M. *Nördlingen*, p. 130. Thence to *Nuremberg*, see R. 22.

8. From Stuttgart to Friedrichshafen.

Comp. Map, p. 49.

123 M. Railway to Ulm in 2-3¾ hrs. (fares 7 ℳ 60, 5 ℳ, 3 ℳ 20 pf.; express 8 ℳ 20, 6 ℳ 10, 4 ℳ 30 pf.); to Friedrichshafen in 4¼-8 hrs. (fares 15 ℳ 90, 10 ℳ 50, 6 ℳ 80 pf.; express 18 ℳ, 12 ℳ 70 pf., 9 ℳ).

To (2½ M.) *Cannstatt*, see p. 13. Looking back, we obtain a fine view of the Royal Villa, the Rosenstein, and the Wilhelma with its gilded dome. The train ascends on the bank of the Neckar, traversing one of the most beautiful and fertile districts in Swabia.

5 M. *Unter-Türkheim* (Krone), a village with 4950 inhab., lies at the foot of the **Rothenberg** (1350 ft.; **Hôtel-Restaurant Luz*), where King William I. (d. 1864) erected a Greek chapel, on the site of the old ancestral castle of the princes of Wurtemberg, as a mausoleum for his consort Queen Catharine (d. 1819), a Russian princess, and himself. In the interior (fee) are statues of the Evangelists, the St. John by Dannecker.

Instead of the steep, stony, and shadeless ascent from Unter-Türkheim, we may choose the pleasanter but rather longer route from *Ober-Türkheim* (see below), either by *Uhlbach* or direct. — A still more extensive prospect is obtained from the new *Kernen Tower* (1675 ft.), 2 M. to the E. Hence we may take a charming walk to *Esslingen* (see below), 4½ M. to the S., or we may descend to the E. to (3 M.) *Stetten* and (3 M.) the rail. station of *Endersbach*, in the Remsthal (p. 31).

Barely ½ M. to the S.W. of Unter-Türkheim, and on the left bank of the Neckar, lies **Wangen** *(Krone)*, a favourite point for excursions from Stuttgart. A path leads from Stuttgart through the woods and viâ *Berg* and the *Gablenberg* direct to Wangen in 1½ hr.; beautiful views of the city in ascending, and of the Neckar-Thal in descending.

7 M. *Ober-Türkheim* (*Ochs), another favourite resort.

9 M. **Esslingen** (757 ft.; *Hôtel Pfähler zur Krone*, R. 1¼-2½, B. ¾, D. 2, pens. 3-5 ℳ; *Laich zur Post*, R. 1¼-1½, D. 1½, pens. 3-4 ℳ; *Rail. Restaurant; Kugel's Beer Saloon*), prettily situated on the Neckar, with 27,200 inhab., once a free imperial city and still partly surrounded by walls, which were built by Emperor Frederick II. in 1216. Sparkling Neckar-wine is largely manufactured here. The engineering works founded here by Kessler are the largest in Wurtemberg. Other branches of industry also flourish.

In the market-place is the church of *St. Dionysius*, a basilica in the transition style, founded in the 11th cent., and partly altered in the 14th and 15th, which possesses good stained glass (choir), a fine screen, and a ciborium of 1486. *St. Paul's Church*, also in the market-place, in the early-Gothic style, built in 1233-68, originally belonged to the Dominicans. Opposite the present Rathhaus, which was once the palace of Count Alexander of Wurtemberg, the poet, is the *Old Rathhaus*, erected in 1430, and formerly known as the 'Steuerhaus'. It is surmounted by the imperial eagle under a gilded canopy, and another eagle forms the vane on the turret. On the first floor is a large room with carved wooden columns. — Farther on in the same direction is the *Wolfsthor*, on which are still seen the lions of the Hohenstaufen, hewn in stone.

The conspicuous Gothic **Frauen-Kirche*, erected in 1324-1420, was restored in 1862 and 1884. Admirable reliefs on the three portals, especially that of the Last Judgment on the S. Portal. The interior, with its slender pillars, contains fine stained-glass windows. Adjoining the organ-loft are the tombstones of Hans and Matthæus Böblinger (p. 38), two of the architects of the church. Fine perforated tower, 247 ft. in height, completed in 1478; beautiful view from the top. — The once imperial castle of *Perfried*, above the town, commands another superb view (restaurant). — The *Maille*, an island in the Neckar laid out as a promenade, is embellished with bronze busts of *Karl Pfaff* (1865), the poet, and *Theodore Georgii* (d. 1892), the gymnastic teacher.

Quitting Esslingen, the train recrosses the Neckar. 13 M. *Altbach*. — 14½ M. **Plochingen** (813 ft.; *Waldhorn; Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1½-2 *M*) lies near the confluence of the *Fils* and Neckar. Upper Neckar Railway to *Tübingen*, see R. 9; to *Ober-Lenningen*, see p. 51. On the hill to the N.E. (½ hr.) is a tower, affording an extensive panorama of the Alb.

The line now follows the Fils (comp. Map, p. 49). 17 M. *Reichenbach;* 20 M. *Ebersbach*. On a wooded height to the right, near (23 M.) *Uhingen*, rises the château of *Filseck* (1160 ft.); on the river lies *Faurndau*, formerly a Benedictine monastery, with an old Romanesque church.

26 M. **Göppingen** (1082 ft.; **Hôtel zu den Aposteln*, R. 1½ *M*, B. 70 pf., well spoken of; **Sand* or *Post*, plain), a flourishing town with 19,367 inhab., re-erected after a fire in 1782, contains several weaving mills, factories of metal-wares, machine-shops, and tanneries. Large lunatic asylum of Dr. Landerer. The government-buildings were formerly a ducal castle, erected by Duke Christopher in 1559-67 with the stones of the castle of Hohenstaufen. At the S.W. corner of the court an artistically-hewn spiral stone staircase ('Traubenstieg', vine-stair) ascends to the tower. Mineral springs.

Excursions. To the N.E. to the *Hohenstaufen*, see p. 50. — To the N.W. lies (4 M.) *Adelsberg* (1545 ft.; Rössle), a former convent, with a fine view. — To the S. we may proceed viâ (6 M.) the sulphur-baths of *Boll* (1340 ft.) to the (1½ hr.) *Bosler* (2620 ft.) or (1½ hr.) *Bertaburg-Kornberg* (2555 ft.); viâ (1½ hr.) *Eschenbach* to the (1 hr.) *Fuchseck* (2410 ft.); or viâ (1½ hr.) *Schlath* to the top of the (1 hr.) *Wasserberg* (2428 ft.).

Near (28½ M.) *Eislingen* we enjoy fine views to the left of the Hohenstaufen and Hohen-Rechberg (p. 50). — 30 M. *Salach*. — 31 M. *Süssen* (1175 ft.), opposite which (to the N.) rises the round tower of the ruined *Staufeneck* (1720 ft.). In the old cemetery of Gross-Süssen is a curious Mont de Calvaire by Meister Christof of Urach (ca. 1520?).

Excursions. To the N.E. to the *Hohen-Rechberg*, see p. 50. — Proceeding to the S. from the rail. stat. of Süssen through the village to (1 hr.) the farm of *Grünenburg* (rfmts.), we may thence ascend the (½ hr.) *Burren* ('Glufenkissen'; 2273 ft.), walk along the slope (guide-posts) to the (¾ hr.) *Spitzenberg*, ascend to the interesting plateau of the *Michelsberg* (2463 ft.),

and traverse the (¾ hr.) village of *Ober-Böhringen*, founded in 1793, to the (20 min.) *Hausener Felsen*, which affords a fine view of the 'Gaisen-Thal' (see below). From the cairn we skirt the verge for 5 min., then follow the club-path down to (½ hr.) *Überkingen* (see below).

To Weissenstein, 6 M., railway to the E. up the valley of the *Lauter*, under construction. — 2 M. *Donzdorf* (1345 ft.) with a château of Count Rechberg. About 3 M. to the E. is the *Messelstein* (2455 ft.; extensive view), whence we may proceed to the S. to the (½ hr.) Kuchalb (see below) and to the Roggen-Thal (see below). — 3¾ M. *Winzingen;* 4½ M. *Grünbach;* 5½ M. *Mennngen.* — 6 M. Weissenstein (1775 ft.; Brewery, with bedrooms) is a small town dominated by the château of Count Rechberg. Hence down the Roggen-Thal to Geislingen, see below.

33½ M. *Gingen* (1236 ft.). To the right appear the long ranges of the Alb; to the left, on an eminence, are the rugged ruins of *Scharfenberg*. Farther on is the Kuchalb.

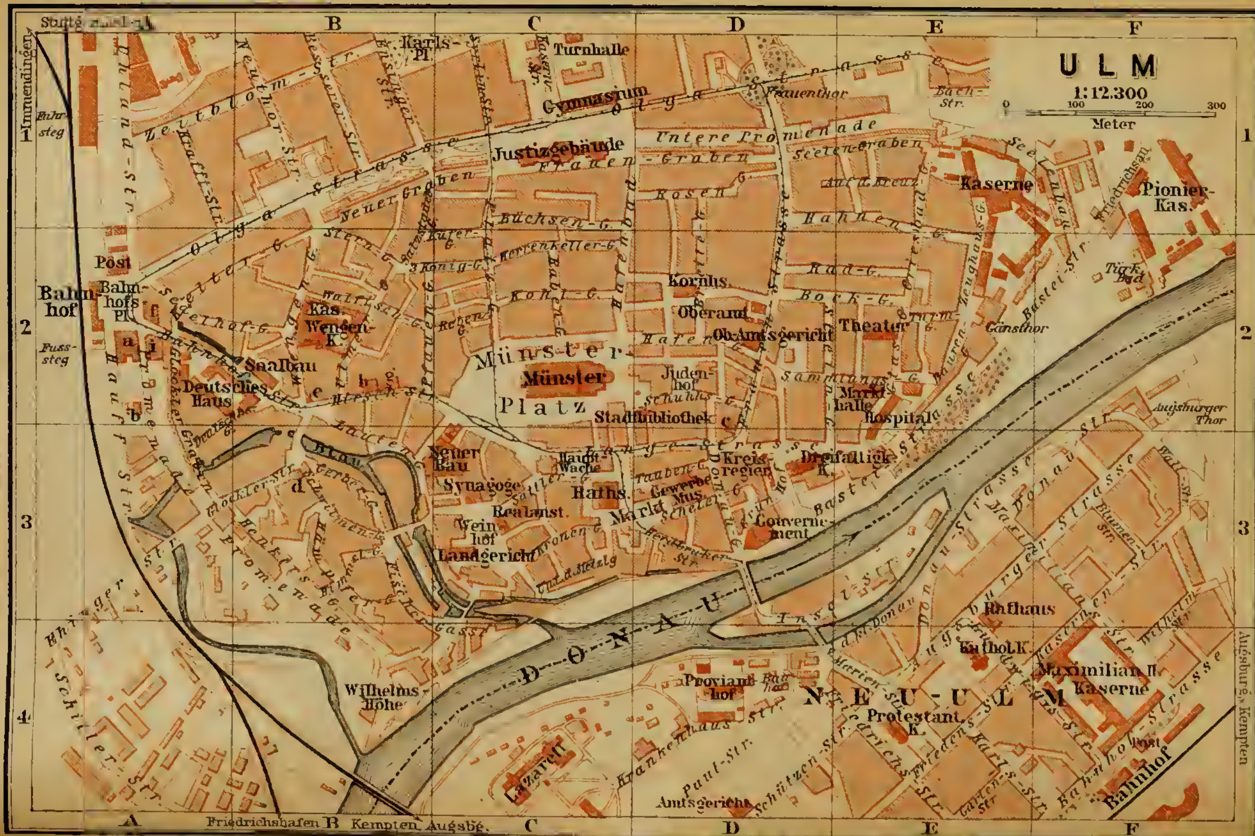
Excursions. To the E. lies the (1 hr.) Kuchalb, a hamlet with an inn. Thence we may ascend to the (10 min.) *Mairhalde* (view) and to the (¼ hr.) **Hohenstein* (2303 ft.), which commands a splendid view to the W. and of the valley. We descend either by a footpath to (½ hr.) *Kuchen* (hence to Geislingen 1 hr.) or to (½ hr.) Gingen, or viâ the Kuchalb and through the *Längen-Thal* to (1½ hr.) Geislingen. The Kuchalb may also be reached from Gingen in 1½ hr. past the *Scharfenberg* (see above) by a good path leading partly through wood. — A pleasant hill-walk may be taken from the Kuchalb to the N., viâ the farm of *Oberweckerstell*, to the (1½ hr.) top of the Messelstein (see above).

Near Geislingen, to the left, opens the *Eybthal;* to the right is the *Upper Filsthal* (see below).

38 M. **Geislingen** (1522 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant;* **Sonne*, R. 1¼-2, pens. 4½-6 *M;* *Post*, both ½ M. from the rail. station), a busy town (7050 inhab.) in a narrow ravine at the base of the Alb, where bone and ivory are carved and turned. There are also factories of metal goods and machines. The late-Gothic *Stadtkirche*, founded in 1424, contains choir-stalls carved by Jörg Syrlin the Younger (1512). Adjoining the church is an *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.* Schubart (p. 32) was an usher in the neighbouring school in 1763-69 (tablet). On a rock above the town rises the *Oeden-Thurm* (2090 ft.; ½ hr.). Opposite, beyond the *Pavilion*, are the remains of the château of *Helfenstein*, destroyed in 1552.

A pleasant excursion may be made to the N.E., passing the pumping-station, either through the woods in 1 hr., or viâ *Weiler* and the *Felsen-Thal* in 2 hrs., to *Eybach* (Adler) with a château of Count Degenfeld. Thence we may ascend the romantic **Roggen-Thal** (watered by the *Eyb*), the finest point of which is at the (½ hr.) lower *Roggen-Mühle* commanded by the ruin of *Ravenstein*. From (1½ hr.) *Treffelhausen* (1985 ft.; Sonne), with the source of the Eyb, we may proceed, either to the N. to (¾ hr.) *Weissenstein* (see above), or to the W. to the (1¼ hr.) Messelstein (see above).

To Wiesensteig, 13½ M., railway under construction. — Beyond (1¼ M.) *Altenstadt* the line turns to the W. and ascends the *Upper Filsthal* ('*Gaisen-Thal*'). — 3¾ M. *Überkingen*, with mineral springs; 2¼ M. to the N.W. are the Hausener Felsen (see above). — 5½ M. *Hausen;* 7 M. *Reichenbach;* 8 M. *Deggingen*, — 9½ M. *Dötzenbach* (1635 ft.), with chalybeate baths; 1½ M. to the S. is the ruin of *Hiltenburg* — About 1½ M. to the S. of (10½ M.) *Gosbach* lie the prettily-situated villages of *Unter-* and *Ober-Drackenstein*, whence Wiesensteig may be reached direct in 1 hr. — 11¾ M. *Mühlhausen.* — 13½ M. **Wiesensteig** (1940 ft.; *Post*), a charmingly situated little town, frequented as a summer-resort. The *Source of the Fils* lies 2¼ M. to the S.W., about 2¼ M. from the *Schertels-Höhle*. To the (3 M.) *Reussenstein*, see p. 53.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Justizgebäude
Gymnasium
Turnhalle
Kaserne
Pionier-Kas.
Kornhs.
Oberamt
Ob.Amtsgericht
Theater
Judenhof
Markthalle
Hospital
Dreifaltigk.K.
Kreisregien.
Gouvernement
Rathhs.
Hauptwache
Gewerbe Mus.
Neuer Bau
Synagoge
Realanst.
Weinhof
Landgericht
Saalbau
Deutsches Haus
Kas. Wengen-K.
Post
Bahnhof
Bahnhofs Pl.
Wilhelms Höhe
Proviant-hof
Protestant. K.
Kathol. K.
Rathaus
Maximilian II. Kaserne
Lazarett
Amtsgericht
Olga-Strasse
Zeitblom-Str.
Neuthor-Str.
Besserer-Str.
Ensinger Str.
Karls-Pl.
Uhland-Str.
Krafft-Str.
Hauff-Str.
Untere Promenade
Frauen-Graben
Seelen-Graben
Neuer Graben
Rosen-G.
Hahnen-G.
Büchsen-G.
Kohl-G.
Rad-G.
Bock-G.
Frauenthor
Frauen-Str.
Glöckler-Graben
Promenade
Donau-Strasse
Ludwigs-Str.
Augsburger-Str.
Friedrichs-Str.
Karls-Str.
Paul-Str.
Schützen-Str.
Krankenhaus-Str.
Schiller-Str.
Bahnhof-Str.
Augsburger Thor
Gänsthor
Türk. Bad
Immendingen
Stuttgart
Friedrichshafen
Kempten, Augsbg.
Augsburg, Kempten
Fuss-steg

The line quits the Filsthal and ascends the *Geislinger Steig*, a wooded limestone hill, rich in fossils, to the table-land of the *Swabian Alb* (R. 11), the watershed between the Neckar and the Danube. The ascent is very considerable (350 ft. in 3 M.; 1 : 43); and a second engine is added to the train at Geislingen. The train crosses the *Rauhe Alb*, as this lofty plain is called (stations *Amstetten*, *Lonsee*, *Westerstetten*, *Beimerstetten*), and then descends to the valley of the Danube. The fortifications of Ulm soon become visible. The train passes close to the (r.) *Wilhelmsburg*, the lofty citadel of Ulm, where 30,000 Austrians under General Mack surrendered to the French after the battle of Elchingen (p. 33).

58½ M. **Ulm.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — **Hotels:** Near the station: MÜNSTER HOTEL (Pl. i; A, 2), new; *RUSSISCHER HOF (Pl. a; A, 2), at the station, R. 2½-3, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; BAHNHOF-HÔTEL (Pl. f; A, 2), R. 2-3 *M*; HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. h; A, 2), R. 1½ *M*. In the town: *BAUMSTARK (Pl. d; B, 3), R. 1½-2½, B. ¾, D. 2¼ *M*; *GOLDENER LÖWE (Pl. e; B, 2), R 1½-2½, B. ¾ *M*; OBERPOLLINGER (Pl. h; B, 2); *GOLDENER HIRSCH (Pl. g; B, 2); KRONPRINZ (Pl. c; D, 3), R. 1½-2, D. 2¼ *M*. — Beer at the *Saalbau Restaurant* (Pl. B, 2); *Württemberger Hof*, Platzgasse (Pl. C, 2); *Goldner Hirsch*, *Bahnhof-Hôtel*, and *Hot. de l'Europe* (see above); *Hecht*, Olga-Str. (Pl. B, 1); *Rother Ochse* (with rooms); *Strauss*, *Oberpollinger*, Hirsch-Str. (Pl. B, 2); *Beer Saloon* near the guard-house (Pl. C, 3). — *Wilhelmshöhe Restaurant* (Pl. B, 4) a fine point of view.

Military Bands play almost every day in summer in the Wilhelmshöhe and other public gardens. *Organ Concert* daily in summer, 11-12 (see p. 38).

Electric Tramways (fare 10 pf.). 1. Circular Line: Railway Station (Pl. A, 2) - *Münster-Platz* (Pl. C, 2) - Frauen-Str. (Pl. D, 2) - *Olga-Str.* (Pl. D-A, 1, 2) - Station. — 2. Station (Pl. A, 2) *Münster-Platz* (Pl. C, 2) - Lange-Str. (Pl. C, 3) - *Market-Place* (Pl. C, D, 3) - Danube-Bridge (Pl. D, 3) - *Marien-Str.* (Pl. E, 4) - Ludwig-Str. (Pl. E, F, 4) - *Neu-Ulm Railway Station* (Pl. F, 4). — 3. Münster-Platz (Pl. C, 2) - *Platzgasse* (Pl. C, 1, 2) - Syrlin-Str. (Pl. C, 1) - *Cemetery* (beyond Pl. C, 1).

Ulm (1575 ft.), with 43,000 inhab., incl. a garrison of 7000 men, lies on the left bank of the *Danube*, which is here joined by the *Blau*, is augmented by the *Iller* above the town, and from this point downwards is navigable. The Danube is the boundary between Wurtemberg and Bavaria, to which *Neu-Ulm* on the opposite bank belongs.

Ulm, first mentioned in 854 as the seat of a Carlovingian palace, and one of the most important free imperial cities in the 14th and 15th cent., has belonged to Wurtemberg since 1810. From 1842 to 1866 it was a fortress of the Germanic Confederation, and since 1871 it has formed with Neu-Ulm a fortress of the German Empire. Towards the close of the 19th cent. it attained considerable importance as a commercial and industrial centre, and room for future development has been secured by the purchase by the municipal authorities in 1900 of the former ramparts surrounding the city. — Ulm was at one time the seat of a school of painting, under the influence of the Cologne and Early Flemish Schools. The three most prominent masters of Ulm are *Hans Schühlein* (*Schüchlin*; 1440-1512), his sonin-law *Barth. Zeitblom* (b. 1455, d. after 1517), and *Martin Schaffner* (d. after 1539). Comp. also p. xx.

Turning to the right at the station, we follow the Bahnhof-Str. and Hirsch-Str. (Pl. B, 3) to the (10 min.) Münster-Platz. To the right, at the beginning of the Hirsch-Str., is the *Steinerne Brücke*, affording a picturesque glimpse of the old timber-houses on the *Blau*.

The *Münster (Prot.; Pl. C, 2), founded in 1377, built at intervals down to the beginning of the 16th cent., and restored and completed in 1844-90, is the largest Gothic church in Germany next to the Cathedral of Cologne. The sculpturing on the portals is worthy of inspection. On the principal W. portal are the Creation, the Fall, Apostles, etc.; on the S.E. side-portal the Last Judgment; on the S.W. side-portal the history of Mary. The massive and beautifully decorated **Tower* in the centre of the W. façade, with the magnificent triple vestibule, was designed and begun by *Ulrich Ensinger* (1392-95), the third of the cathedral-architects, erected by his successors as far as the top of the square portion by the end of the 15th cent., and completed in 1877-90 by *Prof. Aug. Beyer* (d. 1899) by the addition of the octagon and pyramid from a sketch left by *Matthäus Böblinger* (1478-94; comp. p. 35), the eighth of the original architects. Being 528 ft. in height, it is one of the loftiest stone towers in the world (Cologne 512 ft., Strassburg 466 ft.; Washington Monument 555 ft.; Mole Antoniniana at Turin 538 ft.; Eiffel Tower, in iron, 985 ft.).

The church is open free, daily 11-12, on Sun. and festivals after divine service, incl. *Performance on the organ in summer (entrance by the 'Brautthür', on the S. side, near the choir). At other times visitors require tickets and enter through the dwelling of the sacristan, adjoining the large W. entrance: for the nave and aisles 20 pf.; choir, chapels, and sacristy, with guide, 1-4 pers. 1 *M*; extra organ-performance 10 *M*. The main tower may be ascended from 7 to 6 in summer, 9-3 in winter, and 8-5 in spring and autumn (to the top of the square portion 50 pf., to the octagon 1 *M*, children half-price).

The Interior originally consisted of a nave with two aisles, all of equal breadth, but in 1507 the latter were divided by slender round pillars and covered with star-vaulting, so as to form four aisles. Length 139 yds., width 55 yds.; nave 141 ft., aisles 72 ft. in height. The magnificent *Organ*, the largest in Germany, built in 1856 (100 stops), has lately been restored. By the second pillar of the nave is the **Pulpit*, executed by Burkhard Engelberger about 1500, the *Cover beautifully carved in wood by J. Syrlin in 1510. Farther on, to the left of the entrance to the choir, is the **Ciborium*, 93 ft. in height, beautifully sculptured in stone by Syrlin the Elder (?). Above the choir-arch is a large fresco of the Last Judgment (1471), attributed to Schühlein, and till lately concealed by whitewash. The **Choir Stalls*, by Jörg Syrlin the Elder, 1469-1474, whose bust adjoins the shrine of the saint, are boldly carved in oak. The busts on the N. side below embody paganism, the relief-busts Judaism, above which is Christianity in the pointed arches. On the S. side are Sibyls below, women of the Old Testament in the middle, and women of the New Testament above. *High Altar* by M. Schaffner (1521). Fine old stained glass of 1480 in the choir, by Hans Wild. The S. aisle contains the octagonal *Font*, with busts of prophets, mottoes, and armorial bearings. On the walls and pillars are numerous escutcheons of Swabian families. The octagonal *Holy Water Basin* round the E. pillar is in the late-Gothic style, by Syrlin the Younger (1507). The *S. (Besserer's) Chapel* contains a beautiful portrait of Eitel Besserer by Martin Schaffner (1516). The *Sacristy* contains an elegant little *Altar of 1484, with wings copied from engravings of M. Schongauer's 'Passion'. In a side-chapel is preserved an old design for the tower on parchment (1377).

A little to the S.W. is the *Neue Bau* (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1591 on the site of an ancient imperial palace, now containing government-offices. The quadrangle contains a fountain with a figure of St. Eli-

zabeth. — In the market rises the handsome *Rathhaus* (Pl. C, 3), erected at the beginning of the 16th cent. in the transition style from late-Gothic to Renaissance, with remains of old frescoes, retouched in 1901. The *Fischkasten*, a fine fountain at the S.E. corner, is by Syrlin the Elder (1482). Adjacent is a *Statue of Emp. William I.*, by M. Unger (1900). — An old patrician dwelling in the Taubengasse, a little to the E., contains an **Industrial Museum* (Pl. D, 3), with fine wood-panelling, ancient sculptures in stone and wood, works in iron, furniture, paintings, etc. The *Exhibitions of the Art Society* also take place here (adm. in summer, 9-5; 20 or 50 pf.). — The *Law Courts* (Pl. C, 1), in the Frauengraben, were built by K. von Sauter in 1898. The Jury Court is adorned with two mural paintings by Fr. Keller. — Charming walk on the Danube from the *Wilhelmshöhe* (p. 37) onwards. The *Friedrichsau*, or public park, also repays a visit. About 3½ M. to the S. (omn. twice daily) is the old Benedictine convent of *Wiblingen* (now barracks), with an elaborate baroque church (1772-81).

From Ulm to Kempten, 55 M. (railway in 2½ hrs.). Stations *Neu-Ulm*, *Senden* (junction for *Weissenhorn*). To the right, on the opposite bank of the Iller, lies *Ober-Kirchberg*, with a château of Prince Fugger. The line now follows the Iller. Stations *Voehringen*, *Bellenberg*. At (15 M.) *Illertissen* (1690 ft.; Hirsch) is a well-preserved castle, said to be of Roman origin. Near stat. *Altenstadt* the extensive château of *Illereichen*. Stations *Kellmünz*, *Fellheim*, *Heimertingen*. — 33 M. **Memmingen** (1970 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; **Bairischer Hof*, R. 1½-2, D. 2¼ *M*; **Falke*; *Adler* and *Kreuz*, plain), junction of the line to Herbertingen (p. 66), is an old town with 10,900 inhab., a free city of the Empire down to 1802, and still partly surrounded by walls. Hops are largely cultivated here. The principal church (*St. Martin's*) contains 67 *Choir Stalls, carved in the richest late-Gothic style (end of 15th cent.) by a member of the school of Syrlin of Ulm. Some extensive frescoes have lately been discovered and restored in the *Roman Catholic Church*. Among the mediæval houses is the *Fuggerhaus*, in which Wallenstein received the news of his dismissal in 1629. The *Rathhaus* is also interesting. (Branch-line to *Buchloe*, p. 224.) — About 7 M. to the S.E. (diligence twice daily in 1½ hr.) is the pilgrimage-shrine of **Ottobeuren**, once a Benedictine Abbey ranking as a principality, founded in 764. The church, restored in the 18th cent., contains fine choir-stalls, a large organ, and a rich treasury. — Next stations *Grönenbach*, *Dietmannsried*, *Heising*, *Kempten* (p. 224).

From Ulm to *Aalen*, see p. 32; to *Sigmaringen* and *Radolfzell*, see R. 13.

Our line at first ascends the left bank of the Danube, and passes the influx of the *Iller*. 63 M. *Einsingen*; 65 M. *Erbach*, with a château of Baron Ulm. The as yet insignificant Danube is now crossed, and a flat district traversed. Stations *Risstissen* (with château and park of Baron Stauffenberg), *Laupheim*, *Schemmerberg*, *Langenschemmern*, *Warthausen* (with château of Herr von König).

81½ M. **Biberach** (1770 ft.; *Württembergischer Hof*, at the station; *Post*; *Rad*), with 8400 inhab., once a free town of the Empire, is still partly surrounded by walls and towers. Wieland, who was born in 1733 in the neighbouring village of *Ober-Holzheim*, held a civil appointment here in 1760-69, and is said to have collected materials for his 'Abderiten' from among the townspeople. A marble bust was erected to him in 1881, near the theatre.

About 2 M. to the S.E. of Biberach station (diligence and omnibus several times daily) and 1 M. from Ummendorf (see below) is the frequented hydropathic of **Jordanbad** (R. 1¼-3, pens. 3½ *M*), pleasantly situated in the *Rissthal*, on the margin of the wood, with a chalybeate spring ('Kneipp Cure').

A narrow-gauge railway runs from Biberach to (13½ M.) *Ochsenhausen*, a village with a Benedictine abbey founded in 1093 (now a school and orphanage) and an elaborately decorated baroque church.

The country becomes more attractive, and woods begin to appear on both sides. 84½ M. *Ummendorf;* 86 M. *Schweinhausen;* 89 M. *Essendorf.* — 93½ M. *Schussenried.* The district lunatic asylum here, formerly a Præmonstratensian monastery, contains a sumptuous library-hall with ceiling-paintings by F. Hermann (1754).

A branch line runs hence to (6 M.) **Buchau**, a little town with an ancient nunnery (now a château of Prince Taxis), ½ M. to the N. of which is the *Federsee.*

At (97 M.) **Aulendorf** (**Löwe; Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the Herbertingen and Memmingen line (p. 66), is the château of Count Königsegg, with a garden commanding a fine view of the distant Alps and a well-stocked deer-park.

The line now follows the small river *Schussen* to Friedrichshafen. The churches in Upper Swabia are frequently roofed with zinc. The population is Roman Catholic. 101 M. *Durlesbach;* 104 M. *Mochenwangen.* To the left, beyond (107 M.) *Niederbiegen*, rises the abbey of *Weingarten* (see below). Towards the S. the mountains of Appenzell come in view.

110½ M. **Ravensburg** (1456 ft.; **Railway Hotel Hildebrand*, R. 1½-2, D. 1¾ *M; Post; Kronprinz*, well spoken of, R. 1-2 *M*, B. 60 pf.), an ancient town with 13,444 inhab., surrounded by vine-clad heights, once subject to the Guelphs, then to the Hohenstaufen, and lastly a free town of the empire, still preserves its mediæval exterior, and is surrounded by walls and towers of every variety. The slenderest of the latter is called the *Mehlsack* ('sack of flour'). The *Protestant Church*, formerly belonging to the Carmelites and restored in 1862, is a good Gothic structure, with fine modern stained-glass windows. The Rathhaus contains a *Collection of Antiquities* (adm. free).

The **Veitsburg** (1719 ft.; restaurant), ¼ hr. from the town, to the S., is surmounted by a view-tower, on the site of a Guelphic castle, which commands an extensive view of the Lake of Constance, the Alps of Appenzell, and the Vorarlberg. A still finer point is the *Waldburg (2630 ft.), 2 hrs. to the E., the well-preserved ancestral castle of the family of that name ('Truchsess von Waldburg').

From Ravensburg a narrow-gauge railway runs to the N.E. in 20 min. to (3 M.) **Weingarten** (*Bär*), a town of 6,78 inhab., with an imposing Benedictine abbey, founded by the Guelphs in 1053 and now used as barracks. The elaborate baroque church (1715-24) contains the mausoleum of the Guelphs (1852) and the Monument of the Guelphs, by Klenze, erected by King George V. of Hanover in 1859.

Beyond Ravensburg another glimpse of the Alps is obtained. The line traverses parts of the *Seewald.* 113½ M. *Oberzell.* From (116 M.) *Meckenbeuern* an electric railway runs to (¼ hr.) *Tettnang*,

with the large château of the extinct Counts of Montfort. The Lake of Constance at length becomes visible.

123 M. **Friedrichshafen.** — **Hotels.** Deutsches Haus, on the lake, by the station, with garden, R. 1½-3½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4-7 ℳ; Sonne; *Drei Könige, R. 1½-2, D. 2 ℳ, B. 80 pf., plain; Seehof, with garden; Hôtel & Restaurant Müller, at the harbour. — *Railway Restaurant*, by the lake-station, with a large terrace.

Friedrichshafen (1320 ft.) lies on the *Bodensee* or *Lake of Constance* (p. 227). The train goes on from the station to the quay, whence steamers ply 4-5 times daily to the chief places on the lake. The busy little town, with 4625 inhab., and a harbour, was founded by King Frederick of Wurtemberg, who connected *Buchhorn*, the smallest of 'imperial cities', with the monastery of *Hofen*, now the palace, and gave the place its modern name. The *Schloss* contains a few pictures by modern Wurtemberg masters (Gegenbaur, Pflug, etc.). A pavilion in the *Riedle Park* commands a charming prospect of the lake and the Alps. The historical, prehistorical, and natural history collections of the *Bodensee Verein* deserve a visit. The lake-baths attract many visitors in summer. *Curhaus*, with terrace on the lake.

From Friedrichshafen to Lindau, 15 M., railway in 35 minutes. The line skirts the lake, with fine views of the Appenzell Mts., passing *Eriskirch* and crossing the *Schussen*, to (6 M.) *Langenargen*. On a peninsula to the right is the handsome château of **Montfort**, the residence of the late Princess Louisa of Prussia (d 1901), commanding a charming view. — The train crosses the *Argen*. 8½ M. *Hemigkofen-Nonnenbach*; 10 M. *Nonnenhorn* (*Engel), prettily situated; 11 M. *Wasserburg*, station for the little town, on the lake. Thence the line goes on viâ *Enzisweiler* to (15 M.) *Lindau* (p. 227).

9. From Stuttgart to Tübingen and Horb.

Comp. Maps, pp. 49, 56.

64 M. Railway in 2½-4 hrs. (fares 8 ℳ 40, 5 ℳ 60, 3 ℳ 60 pf.). Best views to the left.

To (14½ M.) *Plochingen*, see R. 8. 18½ M. *Unter-Boihingen*. To the right in the valley, near *Köngen* (the Roman *Vicus Grinario*), the Neckar is crossed by an ancient stone bridge with an obelisk (1603), from which Duke Ulrich is said to have leaped in 1519 in order to escape capture by the troops of the Swabian League. To the left rise the Teck, Hohenneuffen, and other Alb Mts. — 22½ M. **Nürtingen** (935 ft.; *Krone; Scholl*), a manufacturing town (pop. 6350) on the right bank of the Neckar. Branch-line to *Neuffen*, see p. 53. — 25 M. *Neckarthailfingen*. The line now quits the Neckar for a time. 28 M. *Bempflingen* (to Neuffen, see p. 53).

From (30½ M.) **Metzingen** (1108 ft.; **Sprandel*, at the station; *Linde*) a branch-line diverges to *Urach* (p. 53). The *Erms* is crossed here.

To *Neuffen*, see p. 53. Fine view from the **Floriansberg* (1598 ft.), ¾ hr. to the N.E., embracing the whole of the Alb Mts.; above it rises the *Jusiberg* (2175 ft.). From this point a pleasant walk may be taken

along the ridge viâ the *Hörnle* (2320 ft.) and the *Karlslinde* to the plateau of *Hülben* and *Hohen-Neuffen* (p. 53). Comp. the Maps, pp. 52 and 56.

33½ M. *Sondelfingen*. The line skirts the *Achalm* (p. 55).

36 M. **Reutlingen.** — **Hotels.** *Kronprinz, at the station, with garden; *Ochs, in the market-place, R. 1½, D. 2 *M*, B. 70 pf.; Hirsch, Wilhelm-Str., with wine-room and café, well spoken of; Bär; Löwe, at the station; Falke, near the market-place.

Steam Tramway from the station through the town to (20 min.) *Eningen* (p. 55), on the E. (fare 20 pf.). — **Narrow Gauge Railway** (under construction) from the station, viâ *Betzingen* (see below), *Ohmenhausen*, *Mähringen*, *Gomaringen*, and *Bronnweiler*, to (10 M.) *Gönningen* (p. 58), on the S.W.

Reutlingen (1230 ft.), once a free city of the empire, is now an industrial town with 21,500 inhab., on the *Echatz*, the water of which is conducted through the streets. Some of the old houses are picturesque. The ancient ramparts and fosses have been converted into well-built streets. In front of the station is a monument to *Frederick List* (1789-1846), the political economist, and in the Obere Garten-Str. is another to the poet *Hermann Kurz* (1813-73). Both were born in houses in the Wilhelm-Strasse (now indicated by tablets). — From the station we follow first the Karl-Str., then (left) the Wilhelm-Strasse. To the right, in the latter, is the *St. Nikolaus-Kirche* (1358), with an interesting high-altar, and farther on, to the left, is the *Heiliggeist-Kirche* or *Spital-Kirche*. In the market-place is the Gothic *Maximilians-Brunnen*, the original of which (1570) is preserved in the *Spendhaus* (3 min. behind the Rathhaus), where also are the collections of the Society of Art and Antiquity (Sun. 1-3, free; at other times, fee). The Gothic (Prot.) **Church of St. Mary* was erected in 1247-1343, repaired in 1844, when some very early frescoes were discovered in the sacristy, and thoroughly restored in 1893-1901. The beautiful tower is 240 ft. high. The octagonal stone *Font of 1499 is admirably and richly sculptured; the reliefs in the niches represent the Baptism of Christ and the Seven Sacraments. The *Holy Sepulchre in the choir (about 1480) is also very interesting. The handsome modern altar was designed by Beisbarth and executed by Lauer (1878). The sacristan's house is opposite the S. side of the church. In the upper Wilhelm-Str. is the Gothic *Linden-Brunnen* (1544). — **Lucas's Pomological Institution*, the *Weaving School*, the *School of Women's Work*, and the *Bruderhaus*, a refuge established by Pastor Werner (d. 1887), merit a visit. The *Cemetery* contains a tasteful modern chapel in the Gothic style. The *Panorama Weg*, skirting the Honau railway from the station, affords pretty views; the little sulphur-bath of *Heilbrunnen* is ¾ M. from the station. Excursions, see pp. 55, 58.

From Reutlingen to Schelklingen, 37 M., railway in 3½ hrs., viâ *Honau*, *Lichtenstein*, and *Münsingen*, see p. 55.

38 M. *Betzingen* (Rose) is noted for its picturesque costumes, which attract many artists in summer. At (40½ M.) *Kirchentellinsfurt* the line re-enters the Neckar-Thal. 43 M. *Lustnau* (Ochse), with a fine church.

45 M. **Tübingen.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — **Hotels.** TRAUBE, R. 1-1½ *M*, B. ¾, D. 2 *M*, well spoken of; LAMM, in the market-place, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾ *M*; PRINZ KARL, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾, D. 2 *M*; GOLDNER OCHSE, near the railway-station, R. 1-2 *M*, B. 70 pf.; KÖNIG KARL, Mühlgasse, R. 1½ *M*, well spoken of. — Beer at the *Ochse* and *Prinz Karl* hotels (see above); *Kommerell's*, near the Stiftskirche; *Rathstube; Krone; Müller's*, by the Neckar bridge; *Museum*, Wilhelm-Str.; *Schloss-Garten*, near the castle. — Wine at the **Forelle*, Kronengasse; *Seeger's*, Herrenberger-Str.; *Traube*, *Lamm* (see above). — SWIMMING BATH, at the Neckar bridge.

Tübingen (1036 ft.), a town with 15,300 inhab., finely situated on a ridge on the Neckar, possesses a university, founded by Count Eberhard in 1477, of which the theological and medical faculties especially enjoy a high reputation (1400-1500 students). Melanchthon was a lecturer here (1512-18) before he was summoned to Wittenberg.

Near the station, in the beautiful shady promenades of the 'Wöhrd', is a bronze **Statue of Uhland*, by Kietz, erected in 1873. In the plantation at the end of the avenue of planes is a monument to the authoress *Ottilie Wildermuth* (d. 1877). The house looking down on the Neckar bridge (to the right, at the beginning of the Mühl-Strasse) was the residence of the poet *Uhland*, who died here in 1862. The house in which he was born is in the Neckar-Halde (tablet); his grave in the cemetery is marked by a monument of granite. — Farther up the hill are houses belonging to student-societies.

The streets of the old town are narrow and its houses insignificant. The late-Gothic *Stiftskirche of St. George* (1470-1529) contains fine old stained glass in the *Choir; twelve monuments with recumbent stone figures, chiefly of Wurtemberg princes, including Duke Eberhard im Bart (d. 1496), founder of the university, and Duke Ulrich (d. 1550); and an old German winged picture by *Schäufelein* (1520). The organ-loft is adorned with a bust of Luther by Donndorf. — Adjoining the Stiftskirche is the old *Aula*, containing the *Natural History Collections* of the University, including a fossil ichthyosaurus, 24½ ft. long, and a large slab of fossil pentacrinites. — The *Town Hall*, a richly coloured timber-built edifice, erected in 1435, was restored in 1872. — The *Stift*, a Protestant seminary with 140 pupils, founded in 1536 by Duke Ulrich, is established in an old Augustinian monastery. The Roman Catholic *Wilhelmsstift*, with about 130 students, occupies the old *Collegium Illustre*, founded in 1588 for sons of the nobility. Beyond the Wilhelmsstift is the handsome *Roman Catholic Church*, in the early-Gothic style, by Egle.

In the new N. quarter of the town, in the handsome Wilhelm-Strasse and to the W. of it, are a number of imposing buildings, such as the *Museum*, the *University*, various *University Institutes*, and several *Hospitals*. The *Aula*, the chief university building, contains a picture-gallery (a *Correggio*, a *Murillo*, etc., and 125 portraits

of professors). At the back of the university rises an obelisk in memory of *Silcher*, the composer (d. 1860). — The *Botanical Garden* of the university contains a monument to the poet *Hölderlin* (d. 1843), presented by the sculptor Andresen in 1881.

By the Town Hall (p. 43) a path ascends to the left to the spacious *Schloss Hohen-Tübingen*, situated on a hill commanding the town, erected by Duke Ulrich in the Renaissance style in 1535, with a richly decorated outer portal of 1606 and an inner portal of 1538 (restored in 1892). It contains the admirably arranged *University Library* and the *Observatory*. The cellars, which contain an immense cask (18,700 gallons), and a deep well in the court (formerly descending to the level of the Neckar), are shown to visitors. Comp. p. xxvi.

Fine *View from the *Schänzle*, at the back of the Schloss (reached from the court of the Schloss through the low passage beyond the well; then to the left), and from the *Lichtenberger Höhe*. Another good point of view is the *Oesterberg* (1436 ft.), opposite the Schloss (Café Sennhütte; Wielandhöhe). On the top of this hill, 20 min. from the town, is the *Kaiser-Wilhelms-Thurm* (adm. 20 pf.), erected in 1893, with portraits of Emp. William I., Emp. Frederick III., and King Charles of Wurtemberg, and a memorial stone to Prince Bismarck. The view extends from the Hohenstaufen to the Plettenberg and the Hornisgrinde. — More distant points of view are the *Waldhäuser Höhe*, *Eberhard's-Höhe*. *Steinenberg* (these to the N.), *Oedenburg*, and *Wald-Thurm* on the *Buss* (*Spitzberg;* 1540 ft.; these two to the W., beyond the Schloss).

To the N. of Tübingen, 3 M. by the old Stuttgart road, lies the well-preserved old Cistercian monastery of *Bebenhausen, founded in 1185, one of the finest Gothic structures in Swabia. The building was restored in 1873-75, and is now a royal hunting-residence. The summer-refectory with a collection of ancient arms and armour, the winter-refectory with its Gobelins, and the present dining-hall with its collection of majolica (over 300 pieces) are worthy of inspection. The fine cloisters date from 1471-1496. Adjacent are the *Hirsch* and *Waldhorn Inns*.

On a height (1558 ft.), 1¼ hr. to the W., rises the **Wurmlinger Capelle**, commanding an extensive view. Its praises have been sung by Uhland and other poets. (The chapel may be reached by a pleasant path through the wood from the Schloss at Tübingen, following the top of the hill, viâ the Schänzle, Lichtenberg, and Buss; see above.)

From Tübingen to *Hohenzollern* and *Sigmaringen*, see R. 12.

48 M. *Kilchberg*. — 52 M. **Rottenburg** (1115 ft.; *Bär; Römischer Kaiser*), an old town (7027 inhab.) picturesquely situated on the Neckar, connected by two bridges with the suburb of *Ehingen* (with the rail. station), is an episcopal see. The late-Gothic *Church of St. Martin*, with its perforated spire, is interesting. The *Bischofshof*, formerly a Jesuit convent, contains a collection of Roman antiquities found here in the old Roman station of *Sumelocenna*. The Gothic *Fountain* in the market-place dates from 1470. Hops abound.

At the *Altstadt* (1394 ft.), ¼ hr. to the S.E., is a Roman camp; ½ hr. farther to the S., beyond the village of *Weiler*, is the *Weilerburg* (1820 ft.; belvedere). — The *Sülchen-Capelle*, 1 M. to the N.E. of Rottenburg, once the centre of the Sülich-Gau, is the burial-church of the Roman Catholic bishops of Wurtemberg.

The train crosses the Neckar and follows the left bank. Vineyards gradually give way to pine-forest. 53½ M. *Niedernau*. The chaly-

beate and sulphur baths of that name lie in the Katzenbach-Thal, on the opposite bank. The line crosses the Neckar, and near (55½ M.) *Bieringen* the *Starzel*, which descends from Hechingen. To the right, beyond a long tunnel, rises *Schloss Weitenburg*, with its fine pinnacled tower, commanding a fine view. On a pine-clad hill to the left of (59½ M.) *Eyach* is the ruin of *Frundeck*.

FROM EYACH TO STETTEN, 8½ M., branch-railway up the Evach-Thal under construction. — 2½ M. *Mühringen*, with a château. — 3¾ M **Imnau** (1300 ft.; *Bad-Hôtel*; R. 1-2 *M*, board 2 *M* 10 pf. to 2 *M* 80 pf.), with chalybeate springs, chiefly visited by ladies. Good baths (mineral, pine-cone, saline, Turkish, and vapour). Pretty walks and excursions. — 6¾ M. **Haigerloch** *(Post)*, a little Prussian town, picturesquely situated in a deep valley, and commanded by an old Schloss. A road (diligence) runs hence to the E. to *Hechingen* (p. 61; 9½ M.) — From (8½ M.) *Stetten*, with saltworks, a road goes on to the S. to *Balingen* (p. 62; 7½ M.).

62 M. *Mühlen*. — 64 M. **Horb** (p. 46). From Horb to *Stuttgart* viâ *Böblingen*, and to *Schaffhausen* viâ *Immendingen*, see R. 10; to *Calw* and *Pforzheim*, see pp. 18, 19; to *Eutingen* and *Hausach*, see below.

10. From Stuttgart to Böblingen and Schaffhausen.

123 M. RAILWAY *(Gäubahn)* in 4½-7¾ hrs. (fares 15 *M* 90, 10 *M* 60, 6 *M* 80 pf.; express 17 *M* 95, 12 *M* 65 pf.). This is the direct route from Stuttgart to Central Switzerland (express from Stuttgart to Zürich in 5½-6 hrs.; through-carriages) and to the Baden Oberland (see below).

From Stuttgart (Central Station) to the (5 M.) *West Station* (1214 ft.), see p. 13. Just beyond the station the train penetrates a spur of the *Hasenberg*, and then ascends (1:100), high above the suburb of *Heslach* and the gradually contracting valley. Pretty views to the left. The line runs through wood on the Heslacher Wand, and is carried across three deep gorges by lofty embankments. At (9½ M.) *Vaihingen* the train reaches the *Filder*, the fertile upland plain to the S. of Stuttgart. The *Schönbuchwald* is now traversed to (15½ M.) **Böblingen** (1435 ft.; *Waldhorn* or *Post*, R. 1¼-1½, pens. 4-5 *M*), an old town (5300 inhab.), with a castle (now a school), prettily situated on two large ponds. The **Waldburg*, 10 min. to the N.E. of the town, with a wooded park and extensive view, is a favourite resort.

19 M. *Ehningen*, where the *Würm* is crossed; 21 M. *Gärtringen*; 23 M. *Nufringen*. — 25½ M. **Herrenberg** (1413 ft.; *Post*), an old town (2560 inhab.) in the fertile *Gäu*, has an early-Gothic abbey-church (1439). The *Schlossberg* affords a good view. To the S.E. are the hills of the Schönbuch and the Rauhe Alb. — 28 M. *Nebringen*; 31 M. *Bondorf*; 33½ M. *Ergenzingen*. — 35 M. *Eutingen* (1550 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction for Pforzheim (p. 19).

FROM EUTINGEN TO HAUSACH, 42½ M., railway in 1¾-4¼ hrs. (from Stuttgart in 3¼-6 hrs.). The line turns to the right, and as far as (2½ M.) *Hochdorf* (1653 ft.) coincides with the Nagold railway (p. 19). It then ascends and enters the Black Forest. Stations: *Altheim*, *Bittelbronn*, *Schopfloch*, *Dornstetten*. Three lofty viaducts.

18½ M. **Freudenstadt** (2180 ft.; **Schwarzwald-Hôtel*, at the station, with fine view, R. 1½-3, board 4½ *M*; **Post*; **Krone*; *Rappen*; *Linde*;

Rössle; Curhaus Palmenwald; Railway Restaurant), a loftily-situated Wnrtemberg town (7076 inhab.), was founded in 1599 by Protestant refugees from Styria, Carinthia, and Moravia, and is now a summer-resort. At the N.E. corner of the extensive Platz, with its arcaded houses, rises the *Rathhaus*, and at the S.W. corner is the curious *Protestant Church*, built in 1601-8 and restored in 1887-96. It consists of two naves forming an angle, one set apart for male, the other for female worshippers, while pulpit and altar are placed at the apex of the angle. The carved choir-stalls date from 1488; the Romanesque font was brought from the monastery of Alpirsbach. The *Palmenwald*, 1/2 M. to the S. of the town, has luxuriant ferns and pine-trees; on the *Kienberg* (2825 ft.) is a view-tower. — Good roads lead from Freudenstadt to the W. over the *Kniebis* to *Oppenau*, and to the S.W. viâ the *Zwieselberg* to *Rippoldsau*. — A branch-railway is being constructed to the N. to *Baiersbronn* and (7 1/2 M.) *Kloster-Reichenbach*.

The train turns to the S. and enters the smiling *Kinzig-Thal* below (22 M.) *Lossburg* (2148 ft.). — 28 M. **Alpirsbach** (1420 ft.; **Löwe; Schwan*), with a Romanesque conventual church of the 11th cent. (well-preserved cloisters), has a brisk trade in timber and straw-hats. Near it is the *Krähenbad*. — 31 1/2 M. *Schenkenzell;* 33 1/2 M. *Schiltach* (Krone), at the confluence of the *Schiltach* and the Kinzig; 39 1/2 M. *Wolfach*. — 42 1/2 M. *Hausach*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

The train descends the narrow valley of Mühlen, with the ruined *Staufenberg* on the left, threads a tunnel, and crosses the Neckar.

42 M. **Horb** (1280 ft.; *Zum Kaiser*, R. 1 1/4-1 1/2, pens. 5-6 *M*; *Krone; Bär; Rail. Restaurant*), with 2300 inhab., has a large church in the transition style. On the hill are an ancient watch-tower and a pilgrimage-chapel. Hops abound. — Railway by *Tübingen* and *Plochingen* to *Stuttgart*, see R. 9.

The train for a short way traverses Prussian territory. 46 M. *Neckarhausen*. The Danube is crossed. To the E. above *Fischingen* rises the extensive ruin of *Wehrstein*. — 50 M. *Sulz am Neckar* (Waldhorn, R. 1-1 1/2, pens. 3 1/2-4 1/2 *M*), a little town with a Gothic church. Then a tunnel. To the left beyond it rises the ruin of *Albeck*. Near (56 M.) *Aistaig* pleasant glimpses of the valley are enjoyed. — 58 M. **Oberndorf** (1518 ft.; *Post*, R. 1 1/2-2 *M*), a thriving little town to the right. The old Augustine monastery is now a gun-factory. — 61 M. *Epfendorf;* 64 M. *Thalhausen*. The line is carried over four bridges, through four tunnels, with various ruins to the right and left, and lastly by a long tunnel through the hill on which Rottweil lies. In the valley, to the right, is a *Powder Mill*.

68 M. **Rottweil** (1827 ft.; **Wilder Mann* or *Alte Post*, R. 1 1/4-1 1/2 *M*, B. 70 pf., D. 1 *M* 70, pens. 4 *M* 50 pf.; **Lamm;* **Rail. Restaurant*, D. with wine 2 *M* 80 pf.), an ancient town (7970 inhab.) with well-preserved walls and towers, was a free city of the Empire down to 1802. It is finely situated high above the Neckar. The station, with the extensive locomotive-factory, is 1/2 M. from the town. To the left of the station is the site of a large Roman camp, while the *Altstadt*, 3/4 M. to the S., covers the remains of a Roman civil colony. The saline springs and baths of *Wilhelmshall* lie 1/2 M. farther to the S.

The **Heilige-Kreuz-Kirche*, a fine Gothic structure (1364-1517), was restored by Heideloff in 1840. The *Capellen-Kirche*, with its

Tübingen
BALINGEN
Kleiner Heuberg
Trichtingen
Isingen
Hasenbühl
Leidringen
Heselwangen
Harthausen
Böhringen
Weiherhof
Waldhof
Endingen
Erzingen
Dormettingen
Täbingen
Irslingen
Dotternhausen
Zimmern u. d. Burg
Schömberg
Palmbühl
Vaihingerhof
Dietingen
Neukirch
Sonthof
Thierstein
Zepfenhan
Thieringen
Hossingen
Heidenhof
ROTTWEIL
Göllsdorf
Feckenhsn.
Dellingen
Tieringen
Obernheim
Wehingen
Wellendingen
Harras
Holzwiesen
Roß-B.
Nusplingen
Neufra
Gosheim
Gehren
Reichenbach
Heidenstadt
Laufen
Frittlingen
Bubsheim
Kirchbg
Egesheim
Harthöfe
Bhf. Deißlingen
Aixheim
Denkingen
Weilbach
R. Granegg
Friedrichshöhe
Dietsteig
Böttingen
Klippeneck
Königsheim
Bärenthal
Karlswühl
Aldingen
Galgen-B.
Allenspach
Renquishsn
Dreifaltigkeits-
Hofen
SPAICHINGEN
Trossingen
Staufel-B.
807
Bärenthal
Veremmühle
Dürbheim
Schura
Gunningen
Kehlen
Kolbingen
Durchhausen
Weilheimer-B.
921
R. Kraftstein
Lupfen
Seitingen
Weilheim
Rußbg.
R. Auriethcim
Mühlheim
Eridingen
Oberflacht
Stetten
Bleiche
Thalheim
Kingenberg
Kraienbach
Wurmlingen
Ludwigsthal
Nendingen
Bergsteig
Himmel-B.
Eßlingen
R. Wasserburg
Oefingen
Lercherhalde
TUTTLINGEN
Ippingen
Altenthal
Lindenhof
Donau
R. Honberg
Neuhausen ob Eck
Thalhof
MÖHRINGEN
Immendingen
Burgfelden
Sigmaringen
Horb
Villingen
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
1:250000

handsome Gothic tower of 1364, was entirely remodelled at the beginning of the 18th century. Some good carvings on the S. side and on the panels of the doors are the sole relics of the original structure. The *Fountain* in the market-place is quaint. The interesting *Collection of Antiquities* contains chiefly Roman relics. The *Chapel of St. Lawrence* in the old cemetery contains a collection of mediæval carvings, chiefly of the Upper Swabian school. In the centre is a mosaic from a Roman bath (Orpheus). The massive *Hochthurm* (148 ft.), in the highest part of the town on the W. side, commands an extensive view.

The well-wooded ***Lemberg** (3330 ft.), the loftiest summit of the Swabian Alb, may be ascended in 3 hrs. from Rottweil, viâ *Wellendingen* and *Wilflingen* (a Hohenzollern 'enclave'). The tower (100 ft. high) on the top commands a splendid view of the Alb, the Black Forest, and the Alps. — The *Oberhohenberg* (3317 ft.), 3/4 hr. to the N. of the Lemberg, commands another good view. — From *Gosheim* (2780 ft.), 3/4 hr. to the S. of the Lemberg, a fine hill-walk may be taken viâ the *Klippeneck* (3220 ft.) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Dreifaltigkeitsberg* (see below).

Ascent of the *Plettenberg* from Rottweil, see p. 62.

FROM ROTTWEIL TO VILLINGEN, 17 M., railway in 1 1/4 hr. (fares 2 *M* 20, 1 *M* 50, 95 pf.). Stations *Deisslingen*, *Trossingen*, *Schwenningen* (Rail. Hotel; the source of the Neckar is 1 M. to the S.). The line traverses a lofty plain, the watershed between the Rhine and Danube, and beyond stat. *Marbach* descends the *Brigach-Thal* to *Villingen* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

The line crosses the Neckar and enters the broad *Primthal*. To the left, several picturesque glimpses of the *Hohenberg*, *Lemberg*, and other spurs of the Alb. 72 1/2 M. *Neufra*. The line ascends, and then traverses a high-lying, well-cultivated plain, forming part of the *Baar*. 75 M. *Aldingen*. To the left rises the long *Heuberg*, with the church on the *Dreifaltigkeitsberg* (see below). To the right in the distance are the flattened cone of the *Hohenkarpfen* and the coffin-shaped *Lupfen*. — 77 1/2 M. **Spaichingen** (2210 ft.; **Alte Post*, R. 1-1 1/2 *M*; *Neue Post*; *Krone*), a straggling town (2500 inhab.).

The **Dreifaltigkeitsberg** (3225 ft.), a spur of the Heuberg, with a frequented pilgrimage-church, is ascended from Spaichingen in 1 hr.; the tower on the top (20 pf.) commands a magnificent *View. Rfmts. at the sacristan's house (also beds).

Spaichingen is also the starting-point for a visit to the **Baar**, an undulating and fertile plateau (2300-2600 ft.), partly wooded, which extends from Rottweil (N.) to Tuttlingen (S.) and is bounded on the W. by the spurs of the Black Forest and on the E. by the Heuberg (see above). The following is an attractive excursion (to Tuttlingen, 7 hrs.). We proceed to the N. to (1 hr.) *Hausen ob Verena* (2640 ft.), beyond which a road (to the left) leads to the (3/4 hr.) *Hohenkarpfen* (2980 ft.), a mountain-cone like the Hohenstaufen, with a ruined castle. Thence we proceed to the S.W. to the (1 1/2 hr.) wooded *Lupfen* (3200 ft.), with a ruined castle and a distant view of the Alps, and then descend to the S. to (3/4 hr.) *Thalheim* (2475 ft.; Linde), birth-place and burial-place of Max Schneckenburger (1819-49), author of the 'Wacht am Rhein'. The *Himmelberg* (3080 ft.), 1 M. to the S., commands another fine view of the Alps. — From Thalheim we go on viâ the *Konzenberg* (2615 ft.; ruined castle) to the (2 1/4 M.) railway-station of *Möhringen* (p. 48) or to (3 hrs.) *Tuttlingen* (p. 48), to which a diligence plies once daily (85 pf.).

80 1/2 M. *Rietheim*; 82 1/2 M. *Wurmlingen*, a village on the *Faulenbach*. The line describes a long curve, and crosses the *Danube*.

85½ M. **Tuttlingen** (2120 ft.; **Post*, R. 1½-2 *M*; **Hecht; Bartenbach*, at the station, well spoken of; *Rail. Restaurant*), an industrial town (13,470 inhab.), lies on the right bank of the Danube. Above it rise the ruins of the *Honburg*, destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. A monument, with a medallion-portrait and a figure of *Germania, designed by Jahn, was erected here in 1892 to *Max Schneckenburger* (p. 47). The *Witthoh* (2800 ft.), 1¼ hr. to the S., is a good point of view; descent thence to Hattingen (see below), 1¼ hr. — From Tuttlingen to *Sigmaringen* and *Ulm*, see R. 12.

The line traverses the broad valley of the Danube, and crosses the river near (110½ M.) *Möhringen*. — 92 M. **Immendingen** *(Falke; Rail. Restaurant)*, junction for Donaueschingen and Ober-Lauchringen (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

The train recrosses the Danube, gradually ascends its S. bank, penetrates the watershed between Danube and Rhine by deep cuttings and a tunnel, and descends beyond (95 M.) *Hattingen* (2260 ft.; Hauser). After a long tunnel and several lofty viaducts, the line runs on a high level along the E. slope of the hills. — 99 M. *Thalmühle*. We now descend the wooded *Engener-Thal* to (102 M.) *Engen* (1705 ft.; *Post), a small and ancient town, where the mountains are quitted.

The train now skirts the volcanic peaks of the *Hegau*, the highest of which, the *Hohenhöwen* (2854 ft.), rises to the W. of (103½ M.) *Welschingen;* beyond it is the bi-peaked *Hohenstoffeln*. 106 M. *Mühlhausen*, at the foot of the basaltic *Mägdeberg* (2185 ft.). 107 M. *Hohenkrähen* (1450 ft.) lies at the foot of a bold rock (2116 ft.), crowned with fragments of an old castle.

110½ M. **Singen** (1405 ft; *Adler*, at the station, R. 1¼-2, pens. 4-5 *M*; *Krone*, ½ M. from the station, R. 1¼-2, D. 2 *M*; *Ekkehard*, R. 1-2, pens. 3½-5 *M*, all well spoken of; *Rail. Restaurant*) lies at the base of the *Hohentwiel*.

The fortress of ***Hohentwiel** (2253 ft.), a small 'enclave' of Wurtemberg, rises on a lofty isolated rock 3 M. to the N.W. of Singen. It was successfully defended during the Thirty Years' War by the Wurtemberg commandant Widerholt. In 1800 it was destroyed by the French. The imposing ruins command a superb view of the Lake of Constance and the Alps from the tower (20 pf.). Monuments to Wider- holt, Bismarck, and Scheffel. About halfway up is an **Inn* (view), to which an omnibus plies twice daily from Singen railway-station.

114 M. *Gottmadingen;* 117½ M. *Thayingen;* 120 M. *Herblingen*.

123 M. **Schaffhausen** (1330 ft.; **Hôtel Müller*, R. from 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3 *M*; *Rheinischer Hof*, similar charges; *Riese*, R. 2-2½, D. 2½ *M*, these three at the station; **National; Post; Schwan; Railway Restaurant*) is a picturesque old Swiss town (15,280 inhab.) on the right bank of the *Rhine*, formerly a free town of the Empire, and now the capital of the canton of that name. The *Münster*, an early-Romanesque basilica of 1052-1101, has recently been restored. The massive tower of *Munot* dates from the 16th century.

Calw
Stuttgart
Echterdingen
Plieningen
Nufringen
Holzgerlingen
Schönaich
Jettingen
Hildrizhausen
Weil im Schönbuch
Waldenbuch
HERRENBERG
Dettenhausen
Kayh
Oeschelbronn
Nebringen
Mötzingen
Altingen
Entringen
Neckarthailfingen
Bondorf
Reusten
Seebronn
Ergenzingen
Bebenhausen
Walddorf
Eutingen
Unt. Jesingen
TÜBINGEN
Lustnau
Pliezhausen
Remmingsheim
Wurmlingen
Börstingen
ROTTENBURG
Kirchentellinsfurth
METZINGEN
Bieringen
Derendingen
Sondelfingen
Wachendorf
Kiebingen
Betzingen
Neuhausen
Dettingen
Ohmenhausen
Hemmendorf
Dusslingen
REUTLINGEN
Hirrlingen
Gomaringen
Ofterdingen
Haigerloch
PFULLINGEN
Bodelshausen
Mössingen
Gönningen
Rangendingen
Rossberg
Holzelfingen
Owingen
Belsen
HECHINGEN
Genkingen
Grosselfingen
Thalheim
Undingen
Gächingen
Schlatt
Melchingen
Engstingen
Bisingen
Jungingen
BALINGEN
Ringingen
Stetten
Frommern
Burladingen
Trochtelfingen
Pfeffingen
Truchtelfingen
Lautlingen
Laufen
EBINGEN
Neufra
Gammertingen
Meßstetten
Kettenacker
Tigerfeld
Strassberg
Winterlingen
Hettingen
Veringen
Kaiseringen
Inneringen
Zwiefalten
Schwenningen
Stetten
Storzingen
Veringendorf
Jungnau
Upflamör
Upflamingen
Neidingen
Fürstenhöhe
Ober-Schmeien
Friedingen
Langenbrunn
Daugendorf
Langenenslingen
RIEDLINGEN
Bingen
Andelfingen
Inzigkofen
SIGMARINGEN
Tuttlingen
1:450.000
Geogr. Meilen.

Stuttgart
Stuttgart
Altbach
Baltmannsweiler
Waldhausen
Lorch
GMÜND
Laudach
Denkendorf
Plochingen
Reichenbach
Börtingen
Kongen
Wangen
Wäschenbeuren
Plauhausen
Ebersbach
Hohenstaufen
Waldstetten
Uhingen
Rechberg
Bühlingen
Ober-
Schlierbach
GÖPPINGEN
NÜRTINGEN
KIRCHHEIM
Hatten-
hfn.
Jebenhsn.
Gross
Eislingen
Ohmden
Heiningen
Jesingen
Zell
Boll
Gross
Süssen
Weissenstein
Linsenhofen
Dettingen
Donzdorf
Owen
Bissingen
WEILHEIM
Dürnau
Gingen
Treffelhsn.
Stötten
Böhringen
Neidlingen
Gruibingen
Kuchen
Lenningen
Deggingen
Altenstadt
Eybach
GEISLINGEN
Grabenstetten
Schopfloch
Wiesensteig
Weiler
Helfenstein
Türkhm.
Donn-
stetten
Römerst.
Böhringen
Hochbg.
Westerheim
Hohenwittlingen
Baldeck
Zainingen
Hochwang
Nellingen
Eulenschiess
Oppingen
Ursprung
Seebg.
Merklingen
Laichingen
Feldstetten
Machtolsheim
Luiz-
hausen
Scharenstetten
Truppen-
Suppingen
Treffensbuch
Münsingen
Berghülen
Auingen
Ennabeuren
Temmenhausen
Tomerdingen
Böttingen
Magolsheim
Bühlenhausen
Apfelstetten
Bermaringen
Seissen
Asch
Buttenhausen
Justingen
Mehrstetten
BLAUBEUREN
Sonderbuch
Hausen
Herrlingen
Jungingen
Schelklingen
Bremelau
Hütten
Gundelfingen
ULM
Klingenstein
Ehrenstein
Granheim
Söflingen
Pappelau
Dächingen
Schülzburg
Erbstetten
Steusslingen
Lauterach
Kirchen
Erbach
Dischingen
EHINGEN
Obermarchthal
Dellmensingen
Senden
Munderkingen
Rottenacker
Risstissen
Achstetten
Emerkingen
Unt.
Sulmetingen
LAUPHEIM
Vöhringen
Donau
Friedrichshafen
Kempten
Aalen
Weissenhorn
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Engl. Miles.
Kilometer

The *Imthurneum* contains a theatre, music-school, and music-rooms. Opposite is the *Museum* with natural history specimens, antiquities, and the town-library. The *Fäsenstaub*, a pleasant promenade, commands a fine view of the Rhine and the Alps.

The *Falls of the Rhine are most conveniently visited by rail from Schaffhausen to stat. *Neuhausen* 2½ M. distant. See *Baedeker's Switzerland.*

11. The Swabian Alb.

This district, the central part of Swabia and sometimes also called the *Swabian Jura*, is a wooded range of limestone mountains, about 130 M. long and 10-25 M. broad, interseeted by picturesque valleys, bounded on the W. by the Black Forest, on the N. by the valley of the Neckar, and on the S. by the Danube. The hills on the side towards the Neckar are picturesquely grouped, affording numerous views; the valleys are luxuriantly fertile and partly clothed with fine beech-forest; many of the towns are antiquated and interesting. Pedestrians in particular will find many attractions. Inns generally good and inexpensive. The best season for a visit is spring or autumn. — The *Schwäbische Alb-Verein* (annual subscription, 2 *M*) has done good service in constructing paths, erecting guide-posts, etc., and issues two good maps of the district (1:50,000 and 1:150,000).

Between Hohenstaufen, the Ipf, and Ulm stretches the E. part of the Alb, consisting mainly of the Härtsfeld, the Brenzthal, the hills of Aalen and Heubach, and the Albuch. The Central Alb lies between Hohenstaufen and Hohenzollern on one side, and Ulm and Sigmaringen on the other. The S.W. wing of the Alb is formed of the beautiful range of hills between Hohenzollern and the Lupfen, the plateau of the Heuberg, and the valley of the Danube between Tuttlingen and Sigmaringen.

Plan of Excursion. 1st day. *Gmünd, Hohen-Rechberg, Hohenstaufen, Göppingen;* by rail to *Nürtingen.* — 2nd day. By rail to *Stadt Neuffen; Hohen-Neuffen;* descent to *Urach; Hohen-Urach; Urach Waterfall;* by rail to *Reutlingen.* — 3rd day. *Reutlingen, Achalm;* in the afternoon, *Nebel-Höhle, Lichtenstein.* — 4th day. *Tübingen;* in the afternoon, *Hohenzollern.* — 5th day. *Upper Valley of the Danube* (Sigmaringen to Beuron or Tuttlingen). — Travellers coming from Stuttgart, whose time is limited, should ascend the Hohenstaufen direct from Lorch viâ the Wäscherschlössle.

Other fine points are the *Geislinger-Thal* and *Upper Fils-Thal* (p. 36), the *Lenninger-Thal*, with the *Teck* (p. 51), the *Grosse Lauter-Thal* (p. 57), the *Rossberg* (p. 58), and the *Lemberg* (p. 47).

I. The Eastern Alb.

The finest points in the E. Alb are, besides the Hohenstaufen and Hohen-Rechberg, the neighbourhood of *Bopfingen* with the *Ipf*, *Hohen-Baldern*, and *Kapfenburg* (p. 33); the neighbourhood of *Aalen*, with the *Braunenberg*, and the *Source of the Kocher* near Unterkochen (p. 32); the neighbourhood of *Heubach*, with the *Rosenstein* (p. 32); the *Albuch*, with the *Wenthal* (p. 32); the *Brenzthal* from Königsbronn to Brenz-Sontheim, the finest part of which, the *Buigen*, is also not far from the *Charlotten-Höhle* (p. 33); and finally the remarkable *Lone-Hürbe-Thal* (p. 33).

a. Hohen-Rechberg.

Ascent of the Hohen-Rechberg from Gmünd (p. 32), 1¾ hr. The road runs to the S. viâ *Strassdorf.* Where it makes a wide curve (avoid footpath to the left), a club-path diverges to the right, leading to the bridge at Schloss Hohen-Rechberg (p. 50). To the village of Rechberg (20 min. from the top), 5 M. (diligence).

The ***Hohen-Rechberg** has two summits. On the higher (2318 ft.) stands a much frequented pilgrimage-chapel (refreshments at the parsonage, but no quarters for the night). The view embraces a fertile and undulating landscape, sprinkled with towns and villages, stretching to the N. as far as the Welzheimer Wald and the Waldenburg and Limpurg hills, from the old-fashioned town of Gmünd in the foreground to the distant Ellwangen. To the W. rise the Hohenstaufen and the Black Forest Mts.; towards the S.W. extend the ranges of the Swabian Alb; and in clear weather the Tyrolese and Swiss Alps may be descried towards the S.E. and S. (panorama by E. Werner, 1 *M* 40 pf.). A signal is hoisted when the view of the Alps is clear. An easy path leads to the W. over a stone bridge to (10 min.) the second summit (2103 ft.), occupied by *Schloss Hohen-Rechberg*, the ancestral seat of Count Rechberg. The building, struck by lightning and burned down in 1865, has been rebuilt and is now occupied by a forester (adm. for a fee). — About $^1/_2$ hr. to the E. of the Hohen-Rechberg is the **Stuifen** (2483 ft.), with a limited view.

From the Hohen-Rechberg to the Hohenstaufen (see below), $1^1/_2$ hr. Leaving Schloss Hohen-Rechberg and Hinterweiler to the left, we keep straight on (not to the right) over the crest of the hill to the road leading to the village of Hohenstaufen. From a point just beyond the cross-roads and a little short of the village a footpath to the right leads direct to the top of the Hohenstaufen in 12 minutes.

From the Hohen-Rechberg to *Eislingen* (p. 35), viâ the *Ottenbacher-Thal*, $2^1/_2$ hrs.; to *Süssen* (p. 35) viâ the Rehgebirge and the ruin of Staufeneck (p. 35), 2 hrs.

b. Hohenstaufen.

Ascent of the Hohenstaufen from Lorch (p. 31), 2 hrs. A pleasant path ascends the *Beuten-Thal* viâ (1 hr.) the *Wäscherschlössle* (now a barn), the seat in the 11th cent. of Friedrich von Büren, ancestor of the Hohenstaufens, and the *Wäscherhof* (inn), 1 hr. from the summit.

Ascent fron Göppingen (p. 35), $1^3/_4$ hr. The pretty road runs largely through wood; carriage-and-pair to Hohenstaufen village in 1 hr. (fare 7 *M*).

Ascent of the Hohenstaufen from *Eislingen* (p. 35), $1^1/_2$ hr.; from *Salach* (p. 35), viâ *Krummwälden*, $1^1/_4$ hr.

The ***Hohenstaufen** (2244 ft.) is the most frequented summit of the Alb. From about 1070 until its destruction in the Peasants' War in 1525 it was crowned with the ancestral castle of the illustrious family of Staufen or Hohenstaufen, which occupied the German imperial throne from 1138 to 1254 and became extinct in 1268 by the premature death of the ill-fated Conradin in Italy. The ground-plan of the castle is still distinguishable. The view is fine, but less extensive than that from the Hohen-Rechberg (see above).

About 20 min. below the summit lies the village of *Hohenstaufen* (1977 ft.; Lamm; Ochs). Beside the path from the castle is a small *Church*, partly restored in 1860 and recently adorned with the armorial bearings of the countries over which the Hohenstaufen once held sway (interior utterly neglected). — To the Hohen-Rechberg, see p. 50.

II. The Central Alb.

The *Danube from Ulm to Sigmaringen* is described in R. 13; for the *Filsgau-Alb*, comp. pp. 36, 37.

a. Lenninger-Thal. Teck. Neidlinger-Thal. Neuffen.

From Plochingen to Ober-Lenningen, 15½ M., narrow-gauge railway in about 1¼ hr. (fares 2 *M*, 1 *M* 40, 85 pf.).

Plochingen, see p. 35. — 4½ M. *Unter-Boihingen* (p. 41). The line follows the valley of the *Lenninger Lauter*. 6¾ M. *Oethlingen*. — 8 M. **Kirchheim unter Teck** (1010 ft.; **Post; Hôtel Tiroler;* wine at *Frau Heilemann's*), a busy little town with 8100 inhab., and a *Schloss*, is prettily situated in view of the Alb. Widerholt (p. 48) and his wife are buried near the W. portal of the Gothic *Church* (busts). Ascent of the Teck, see below; to the Neidlinger-Thal, see p. 52.

Beyond this point the valley is known as the **Lenninger-Thal.** — 10½ M. *Dettingen*, a large village (to the Teck, see below). The Teck comes in sight on the left, the Hohen-Neufen on the right, while in the rear (E.) are seen the Hohenstaufen and Hohen-Rechberg. — The railway now enters the Alb and the scenery improves. — 13 M. *Owen* (*ow* pron. as in *cow;* Post or Krone), a small town with a handsome restored Gothic church, burial-place of the Dukes of Teck, containing a painting of the castle of Teck in 1542.

Ascent of the Teck, 1 hr. (yellow way-marks). We ascend to the N.E. (following the telegraph-posts) for ½ hr., when we join the well-shaded club-path to the summit.

Ascent from *Dettingen* (see above), 1½ hr., by a path indicated by yellow marks, and running through wood for the final ½ hr. — From *Kirchheim* (see above) viâ *Bissingen*, ca. 2½ hrs.

The ***Teck** (2542 ft.) is crowned by the scanty remains of the ancestral castle of the Dukes of Teck. One of the towers has been converted into a belvedere (90 ft. in height), in which is the Salzmann-Stübchen (see p. 52), and adjoining is a refuge-hut (rfmts. in good weather). The magnificent view includes the neighbouring wooded heights of the Alb and great part of the Black Forest chain to the W., while in clear weather the Scesaplana group may be descried to the S. and the Sentis group to the S.S.W. Visitors should walk round the castle. On the W. verge of the castle-rock is the *Sibyllenloch*, a cave in which remains of antediluvian animals have recently been discovered.

From the Teck to Gutenberg or to Weilheim, ca. 3½ hrs., an attractive walk. In ¼ hr. we reach the *Gelbe Felsen*, under which is the Verena-

Beutlins-Höhle; 3/4 hr. the *Sattelbogen* (2010 ft.; to the left, path to Bissingen, to the right to Unter-Lenningen in 1/2 hr.); then to the S.E. by a club-path to (20 min.) the ruin of *Rauber;* 10 min. the farm of *Diepoldsburg* (rfmts.). A route to the right leads hence viâ the *Engelhof* (rfmts.) to the (1 hr.) *Wielandsteine* (2287 ft.), with three ruined castles; 3/4 hr. *Krebsstein;* thence by club-path down to (1/2 hr.) Gutenberg (see below). — A route to the left from the Diepoldsburg (see above) leads to the (3/4 hr.) *Breitenstein* (2660 ft.), a massive hill, presenting a sheer precipice to the plain beyond the Alb. To the S.E. is (1/4 hr.) *Ochsenwang* (rustic inn), where Ed. Mörike, the poet, was pastor in 1831-33. In the vicinity is the *Randecker Maar*, the chief crater among the 140 embryo volcanoes between Kirchheim and Reutlingen, with a monument to Dr. Salzmann (d. 1890), founder of the Swabian Alb Club. Hence we may either follow a picturesque club-path leading to the N., along the *Zipfelbach* and past (1/2 hr.) *Hepsisau* to (3/4 hr.) *Weilheim* (see below); or descend across the peat-moors to (1 1/4 hr.) *Gutenberg* (see below).

At (13 1/2 M.) *Brucken* we see the *Brucker Fels* (p. 53) above us to the right. At (14 1/4 M.) *Unter-Lenningen* the ruin of *Salzburg* lies to the right and the ruined château of *Rauber* (see above) rises high above us on the left. On a steep rock at (15 1/2 M.) *Ober-Lenningen* (Adler, at the station) are the *Wielandsteine* (see above).

About 4 M. from the railway-terminus at Ober-Lenningen, the Lenninger-Thal (p. 51) comes to an end at the charmingly situated village of *Gutenberg* (1744 ft.; Löwe; Hirsch). A little to the S. is the ruin of *Sperberseck*, while to the N. is *Krebsstein* (see above). Above Gutenberg, to the left, in the upper slope of the valley, is the (25 min.) **Gutenberg Stalactite Grotto* ('Tropfsteinhöhle'), discovered in 1889, where numerous fossil bones, flint implements, etc., were found (adm. 50 pf., guide at Gutenberg). About 5 min. from this cavern is the smaller *Gussmanns-Höhle* (adm. 40 pf.). — The belvedere (key at Gutenberg) on the *Römerstein* (2900 ft.), 1 1/2 hr. to the S. of Gutenberg, commands a distant view of the Alps.

From Gutenberg to Neuffen (see p. 53), 3 hrs. Carriages drive viâ *Grabenstetten* (2380 ft.) with a 'pagan moat', a relic of prehistoric fortifications which encircled the whole plateau. Pedestrians quit the road about 3 M. beyond Grabenstetten, at the junction of the Urach road, and ascend direct to the Hohen-Neuffen. — From Gutenberg to Urach (p. 53), 3 hrs. This attractive route leads to the S.W. viâ *Schlattstall* and the *Schröcke* (a rocky ravine). — From Gutenberg to *Weilheim*, see above.

Kirchheim (p. 51) is also the starting-point for a visit to the smiling **Neidlinger-Thal,** which is watered by the *Lindach*, an affluent of the Lauter (p. 51). We may take the diligence (railway projected) as far as (5 M.) *Weilheim*, a little town dominated by the basaltic *Limburg* (1960 ft.), on which are the ruins of a castle. — To the left of the road, 1 M. farther up the valley, rises the vine-clad *Lichtenstein*, and a little farther on, on the same side, is the *Erkenberg* (2435 ft.). — 8 M. *Neidlingen* (three good inns) is a prettily situated village. About 1 1/2 M. to the N. is the picturesque ruined castle of **Reussenstein* (2500 ft.), commanding a charming view of the valley. Thence, keeping on the ridge, we round the head of the valley to the (1/2 hr.) *Heimenstein* (2505 ft.), a gloomy

Geograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

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arch of rock affording views of the Reussenstein and the valley. From the Reussenstein to Wiesensteig (p. 36), 1 hr.

FROM NÜRTINGEN (p. 41) TO STADT NEUFFEN, 5½ M., railway in 25 minutes. For pedestrians the route (3 hrs.) through the *Tiefenbach-Thal* viâ Beuren is recommended.

FROM METZINGEN (p. 41) to Stadt Neuffen viâ *Kohlberg*, 1½ hr. — FROM BEMPFLINGEN (p. 41) to Stadt Neuffen, 2½ hrs. The route leads viâ *Klein-Bettlingen* and *Grafenberg*, the latter a village at the base of a hill (1520 ft.; view) of the same name.

The ***Hohen-Neuffen** (2436 ft.), a conical and conspicuous height, projecting far into the valley, is crowned by the imposing ruins of an ancient stronghold, demolished as unsafe in 1802. Fine view with charming foreground. (Refreshments when the flag is hoisted.) — A good path descends through wood to (½ hr.) the little town of *Neuffen* (Ochs; Hirsch or Post, R. 1-1½, pens. 3-4 *M*), at the foot of the mountain. Beside the church is a Calvary of 1504.

From the Hohen-Neuffen a pretty path leads to the E. to (1 hr.) *Erkenbrechtsweiler* (Krone), whence we may ascend in ½ hr. to the **Beurener Fels** (2365 ft.), a bold projecting rock commanding an extensive view (Hohen-Rechberg, Hohenstaufen, Black Forest). Thence a club-path leads to the E. to the (½ hr.) *Brucker Fels* (2335 ft.), with a picturesque peep into the Lenninger-Thal and view of the hills opposite. We may descend to Owen (p. 51) in 35 minutes. — From Erkenbrechtsweiler a steep and stony footpath leads to (1¼ hr.) Unter-Lenningen (p. 52).

FROM THE HOHEN-NEUFFEN TO URACH (see below), 2 hrs. The route crosses the Alb plateau, passing the *Burrenhof* (with the pagan moat, p. 52), and, leaving the village of *Hülben* on the left, descends into the valley.

b. Uracher Alb.

FROM METZINGEN TO URACH, 6¾ M., narrow-gauge railway in ½ hr. (fares 1 *M* 5, 75, 50 pf.).

Metzingen, see p. 41. — The ***Uracher-Thal**, up which the railway runs alongside of the *Erms*, surpasses that of Lenningen; the slopes are richly clad with beech-forest. Several quarries of tufa. 1¼ M. *Neuhausen* (1207 ft.). — Near (3 M.) *Dettingen* (1305 ft.; Löwe; Krone) rises the conspicuous *Rossberg* (ca. 2625 ft.); farther up, beyond the *Uracher Bleiche*, the *Runderberg*, in a side-valley on the right; then *Hohen-Urach* and the *Thiergartenberg*; on the opposite side the *Hochberg*. — At the request of not less than five passengers the train on its way up the valley halts at the station of *Wasserfall*, at the entrance of the side-valley.

6¾ M. **Urach.** — **Hotels.** POST, HAAS ZUR KRONE, both in the market-place; PENS. VILLA BREITENSTEIN, in a sheltered position above the town, pens. 3½-4 *M*. — Beer at *Heinzelmann's* and *Wenz's* (rooms at the latter). — *Medical Boarding Houses* of Dr. Camerer and Dr. Klüpfel.

Urach (1515 ft.), an old-fashioned little town, charmingly situated in the Ermsthal, is frequented as a summer-resort. The *Church of St. Amandus* was built in 1472 by Count Eberhard im Bart,

whose confessional in the church is adorned with good carving. The church also contains an interesting font, executed in 1518 by Christoph of Urach; pulpit probably by the same master. In the *Schloss*, erected in 1443 and now occupied by officials, is the 'Goldne Saal', containing reminiscences of Dukes Eberhard and Ulrich, and a carved wooden head of Count Henry of Mömpelgard, father of Duke Ulrich and founder of the reigning line of Wurtemberg. Fine Gothic *Fountain* in the market-place, by Christoph of Urach (1500).

The upper valley of the Erms, not inferior in beauty to the Uracher-Thal, is known as the ***Seeburger-Thal.** The mountains, though not high, are densely wooded, and the Erms flows through the narrow green floor of the valley, where there is often scarcely room for the road. The journey from Urach to Seeburg (6 M.) should be made in an open carriage (there and back, about 4 *M*). The road passes numerous mills and a large cotton-factory. Above the *Georgenau* rises the ruined *Hohen-Wittlingen* (1/2 hr. from the road), under which is the fine stalactite-cavern of *Schillingsloch* (also called '*Schiller-Höhle*'). In the wildest part of the valley, between lofty rocks at the mouth of the romantic *Fischburg-Thal*, lies the hamlet of *Seeburg* (Löwe, plain). On a rock high above it is the little château of *Uhenfels*. The infant Erms, though only 50 yds. from its source, most creditably drives a mill here. — From Seeburg a road leads to the S. through the *Seethal* to (4 1/2 M.) *Münsingen* (p. 58).

The most attractive excursion from Urach is to Hohen-Urach and to the waterfall. A zigzag path ascends through wood to the (3/4 hr.) fortress of **Hohen-Urach** (2300 ft.). The shorter, but steeper and stony, old path leads to the left at the foot of the hill, then, at the cross, to the right. The castle was built in the 11th cent., and after undergoing numerous sieges, it was almost entirely pulled down at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. The ill-fated poet Frischlin was imprisoned here; in attempting to escape he was dashed to pieces on the rocks below (1590).

Various paths (all indicated by guide-boards) lead from Hohen-Urach through beautiful beech-wood to (1/2 hr.) the *Hochwiese* (2030 ft.; refuge-hut), where the Brühlbach rises and forms the ***Waterfall of Urach** (85 ft. high). The best point of view is the 'Olga-Ruhe'. The Wasserfall Station (p. 53) is 1/2 hr. from the waterfall. Back to Urach, 3/4 hr.

A direct footpath (marked) leads from Urach to the *Lichtenstein* (p. 56) in 4-5 hrs.

From Urach to Reutlingen (p. 42), 4 hrs. There is a choice of routes. a. *Viâ the Rutschenhof.* To the waterfall, see above. Thence we ascend by the zigzag path to the right. On leaving the wood at the (1/2 hr.) top of the hill, the path leads straight on past a stone hut called the *Rutschenhof.* But we first follow the slope to the right as far as the boundary-stone on the *Rutschen-Felsen*, to obtain a charming view of the peaceful valley, with Hohen-Urach, Hohen-Neuffen, and Teck, one of the finest pro-

spects in the Swabian Alb. Thence we follow the edge of the Alb to the (1/2 hr.) *Vordere Fohlenhof* (2420 ft.), whence we may take either the easy carriage-road in 20 min., or the footpath (guide-post) to the right, viâ the **Grüne Felsen* (green rock; 2635 ft.), in 40 min., to *St. Johann* (2505 ft.; clean inn). From St. Johann a good road (with short-cuts) descends to (1 hr.) *Eningen* (*Post), a busy market-town at the foot of the Achalm (ascent 3/4 hr.), whence a steam-tramway runs to (3 M.) *Reutlingen* (p. 42). — b. *Viâ Güterstein.* On quitting the railway-station we turn to the left to the road; in 12 min. we cross the line and proceed by the path leading to the waterfall, passing the (1/2 hr.) *Schulmeisters-Buche*, as far as the guide-post marked 'Güterstein'. In 1 hr. more we reach *Güterstein* (1635 ft.), with its waterfall. Thence a steep path ascends to the Vordere Fohlenhof. To Reutlingen, see above.

c. Achalm. Railway from Reutlingen to Schelklingen. Lichtenstein and its Environs.

Ascent of the Achalm from Reutlingen (p. 42), footpath in 1 1/4 hr. From the railway-station we ascend the Garten-Strasse and at the end of it turn to the left by the Burg-Strasse; in 20 min. we reach the foot of the Achalm and the path passes under a bridge; after 3 min. we ascend to the left through vineyards and orchards towards the dairy; after 7 min. we go straight on, avoiding the path to the left, and reach a royal dairy (rfmts.) in 1/4 hr. more; thence by a winding path to the summit in 1/2 hr. The ***Achalm** (2312 ft.), an isolated mountain, planted with vineyards, is crowned by a ruined castle, one tower of which may be ascended (key at the dairy). Admirable *View: Tübingen Castle, Schloss Lichtenstein, the Hohen-Neuffen, Rechberg, Hohenstaufen, and other peaks of the Alb; picturesque foreground; below us lies Reutlingen, to the E. Eningen, to the S. Pfullingen. — To Eningen (see above), 1/2 hr.

From Reutlingen to Schelklingen (p. 65), 36 1/2 M., railway in 3 1/2 hrs.; to Honau, 7 1/2 M., in 30-40 min.; to Lichtenstein, 10 M., in 1 hr. Best views to the right.

The train enters the picturesque ***Echatz-Thal.** — 2 M. *Eningen*, 1 1/4 M. from the village at the foot of the Achalm (see above). — 3 M. **Pfullingen** *(Hirsch; Lamm)*, a town of 6700 inhab., with Dr. Flamm's lunatic asylum. — 3 1/2 M. *Pfullingen Paper Mill.*

From Pfullingen Paper Mill to the Nebel-Höhle viâ the Wanne, ca. 3 1/4 hrs. From the station we proceed to the highroad, where we turn to the right. In 3 min. we ascend to the left (guide-posts) and in 1 hr. we reach the *Wanne* (2264 ft.; fine view). To the S. is (1/2 hr.) the *Schönberg* (2600 ft.). Thence we proceed in 1 hr. to the group of rocks called the *Wackerstein* (2700 ft., fine views), cross a rocky ridge passing the (1/4 hr.) upland pasture of *Auf dem Wohn* (2720 ft.), and reach the (1/2 hr.) *Nebel-Höhle* (p. 57).

5 1/2 M. *Unterhausen Cotton Mill.* — 6 M. *Unterhausen*, immediately to the S. of which is *Oberhausen;* thence to the Lichtenstein, see below, to the Nebel-Höhle, p. 57. — 7 1/2 M. **Honau** (1720 ft.; *Rössle; Hôt.-Pens. Echatz*), with the interesting *Olga Cavern*, smaller than the Nebel-Höhle, but less blackened by torches and more easily accessible (electric illumination, 40 pf. each pers.).

About 1/2 M. distant is the *Source of the Echatz*, with the figure of a nymph. — From Honau a rack-and-pinion railway (gradient 1:10; length 2300 yds.) ascends the *Honauer Steige* to (10 M.) *Lichtenstein* (2310 ft.). Continuation of the railway to *Schelklingen*, see p. 57.

ASCENT OF THE LICHTENSTEIN FROM HONAU (p. 55), 3/4 hr. We proceed from the rail. station to the village, and traverse this, keeping to the right, until we reach the excellent forest-path which ascends to the castle.

ASCENT FROM UNTERHAUSEN (p. 55), 1 1/4 hr. The direct route leads viâ (8 min.) *Oberhausen* (comp. p. 55) and ascends to the right by a good road on the wooded W. slope; at the first bifurcation we keep to the left; after 1/2 hr. we leave the road at a cutting in the rock, ascend a few steps to the left, and after 8 min. in a straight direction reach the restaurant.

FROM LICHTENSTEIN STATION (see above) the route leads past the 'Schanze' (beautiful view) and through the *Dobel Tunnel;* a footpath to the right at the upper end of the Dobel ravine then leads viâ the Old Lichtenstein to (3/4 hr.) the château.

FROM REUTLINGEN TO LICHTENSTEIN, VIÂ THE MÄDCHENFELS AND HOLZELFINGEN, 5 hrs., attractive. We take the Eningen steam-tramway (p. 42) to *Spitzwiesen*, where a guide-post indicates the route to the 'Übersberg', which we follow; then over pastures and a bridge to the highroad, which immediately bends to the left. Beyond a second bridge we keep to the left (to the right, path up the *Ursulaberg*, 2258 ft., in 2 hrs.) and ascend through fine beech-woods to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Mädchenfels** (2540 ft.), commanding good views of the Alb and the plain. About 1/4 M. to the S.E. is the *Übersberger Hof* (rfmts.). Pleasant paths (yellow marks) lead hence through meadows and woods, passing the (3/4 hr.) *Stahleck*, the (1/2 hr.) *Eckfels*, and the (10 min.) ruin of *Greifenstein* (2480 ft.) direct (right) in 25 min., or viâ the *Jochimer Häule* (left; view), in 1/2 hr., to **Holzelfingen** *(Krone)*. Thence we may either follow the picturesque route viâ the *Traifelberg-Felsen* to the (1 hr.) station of *Lichtenstein* (see above) or proceed in 3/4 hr. to the station of Unterhausen or Honau (p. 55).

***Schloss Lichtenstein** (2985 ft.), or the '*Schlösschen*', a château erected in 1842 by Count Wilhelm of Wurtemberg on an isolated rock, 850 ft. above the Honau valley, is one of the most attractive points in Swabia.

Cards of admission are obtained at the Duke of Urach's Palace, Neckar-Str. 70, in Stuttgart (open 9-5; closed on Sun.). During the presence of the ducal family at the castle no tickets of admission are issued; but, in this case, visitors are sometimes admitted on personal application to the majordomo at the castle (fee).

The castle is approached by a drawbridge, by which a cleft in the rock is crossed. The interior is tastefully fitted up in the mediæval style, and adorned with a number of fine old German pictures of the Swabian school, by Wohlgemuth, Holbein, Schön, etc. There are also numerous antiquities, weapons, and suits of armour, but the principal attraction is the *View obtained from the lofty tower (129 ft.). In fine weather, to the S. beyond the plateau of the Alb, the Swiss and Tyrolese Alps are visible, the Glärnisch, Churfirsten, Sentis, Vorarlberg Mts., and Zugspitze; to the N., far below, the picturesque green Honauer-Thal, through which the Echatz and the railway wind; beyond it the Achalm and the extensive plain. Even the Königsstuhl at Heidelberg is said to be visible. On a projecting rock outside the château the duke has erected a monument to the novelist Hauff (d. 1827), by whose romance the old castle of Lichtenstein has been immortalised. About 10 min. to the S.E. is the ruin of *Old Lichtenstein*. About 1/4 M. to the W. of the château is a restanrant (fine view).

Nürtingen
NEUFFEN
Oferdingen
Altenburg
Reicheneck
Rommelsbach
METZINGEN
Kappishäusern
Dettingen a.d.Erms
Neuhausen
Sondelfingen
Glems
Roßberg
Calverbühl
Sonnenfels
Urach
Eningen
REUTLINGEN
Achalm
Gutenbg.
Eninger Weide
St. Johann (Gestütshof)
Hintere Alb
Bleichstetten
Georgenbg.
PFULLINGEN
Hochbg.
Würtingen
Ohnastetten
Unt. Hausen Ob.
Holzelfingen
Honau
Kohlstetten
Münsingen
Schl. Lichtenstein
Hst. Lichtenstein
Eichhalde
Hochfleck
Klein-
Groß-
Engstingen
Schaufelbuch
Gammertingen
Anst. von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
1:150.000
Kilometer
Engl. Miles

A visit to the château is usually combined with one to the **Nebel-Höhle**, a stalactite grotto, 200 yds. long and 75 ft. high, 2¼ M. to the W. of Lichtenstein and as far from Oberhausen (p. 55). The brillancy of the stalactites has been sullied by the smoke of the torches. Adm. 40 pf. each person, guide 1 *M*, each torch 40 pf.; key and guides at the Hirsch at Oberhausen and at the château of Lichtenstein. A national festival is held here on Whit-Monday, when the cavern is illuminated.

From the Nebel-Höhle to Schloss Lichtenstein, ¾ hr. On the plateau, 5 min. from the cave, we bear to the left, due S.; we bear to the left again at the cross-roads after 5 min. more; 5 min. farther on, a field, where we skirt the wood to the right; 5 min. more, we turn to the left, and cross the moor to a group of trees where the tower comes into view. — A preferable route leads viâ the (½ hr.) *Giesstein* (2585 ft.) and (¼ hr.) *Linsenbühl* (2680 ft.) to the (½ hr.) *Lichtenstein*.

The RAILWAY TO SCHELKLINGEN proceeds from (10 M.) Lichtenstein (see p. 56) across the plateau of the Alb. — 11¼ M. *Klein-Engstingen* (Post) is the starting-point for a visit to the **Karls-Höhle** near *Erpfingen* (keys; adm. 50 pf. and fee to attendant), 4½ M. to the S.W., another and more interesting grotto, the stalactites being still uninjured. Some of the stalactites here bear a striking resemblance to Gothic architecture, others to human figures, etc.

FROM KLEIN-ENGSTINGEN TO GAMMERTINGEN, 13 M., railway under construction. Just beyond (¼ M.) *Gross-Engstingen*, the first station, the line crosses the Prussian frontier. — 8 M. **Trochtelfingen** *(Hirsch)*, a quaint little town with 1200 inhab., 1¾ M. to the S.E. of which, at *Steinhilben*, is the *Augstberg* (2780 ft.), with a belvedere. — The line now re-enters Wurtemberg and below (10 M.) *Mägerkingen* reaches the valley of the *Lauchert*, which it follows, viâ (10½ M.) *Mariaberg* and (12 M.) *Bronnen*, to (13 M.) **Gammertingen**, a Prussian town with 1100 inhabitants. Thence the railway is to be continued down the valley of the Lauchert. — The Lauchert flows through Prussian territory, and its picturesque valley repays the pedestrian. Below (3 M.) *Hettingen*, a small town with a château, it is joined by the *Vehla*. Between (3 M.) *Veringen-Stadt*, with its ruined castle, and (1½ M.) *Veringen-Dorf* the Lauchert forms a waterfall. From (1 M.) *Jungnau*, with the ruins of two castles, a diligence plies to (5 M.) Sigmaringen (p. 63). — The prettiest part of the valley is at the (3 M.) point where it is joined by the *Bittelschiesser Thälchen*, ½ M. to the S. of *Hornstein*, with its imposing ruin. — *Bingen*, ¾ M. to the E., see p. 66.

13½ M. *Kohlstetten*. Near (15½ M.) *Offenhausen*, where there is a stud-farm, is the source of the *Grosse Lauter*. About 1 M. to the S.E. rises the *Sternberg* (2770 ft.), with a belvedere. — The line descends the pretty valley of the Lauter to (18½ M.) *Marbach*, with another stud-farm.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Marbach through the ***Grosse Lauter-Thal**, with its numerous ruined castles, to (8 hrs.) *Unter-Marchthal*. The route leads past *Schloss Grafeneck* (on the left; p. 58) viâ (20 min.) *Dapfen*; 25 min. *Wasserstetten*; 1 hr. *Buttenhausen* (road to *Münsingen*, see p. 58); ½ hr. *Hundersingen*; 20 min. *Bichishausen* (ruins at both); 20 min. *Gundelfingen*, with two ruined castles. Thence we go on past the ruin of *Derneck* (on the right) and the *Bettelmanns-Höhle* (on the left) to (½ hr.) *Weiler*; ¼ hr. *Indelhausen*, with the ruin of *Alt-Hayingen* and the *Gerbers-Höhle*; and (¼ hr.) *Anhausen*. Farther down we pass the ruins of *Schülzburg* (left), *Maisenburg* (right), and *Wartstein* and *Monsberg* (left). From (1½ hr.) *Unter-Wilzingen* we proceed viâ (¾ hr.) *Laufenmühle*, with the ruins of *Rechenstein*, and (½ hr.) *Lauterach*, to (¾ hr.) *Unter-Marchthal* (p. 66).

The railway now ascends to the N.E. through the *Dolder-Thal* and the *Baumthal*, passing the château of *Grafeneck*, to (23 M.) **Münsingen** (2319 ft.; *Hirsch*), a town with 2000 inhab. and large cement-works, on the plateau of the Rauhe Alb. About 2¼ M. to the E. is the *Manoeuvre Ground* of the Wurtemberg troops (Hardt Hotel). Roads lead from Münsigen to the N. to (4½ M.) Seeburg (p. 54) and to the S. to (4½ M.) Buttenhausen (p. 57). — At (24½ M.) *Ober-Heuthal* the railway turns to the S. and beyond (25½ M.) *Mehrstetten* to the E. Near (30½ M.) *Sondernach* rises the *Schmiech*, the pretty valley of which we now descend, past the ruin of *Justingen* (on the left) and viâ (31½ M.) *Hütten*, at the entrance of the wild *Bären-Thal*, and (32 M.) *Thal-Steusslingen*, with the château of *Neu-Steusslingen* above, on the right, to (38½ M.) *Schmiechen* (p. 65). At (36½ M.) *Schelklingen* our line joins the Danube Railway (p. 65).

d. The Alb near the Steinlach.

The most attractive point in the Steinlach district is the *Rossberg*, reached from Reutlingen in about 2 hrs. A steam-tramway (p. 42) runs in 40 min. to *Gönningen*, at the foot of the *Stöffelberg* (2400 ft.; ruined castle) and about 1 hr. from the top of the Rossberg. — Pedestrians follow the road to the S., passing the pomological school (p. 42) and the *Gaisbühl* (rfmts.) and proceed through the woods in 2 hrs., or by road in 1¼ hr., to the *Alteburghof* (rfmts.), behind which rises the *Kugelberg* (1960 ft.; view); thence, keeping to the left, they reach Gönningen in ½ hr.

The *Rossberg* is ascended from the Nebel-Höhle or from the Lichtenstein (p. 56) in 1½ or 2 hrs., on the W. side, viâ *Genkingen*.

The tower (always open) on the ***Rossberg** (2855 ft.) commands a beautiful view of the Alb, the Black Forest, and the Alps. A monument on the W. peak commemorates Prof. Quenstedt (d. 1889), who devoted himself to the geology of the Alb. We may descend on the W. side to (1¾ hr.) Mössingen (p. 61) or (2¼ hrs.) Dusslingen (p. 61).

The **Steinlach-Thal**, a lateral valley of the Neckar-Thal, displays some charming scenery. The central point of the upper valley is the village of *Mössingen* (p. 61; reached from Tübingen by rail in ½ hr.), whence the chief points may be visited in a single day. Turning to the right at the station, we visit the ancient (¼ hr.) *Belsener Capelle* (1660 ft.); thence proceed to the left to the (1¼ hr.) *Dreifürstenstein* (2800 ft.; refuge-hut; path through the woods to Hechingen, 2 hrs.); ascend the (1½ hr.) *Kornbühl* (2910 ft.), to the S.E., with the *Salmendinger Capelle;* descend on the N. side to *Salmendingen* (on the right, the *Köbele* 2955 ft., with belvedere) and (¼ hr.) *Thalheim;* and finally return to (1½ hr.) Mössingen. From Thalheim may be made the ascent of the *Bolberg* (2890 ft., in 2½ hrs.; refuge-hut), whence a descent leads viâ *Oeschingen* to (1½ hr.) Mössingen.

— The *Farrenberg* (2605 ft.; fine view), to the S.E. of Mössingen, may be easily ascended in 1½ hr. (turn to the right at the first houses in the village). Thence to the Dreifürstenstein (p. 58), 1½ hr.

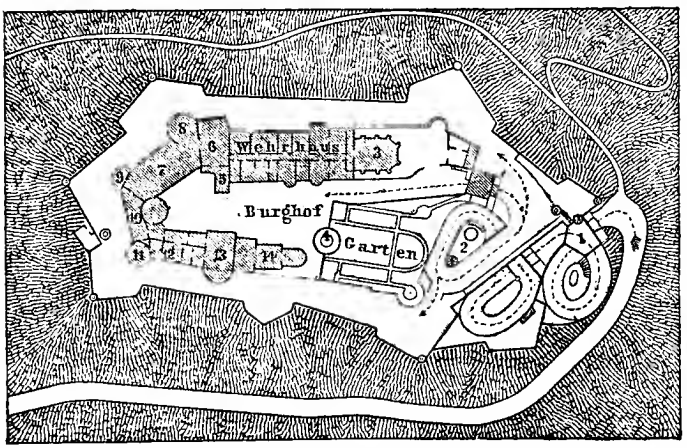
III. The South-Western Alb.

The S.W. Alb includes not only the Zoller-Alb but also the *Balinger Mts.* (p. 62), the *Heuberg District* (p. 47), and the *Baar* (p. 47). For the *Upper Valley of the Danube*, see p. 64.

The Ascent of the Hohenzollern is made from *Zollern Station* (p. 61) by an easy carriage-road in 1 hr., passing the (5 min.) **Brielhof Hotel* (R. 1¼-2, pens. 5-6 *M*; carriage and pair to the castle, 6 *M* and fee). Short-cuts for walkers. — From Hechingen the route leads direct from the Villa Eugenia (p. 61) to the (1 M.) Brielhof.

The castle of **Hohenzollern** (2837 ft.; adm. 25 pf.), grandly situated on an isolated wooded eminence of the Alb, was erected by Frederick William IV. in 1850-56 as a royal château, and completed in 1867. The bold and skilful construction is as remarkable as the situation.

The old castle which occupied this site was destroyed in 1423 and repeatedly restored (the last time in 1554), but at the beginning of the 19th century little of it remained except the chapel. An inscription over the 'Adlerthor' (Pl. 1) alludes to the history of the edifice; above it is the Prussian eagle; below it an equestrian figure representing the Elector Frederick I. Passing through the Adlerthor, the visitor enters the '*Rampenthurm*', within the narrow limits of which three bold and ingeniously contrived curves and a winding tunnel lead to the gate-tower situated 75 ft. higher. The balustrade above the entrance to the tunnel is adorned with two men-at-arms in stone. The summit of the precipitous rock is enclosed, in accordance with the ancient plan of the castle, by walls 45-65 ft. in height, in the form of a heptagon, and provided with bastions and corner-turrets. Within this enclosure stands



the modern castle, a winged edifice with five towers, two of which rise to a height of 120 ft. above the external walls. The two lowest of the five stories of the building are vaulted and designed for purposes of defence. The towers are adorned with the arms of the Zollern family. On the tower of St. Michael is a representation of St. Michael and the Dragon in bronze. The style of the entire structure is that of the latter part of the 14th cent., which has been strictly adhered to, notwithstanding the serious difficulties encountered in constructing the approach to the castle and providing it with fortifications. The garrison consists of a company of infantry.

To the left in the upper *Burghof* is the *Burg-Garten*, adorned with a bronze statue of Fred. William IV. beneath a Gothic canopy (Pl. 4). Opposite, to the right, is the *Wehrhaus*, or barrack, containing a restaurant. Adjoining it is the *Protestant Chapel* (Pl. 3), in the Gothic style. To the left (S.) rises the *Michaels-Thurm* with the relief-portraits and armorial bearings of the different lords of the castle. To the E. of it, in the direction of the garden, is the Roman Catholic *Chapel of St. Michael* (Pl. 14). In the centre of the quadrangle rises the noble *Königslinde*.

A lofty flight of steps (Pl. 5) by the Wehrhaus, adorned with a statue of the Count Zollern who rebuilt the castle in 1454, leads to the apartments of the interior (guide 25 pf.). The *Stammbaum-Halle* (Pl. 6), containing genealogical trees, coats-of-arms, etc., is first entered. Then the sumptuous **Grafen-Saal* (Pl. 7), in the Gothic style, borne by eight columns of red marble, and overladen with gilding and painting. On the right of this saloon is the *Kaiser-Halle* (Pl. 8), borne by a central pillar, embellished with eight painted statues of German emperors by the windows; opposite it, on the W. side of the hall, is the *Bischofs-Halle* (Pl. 9), with two statues and 28 medallion-portraits of prelates of the house of Zollern. Adjoining the Grafen-Saal on the W. is the *Library* (Pl. 10), a low apartment with carved bookcases and *Frescoes by Peters illustrative of the history of the castle. From the library we proceed to the right to the *Markgrafen-Thurm* (Pl. 11), which contains the sitting-room and bedroom of the emperor, while to the left are the apartments of the empress (Pl. 12) in the *Michaels-Thurm*. The Roman Catholic *Church of St. Michael* is the only part of the earlier structure now in existence. It contains some interesting stained glass from the monastery of Stetten.

Another attraction is the very extensive view from the balcony outside the Bischofs-Halle. It embraces the green hills of Swabia; W. the towns of Balingen and Rottweil; beyond them the Black Forest, with the Feldberg, its chief mountain; S.W. the Jura; S. and E., in the immediate vicinity, the wooded slopes of the Alb.

Ascent of the Zellerhorn from Hechingen (p. 61), 2 hrs. The route leads to the S. viâ the (1/4 hr.) *Heiligkreuz-Kirche* and the (1 hr.) prettily situated little church of *Mariazell*, then ascends through wood to the (3/4 hr.) top. — From the Brielhof (p. 59), near Zollern station, a footpath leads past the *Ziegelbacherhof* to the Heiligkreuz-Kirche (see above).

The **Zellerhorn** (2995 ft.; refuge-hut), a spur of the Alb plateau in Wurtemberg, commands a good view. About 10 min. below the summit is the *Zollersteighof* (rfmts.). A pleasant path leads to the E. along the *Trauf*, as the crest of the wooded hill is called, viâ the *Raichberg* (3130 ft.; view) with the 'Hanging Rock', in 2 1/2 hrs. to *Jungingen* or to *Starzeln* (p. 61).

12. From Tübingen to Hechingen and Sigmaringen.

55 M. Railway in 2¾-3¼ hrs. (fares 7 ℳ 10, 4 ℳ 70 pf., 3 ℳ). — *Comp. Map, p. 49.*

Tübingen, see p. 43. The *Hohenzollern Railway* diverges to the left at the station, describes a wide curve, and enters the *Steinlach-Thal*, noted for its thriving villages. 1¼ M. *Derendingen.* To the left are the small *Bläsibad* and the round *Bläsiberg* (1462 ft.), with an old chapel of St. Blasius. The Steinlach is crossed near (5 M.) *Dusslingen* (1270 ft.). The picturesque hills of the Swabian Alb on the left are now approached: the Rossberg (p. 58), the broad-backed Farrenberg, and the precipitous Dreifürstenstein. Near (10 M.) *Mössingen* (1512 ft.; Linde or Post) the Steinlach is again crossed. Excursions, see pp. 58, 59. On a hill to the left stands the ancient *Belsener Chapel* (p. 58); about 1½ M. to the W. are the sulphur-baths of *Sebastiansweiler.* — Beyond (13 M.) *Bodelshausen* the train crosses the Prussian frontier. We then descend to —

15½ M. **Hechingen** (1640 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; *Linde* or *Post*, R. 1-3 ℳ, B. 70 pf., D. 2, pens. 2½-4 ℳ, omn. 50 pf., carr. and pair to Hohenzollern Castle 6 ℳ and gratuity; **Rad*, R. 1¼-1½, D. 1½-2, pens. 3½-4½ ℳ; *Löwe*, nearest the station, R. 1-1½ ℳ, B. 60 pf.; beer at the *Museum*), formerly the residence of the Princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, but acquired by Prussia in 1850. It is an old town with 3970 inhab., situated on the abrupt slope of the valley of the *Starzel.* The *Parish Church*, erected in 1783, contains a relief by Peter Vischer, representing Count Eitel Friedrich II. of Zollern (d. 1512) and his wife Magdalena of Brandenburg (d. 1496). The small *Protestant Church* on the S. side of the town (1 M. from the station) is a tasteful modern structure in the pointed style. Opposite is the *Villa Eugenia*, with gardens (open to visitors), the property of Prince Hohenzollern. About 1 M. farther on is the *Brielhof Inn* (p. 58).

About 2¼ M. to the N.W. of Hechingen rises the *Martinsberg* (1765 ft.), with a view-tower, and ¾ M. farther on is the little château of *Lindich*, with a park (rfmts. in summer). — Ascent of the *Hohenzollern*, see p. 59; of the *Zellerhorn*, p. 60.

From Hechingen to Burladingen, 9½ M., railway in about ¾ hr. This line follows the well-wooded upper valley of the *Starzel*, usually known as the *Killer-Thal* after the village of Killer. — 3 M. *Schlatt*; 4½ M. *Jungingen* (1960 ft.; *Post, R. 1-1½, pens. 4-5 ℳ); 5½ M. *Killer.* — Near (7 M.) *Starzeln-Hausen* (*Höfle) rises the Starzel. The line then ascends a side-valley to (9½ M.) *Burladingen* (2365 ft.). Hence to *Gammertingen* (p. 57), on the S.E., 1½ hr., viâ (¾ hr.) *Gauselfingen* and (½ hr.) *Bronnen.*

The train crosses the Starzel, passes *Stetten* in the Gnaden-Thal, the ancestral burial-place of the Zollern family, and reaches (19 M.) *Zollern* (1798 ft.). To the castle of Hohenzollern, see p. 59.

The Zollern long remains in sight. — 22 M. *Bisingen;* 24 M. *Engstlatt* (interesting painting of the Ulm school in the church), whence the *Hundsrück* (3054 ft.; sub-alpine flora) may be ascended

in 1¼ hr. — 26 M. **Balingen** (1706 ft.; *Schwan; Roller; Rail. Restaurant*), a manufacturing town on the *Eyach*, with sulphur-baths.

An attractive excursion may be made hence to the (2 hrs.) *Lochenstein* (3158 ft.; splendid view), an ancient pagan place of sacrifice; and thence viâ the *Schafberg* (3260 ft.: with the ruin of Wenzelstein, rock-chasms, etc.) down to the *Waldhaushof* for the (1½ hr.) ascent of the *Plettenberg* (3285 ft.; extensive view). Thence we may either descend to the S. viâ (1½ hr.) *Schönberg* to (2½ hrs.) Rottweil (p. 46), or continue the walk viâ *Rathshausen* and *Deilingen* to the (2 hrs.) Oberhohenberg and (¾ hr.) Lemberg (p. 47). — To *Burgfelden* and the *Schalksburg*, see below.

The line now turns to the S.E. and enters the highest part of the Swabian Alb. To the right rise the *Plettenberg*, the *Schafberg*, and the bold *Lochenstein* (see above). At (29 M.) *Frommern* begins the hilly part of the railway, the gradients varying from 1 : 60 to 1 : 45. To the right rise the *Lochenhörnle*, the *Grat*, and the *Gräbelesberg*, to the left the crags of the Schalksburg (see below). — 31 M. *Laufen an der Eyach* (Ochse; rail. stat. ½ M. to the N.W. of the village).

Excursions (Map, p. 47). To the S., the attractive ascents of the *Lochenhörnle* (3135 ft.; 1¼ hr.) and the *Gräbelesberg* (2940 ft.; ¾ hr.; with an entrenchment). — To the N. to the (1 hr.) scanty remains of the *Schalksburg* (2980 ft.), supposed to be the original seat of the Zollerns; and thence by the narrow ridge to (1 M.) *Burgfelden* (Post), with an ancient Romanesque church (11th cent. frescoes), which was perhaps the burial-place of the early Zollerns. About ½ M. to the W. is the *Böllatfelsen* (3020 ft.). From Burgfelden we may descend to the N.W., viâ the farm of *Wannenthal* (rfmts.) and *Zillhausen*, to (2¾ hrs.) Balingen (see above).

The train passes through a cutting in the rock, with the *Thierberg* on the right and the *Heersberg* on the left. — Beyond (33½ M.) *Lautlingen* the line reaches its highest point (2420 ft.), the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. It then descends gradually to —

37 M. **Ebingen** (2395 ft.; *Schiff*, R. 1-2, pens. 4 *M*; *Post; Adler*, R. 1¼-1½, D. 1¾ *M*; *Stern*), an ancient industrial town (pop. 9000), prettily situated among hills. The tower on the *Schlossfelsen* (3125 ft.; good path, ¾ hr.) commands a superb survey of the Alps from the Zugspitze to the Bernese Oberland.

A narrow-gauge railway is being constructed hence, viâ *Truchtelfingen* and *Thailfingen*, to (5 M.) *Onstmettingen* (2660 ft.), near the chief source of the *Schmiecha*, known as the *Schmeie*. To the S.E. is the (½ hr.) *Linkenbolds-Höhle;* to the N. the (¾ hr.) *Raichberg* (p. 60).

The train descends the winding *Schmeien-Thal* and crosses the Prussian frontier. 41 M. *Strassberg;* on a bold rock to the left is the château of that name. Below Strassberg the valley is wild and impracticable, and presented great engineering difficulties.

43 M. *Kaiseringen;* 45 M. *Storzingen*. The train passes through several defiles (the 'Drei Burgen', 'Hexen-Küche', 'Bettel-Küche'). Beyond (48½ M.) *Oberschmeien* (1945 ft.; ¾ M. to the E. is the *Fürstenhöhe*, 2595 ft., with blockhouse and fine view) the line is carried through two tunnels, and beyond the ruins of *Gebrochen-Gutenstein* enters the valley of the *Danube*.

50 M. **Inzigkofen** (1910 ft.). The way to the village (*Erbprinz; Kreuz*), 1 M. to the S.E., passes a beautiful park on the steep and

wooded S. bank of the Danube, rendered accessible by flights of steps, and containing several natural grottoes. The Danube flows so slowly here as to resemble a small lake. — The walk by *Laiz* (Adler) to (3/4 hr.) Sigmaringen (see below) is also interesting.

Sigmaringen now comes in sight. The train runs direct towards the *Mühlberg* (p. 64), passes through a cutting, crosses the Danube, and reaches —

55 M. **Sigmaringen** (1860 ft.; **Deutsches Haus*, R. 1 ℳ 70, B. 70 pf., D. 2 ℳ; **Löwe*, R. 1½. D. 1½ ℳ, B. 70 pf.; *Kronprinz; Traube*, R. 1-1½, pens. 3-4 ℳ; *Adler*, R. 3/4-1¼, pens. 3-4 ℳ; *Rail. Restaurant*), a handsome little town with 4600 inhab., the residence of Prince Hohenzollern, and seat of the Prussian administrative authorities.

The handsome Schloss, on a rock rising abruptly from the Danube, contains a **Museum*, chiefly formed by Prince Karl Anton (see below), and surpassing most collections of the kind both in extent and choiceness. It is admirably arranged in the *Kunsthalle*, a fine Gothic hall, with frescoes by Müller of Düsseldorf, and in two cabinets. Excellent catalogues by Hofrath Lehner. The Museum is open daily (festivals excepted) from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4; tickets (40 pf.) are obtained at the estate-office (Hofkassenamt), adjoining the church (not open on Sun. or holidays till after mass).

The Collection of Pictures (230 works) chiefly illustrates the early German school, the Swabian masters being particularly well represented. Nos. *81-86. Wings of a large altar-piece: Annunciation, Nativity, Circumcision of Christ, Adoration of the Magi, and the Procession to Calvary, by *M. Schaffner;* *132-139. Scenes from the life of the Virgin, by *Barth. Zeitblom;* 158-164. Seven scenes from the history of the Virgin, by *Hans Schühlein* (three masters of Ulm, see p. 37); 3. *Altdorfer*, Adoration of the Magi; **Amberger* (?), Portraits of a man and woman. The Lower Rhenish School, especially that of Cologne, is also numerously represented (*e.g.* *91. *B. Bruyn*, Crucifixion, in an appropriate landscape). The best of the early-Flemish works are: *2 and 4. Annunciation, by *Gerard David;* 5. *Herri met de Bles*, Adoration of the Magi; 29. Virgin Mary, with a background of tapestry, and *38. Virgin Mary, in a landscape, by *Rogier van der Weyden* (?); 61. *Gerritt van Haarlem*, Crucifixion; 129. *Lucas van Leyden*, Adoration of the Magi. — The other sections of the museum contain specimens of mediæval and Renaissance carved work (statuettes, reliefs, furniture), metal-work, jewelry, textile works, including Gobelins of the 14th and 15th cent., glasses, enamels, and a rich collection of Italian majolica, French porcelain, and Dutch, Rhenish, and Swiss pottery. — In the upper rooms is an extensive *Palaeontological Collection* (2000 objects).

The *Library*, with its valuable books, incunabula, and MSS., the *Armoury*, and the other richly furnished rooms of the palace are also worth seeing.

In front of the Schloss is a **Statue of Prince Karl Anton* (d. 1885), by Donndorf. In the Karls-Platz are the *Prinzenbau* (now the residence of the Prince) and a bronze bust of *Prince Karl* (d. 1853).

On the *Brenzkofer Berg* (2140 ft.; ½ hr.), on the opposite (N.) bank of the Danube, is the *War Monument*, in memory of the Hohenzollerns who fell in the campaigns of 1866 and 1870-71. It represents Germania, on a lofty pedestal, holding an oak-wreath. The platform commands a charming view of the town and environs, with the distant Alps. At the foot of the

hill, 1/2 M. to the W., is the *Zollersche Hof*, a favouritc restaurant, with a garden; and near it stands the pretty *Villa Leibbrand*, with beautiful grounds (open to visitors). — The *Mühlberg* (easy path to the summit) is another fine point of view. — To the S.W. to *Inzigkofen*, see p. 63.

From Sigmaringen to Tuttlingen, 26 1/2 M., railway viâ the picturesque winding *Valley of the Danube, which will even repay pedestrians (to Beuron 6 hrs., thence to Tuttlingen 4 hrs.). — 3 1/2 M. *Inzigkofen* (p. 62). The line crosses the *Schmeie* and the Danube, passes the ruin of *Dietfurt*, situated on a rock, and beyond a short tunnel reaches (6 M.) *Gutenstein* (Sonne), a picturesque village with a half-ruined château. Above the Danube tower the rocks of *Rabenfels* and *Heidenfels*. Traversing another tunnel (300 yds. long), the train halts at (10 1/2 M.) *Thiergarten* (Hammer), with disused iron-works; and then, beyond the ruin of *Falkenstein* (on the right) and the village of *Neidingen*, at (11 1/2 M.) *Hausen im Thal* (*Steinhaus; beer at the Adler), with a lofty ruin near it. In front rises the conspicuous old château of *Werenwag*, the property of Prince Fürstenberg, a splendid point of view (fine echo; *Inn at the top). At the foot of the castle-rock lies the hamlet of *Langenbrunn*. The railway leads through a narrow and romantic part of the valley. Above, on the left, is seen the handsome castle of *Wildenstein* (2590 ft.; now used as a forester's house; 1 1/4 hr. from Beuron), with interesting defensive works, partly hewn in the rock. The line follows the windings of the Danube. To the right, on the high-road, beyond the *Käpfle Tunnel* (200 yds.), is the pretty *Chapel of St. Maurus*, erected in 1868-71; and close to it, on the left, lies the dairy-farm of *St. Mauruz im Fels*.

15 1/2 M. **Beuron** (2035 ft.; *Pelikan; Stern; Sonne*), a charmingly situated village, contains an old Augustine monastery, founded in the 11th cent., suppressed in 1802, and made over to the Benedictines in 1887 (no admission). The handsome church (restored 1874-75) contains good ceiling-paintings by Wegscheider and altar-pieces by Beuron artists. The new refectory is a fine room. A footpath to the left in the neighbouring wood leads to the (20 min.) *Peters-Höhle*, a spacious grotto entered by wooden steps. — About 1 1/2 M. to the S., on a wooded rock rising over the Danube, is the well-preserved château of *Bronnen* (2600 ft.), whence an attractive path descends viâ the *Scheuerlehof* (below the ruin of *Kallenberg*) to (1 1/2 hr.) Fridingen (see below).

Beyond Beuron the railway ascends the left bank of the Danube, then diverges to the right, through a tunnel (750 yds.) and over the *Bera*, to (18 M.) *Fridingen*, 1 M. to the N. of the little town of that name (Bär; Löwe). Farther on we twice cross the Danube. On the wooded heights of the right bank are the ruin of *Alt-Fridingen* and the ruined; pilgrimage-church of *Mariahilf*. — 21 M. *Mühlheim*. The town (Krone; Hirsch) is picturesquely situated on an eminence to the left, with a château of Baron Enzberg. Numerous Roman remains have been discovered near the station.

Beyond (23 M.) *Nendingen*, a considerable village with an elegant new church and the ancient chapel of St. Blasius, and the royal foundry of *Ludwigsthal*, the train passes through a deep cutting and crosses the Danube to (26 1/2 M.) *Tuttlingen* (see p. 48). Hence to (6 M.) Immendingen, see R. 10.

From Sigmaringen to *Ulm* and *Radolfzell*, see below.

13. From Ulm to Radolfzell and Constance.

Railway from Ulm to (86 M.) *Radolfzell* in 3 3/4-5 1/2 hrs. (fares 11 ℳ 30, 7 ℳ 50, 4 ℳ 90 pf.); from Radolfzell to (12 1/2 M.) *Constance* in 1/2-3/4 hr.

Ulm, see p. 37. The line diverges to the left from the Stuttgart railway (R. 12) and at (1 1/4 M.) *Söflingen* enters the smiling valley of the *Blau*. 3 1/2 M. *Ehrenstein*. On the left, near (4 1/2 M.) *Herrlingen*, lies *Klingenstein*, with a château of Dr. Leube. From Herrlingen a pleasant excursion leads viâ *Schloss Ober-Herrlingen*

to (1½ hr.) *Lautern.* The weather-beaten rock protrudes at various points in fantastic forms from the wooded sides of the valley. On the right is the *Frauenberg*, with the ruined castle of *Hohe-Gerhausen* or *Rusenschloss;* opposite to it the ruin of *Ruck.* The train crosses the Blau.

10 M. **Blaubeuren** (1695 ft.; **Post*, R. 1-1½, pens. 4-5 *M; Ochs; Rail. Restaurant*), an old town with 3114 inhab., lying picturesquely in a basin. The late-Gothic church of the old *Benedictine Abbey* (founded in 1095), now a theological seminary, contains carved choir-stalls, a fine high-altar, with statues by Jörg Syrlin the Younger (1493), and paintings (history of John the Baptist) of the Swabian school (Zeitblom?). The **Blautopf*, a pale-blue pool (70 ft. deep), behind the abbey, just above the town, is the source of the Blau. Beside it is a monnment to King Charles I. (d. 1891).

At Blaubenren is situated one of the pumping-stations of the **Alb Water Works** (*Albwasserversorgung*), begun in 1870 and constructed mainly under the direction of the late Dr. von Ehmann, which extend over nearly the whole of the Rauhe Alb and supply drinking-water to the numerous communities situated on its arid plateau. The water is pumped up through cast-iron pipes from springs lying nearly 700 ft. below the level of the plateau, while the motive power is afforded by a few small tributary-brooks of the Neckar and the Danube, assisted only slightly by steam-power. There is another pumping-station at Eybach near Geislingen (p. 36), which may be conveniently visited by tourists.

Tourists who desire to explore the *Rauhe Alb* may follow the somewhat monotonous route from Blaubeuren to (22½ M.) *Urach* (p. 53), viâ *Suppingen, Feldstätten* (Post), *Zainingen*, and *Böhringen* (Lamm).

The line leads through the valley of the *Aach*, passing the *Hohlefels* (on the left), a prehistoric habitation, to (14 M.) **Schelklingen,** with a ruined castle, 1 M. to the N.W. of which is the prettily situated nunnery of *Urspring* (now a factory). From Schelklingen to *Reutlingen*, see p. 42. — At (15 M.) *Schmiechen* (Sonne) the line enters the valley of the *Schmiech*, a stream descending on the right from the Münsinger Alb. About 1 M. to the S.E. is the marshy *Schmiecher See* (1748 ft.). — 17½ M. *Allmendingen* (1700 ft.), with cement-works and a château. — 21½ M. **Ehingen** (1680 ft.; *Württemberger Hof*, at the station; *Traube; Krone*), an old town with 4734 inhab., near the confluence of the Schmiech and the *Danube.* The *Church of St. Blasius*, in a debased style, has an old Gothic tower. The *Kaiser-Wilhelms-Thurm* on the *Wolfert* (1800 ft.) commands a fine view.

The line traverses the broad valley of the winding Danube. 23 M. *Dettingen;* 25½ M. *Rottenacker.* — 28 M. *Munderkingen* (1656 ft.; Traube), a small and ancient town encircled by the river. The new bridge over the Danube here has the largest stone-arch in Germany (164 ft.). — Beyond (30 M.) *Unter-Marchthal* (Adler; Hirsch) we cross the *Grosse Lauter* (p. 57), near its mouth. — To the left are the imposing buildings of the old monastery of *Ober-Marchthal,* the property of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis; the fine baroque church (end of the 17th cent.) contains an interesting

choir-screen (1690). — 33 M. *Rechtenstein*, with the ruined castle of the Steins of Rechtenstein, is the prettiest point on the railway. The train crosses to the right bank of the Danube, and recrosses the river both before and beyond (36 M.) *Zwiefaltendorf* (1720 ft.), with a fine stalactite cavern, discovered in 1891.

A road ascends the *Aachthal* hence to (3 M.) **Zwiefalten** (1930 ft.), a former convent (now a lunatic asylum), with a fine church, built in 1738-52. Thence to the *Wimsener Höhle*, 3/4 hr.; viâ Count Normann's château of *Ehrenfels* and the ruin of *Old Ehrenfels* to the romantic *Glasthal*, 1 1/2 hr.

38 1/2 M. *Unlingen*. The village lies 1 M. to the S.E., at the foot of the *Bussen* (see below).

The ***Bussen** (2515 ft.), an isolated hill rising from the upper Swabian plain, and commanding a view of the whole of Upper Swabia and of the Alps, is ascended from Unlingen in 1 1/4 hr. (also road viâ *Hailtingen* and *Offingen*). On the hill are a ruined castle and a pilgrimage-church, containing a fine figure of Christ by J. von Kopf, a native of Unlingen.

40 1/2 M. *Riedlingen* (1735 ft.; Post), a small and ancient town 3/4 M. to the W. of the railway; 42 1/2 M. *Neufra;* 44 M. *Ertingen*. — 47 M. **Herbertingen** (1794 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*). Opposite (2 M. to the N.) is the *Donau-Heuneburg*, near *Thalhof;* farther to the W. are other Huns' forts ('Heuneburgen') at *Pflummern*, *Langenenslingen*, and *Heudorf*.

From Herbertingen to Memmingen, 64 M. (railway in 4 1/4-4 3/4 hrs.). Stations: 5 1/2 M. *Saulgau*, a little town with an interesting Gothic church; 8 M. *Hochberg:* 12 M. *Altshausen* (to Pfullingen and Schwackenreute, see p. 67); 15 M. *Steinenbach;* 17 1/2 *Aulendorf* (p. 40), junction of the Ulm-Friedrichshafen line; 23 M. *Waldsee*, prettily situated between two lakes, with a Schloss and a 15th cent. Gothic church (pop. 28 0); 28 M. *Rossberg;* 32 M. *Wolfegg*, with the Schloss of Prince Waldburg-Wolfegg-Waldsee; 36 1/2 M. *Kisslegg* (Post), on the small *Zeller See*, with two interesting old castles and a remarkable rococo church (branch-line to *Wangen* and *Hergatz*, p. 227). — 43 M. **Leutkirch** (2160 ft.; *Post: Rail. Restaurant*), a busy town with 33 0 inhabitants. [Branch-line hence to (10 M.) **Isny** (*Schwan*), the seat of Count von Quadt-Isny, prettily situated on the *Argen*. A fine carved altar in the Prot. church of St. Nicholas. The **Schwarze Grat* (3670 ft.), 2 hrs. to the E., commands a splendid view of the Alps and Lake of Constance.] Pretty scenery, but unimportant stations: *Unterzeil* (with a château on the hill above it), *Aichstetten*, *Marstetten-Aitrach*. *Mooshausen*, *Thannheim*: 59 1/2 M. *Buxheim*, once a Carthusian monastery, now a château of Count Waldbott-Bassenheim. — 64 M. *Memmingen*, see p. 39.

51 M. **Mengen** (*Hôt. Baier; Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Ablach*, occupies the site of a Roman 'castrum'.

From Mengen to Sigmaringen, 6 M. (railway in 24 min.). Near (2 1/2 M.) *Scheer* the train passes through a short tunnel and crosses to the left bank of the Danube. From (4 1/2 M.) *Sigmaringendorf*, at the mouth of the *Lauchert* (p. 57), a branch-line runs in 1/4 hr. to (4 1/2 M.) *Bingen-Hitzkofen*, whence we may walk to *Gammertingen* (p. 57). — We recross the Danube. 6 M. *Sigmaringen* (see p. 63).

The line follows the *Ablach-Thal*. 54 M. *Zielfingen*. — 56 1/2 M. **Krauchenwies** (*Goldner Adler; Rail. Restaurant*), with an old castle, the summer-residence of the Prince of Hohenzollern; interesting erratic boulders on the *Andelsbach*, in the park. (Branch-line to *Sigmaringen* viâ *Josephslust*, 5 1/2 M., in 19-23 min.) — 59 M. *Göggingen;* 61 M. *Menningen*.

Norden
KONSTANZ.
1:12.300
100 50 0 100 Meter
Singen Schaffhausen
PETERSHAUSEN
Reichenauer Str.
Schneckenburg
Petershauser Kasernen
Spanier Str.
RHEIN
Schlachthausstr.
Rheinsteig
Rheinbrücke
Alter Friedhof
St. Vincentius haus
Gartenstr.
Inselgasse
St. Johann
Münsterpl.
Katzgasse
Wallgutstr.
Marienhaus
Untere Laube
Braunegger Strasse
Stadt Garten
Ehem. Domin. Kloster
Stephanspl.
Wessenbergstr.
Zollerng.
Salmansweiler Gasse
Fisch Markt
Münzgasse
Schulstr.
Luther Platz
Paradiesstr.
Kanzleistr.
Marktstätte
Hafen
Pegelhaus
Leucht.
Bahnhof
Tägermoosstr.
Ob. Laube
Hussenstr.
Neugasse
Bahnhofstr.
Sigismundgasse
Syn.
Schweizerring
Bodanstr.
Bodan Platz
Hafenstr.
Badeanstalten
Reste v. Pfahlbauten
Kreuzlinger strasse
Emmishofenstr.
Schwedenstr.
THURGAU
Emmishofer weiher
Winterthur
Romanshorn
Süden
Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
1. Conciliumssaal C.4.
2. Haus z. hohen Hafen B.4.
Kirchen:
3. Augustiner-K. B.5.
4. Münster B.3.
5. Protestant. K. A.4.
6. Stephans-K. B.4.
7. Post u. Telegr. C.4.
8. Rosgarten B.5.
9. Schnetzthor A.5.
10. Siegesdenkmal C.4.3.
11. Stadthaus A.B.4.
12. Stadtkanzlei B.4.5.
13. Steueramt C.5.
14. Theater C.3.
15. Wessenberghaus B.3.
Gasthöfe:
a Insel-Hôtel C.3.
c Hôtel Halm C.5.
d Hecht C.4.
e Schönebeck C.5.
f Badischer Hof B.5.
g Krone C.4.

63 M. **Messkirch** (**Löwe; Sonne*), a little town (2063 inhab.) with a château of Prince Fürstenberg. A monument has been erected to Konradin Kreutzer, the composer, born here in 1780. The old church contains an altar-piece by H. Schäufelein (?) and monuments of the 16th cent. (epitaph of Count von Zimbern by Labenwolf). Traces of a Roman settlement have been found in the old town. — 64½ M. *Bichtlingen*; 66½ M. *Sauldorf*. — 69 M. *Schwackenreute* (Rail. Restaurant).

FROM SCHWACKENREUTE TO ALTSHAUSEN, 25½ M. (railway in 1¾-2½ hrs.). — 3 M. *Sentenhart*; 7½ M. *Aach-Linz*. — 10 M. *Pfullendorf* (Schwan; Restaurant in the Rothe Ochs), a very ancient town (charming excursion to *Heiligenberg*, see p. 70; 2¼ hrs.; diligence 1½, carriage 12 *M*). — Stations *Burgweiler*, *Ostrach*, *Hosskirch-Königsegg* (1½ M. to the S.E. is the partly preserved castle of *Königsegg*), *Kreenried*. — 25½ M. *Altshausen* (Hirsch; Rail. Restaurant) is the junction of the Herbertingen and Memmingen line (p. 66).

At (71 M.) *Mühlingen* we enter the wooded ravine of the *Stockach*. 73 M. *Zizenhausen*; 76 M. *Stockach* (Krone; Post), prettily situated, near which the French under Jourdan were defeated by Archduke Charles in 1799; fine view from the (½ hr.) ruin of *Nellenburg*. Then through smiling green valleys, by *Nenzingen*, *Wahlwies*, and *Stahringen*, to (86 M.) **Radolfzell** (**Schiff*, R. 1½-2 *M*; *Krone*, R. ¾-1¼, D. 1¼ *M*; *Rail. Restaurant*), an old town on the *Unter-See*, with a Gothic church of 1436, where the line unites with the Bâle and Constance railway. Near it, on the lake, is the *Villa Seehalde*, with a monument to its former proprietor, the poet Victor von Scheffel (d. 1886).

FROM STAHRINGEN TO UEBERLINGEN, 11 M., railway in ¾ hr. — Beyond (3½ M.) *Espasingen* the line reaches the *Ueberlinger See*, on the opposite (S.E.) bank of which is the ancient town of *Bodmann* (p. 70), and skirts the precipitous shore to (5¼ M.) *Ludwigshafen* and (7¾ M.) *Sipplingen*, a prettily situated town, commanded by the ruin of *Hohenfels* (fine view). At (9 M.) *Süssenmühle* passengers alight to visit the romantic *Hödinger Tobel* (to the village of *Hödingen*, ½ hr.) and the *Heiden-Höhlen* (p. 70). — At (11 M.) *Ueberlingen* (p. 70) the station is ½ M. to the W. of the town, opposite the new harbour (steam-ferry).

The railway from Radolfzell to Constance intersects the neck of land between the Unter-See and the *Ueberlinger See* (p. 70), and passes stations *Markelfingen*, *Allensbach*, *Hegne*, and *Reichenau*. On the island of *Reichenau* in the Unter-See (visible from the train) are the buildings of a Benedictine abbey, which was suppressed in 1799 (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*). The island is joined with the mainland on the E. by a causeway. The train crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge, adorned with statues.

12½ M. **Constance.** — **Hotels.** *INSEL-HÔTEL (Pl. a; C, 3), in the old Dominican monastery, with garden and view of the lake, R. from 3, B. 1¼, D. 4 pens. 8-10 *M*; *HALM (Pl. c; C, 5), opposite the station, R. 3, B. 1 *M*; *HECHT (Pl. d; C, 4), R. 2-3, pens. 6½-7½ *M*; *SCHÖNEBECK (Pl. e; C, 5), opposite the station, R. 2-4, B. 1, pens. 6½-7½ *M*; *BADISCHER HOF (Pl. f; B, 5), R. 1½-2, pens. 6 *M*; *KRONE (Pl. g; C, 4), R. 2-2½, pens. 6-7 *M*; *SCHNETZER, R. 1½-2 *M*; FALKE, BARBAROSSA, BODAN, RIEDMATTER, second-class, moderate charges. — **Restaurants.** **Schönebeck*, see above; *Victoria*, opposite the station; *Café Maximilian*, Bahnhof-Strasse; *Hieber*, confectioner. Paradies-Str. 5.

Post Office (Pl. 7; C, 4), near the station. — *Baths* in the lake (Pl. D, 4, 5), well fitted up (bath 40 pf.; ferry 10 pf.). — *English Church Service* in summer. — The former *Constanzer Hof* (Pl. D, 1), on the lake, is now an *Institute for Nervous Patients.*

Constance (1335 ft.), a free town until 1548, after the Reformation subject to Austria, and since 1805 a town of Baden, has now only 21,360 inhab., though it once numbered 40,000. It is situated at the N.W. extremity of the *Lake of Constance*, or *Bodensee*, at the point where the *Rhine* emerges from it. The episcopal see, founded in 781 and held by 87 bishops in succession, was made an archbishopric and removed to Freiburg in 1827.

The *Cathedral (Pl. 4; B, 3), founded in 1052, was rebuilt in its present form in 1435 and 1600. Gothic tower erected in 1850-57; the perforated spire is of light grey sandstone; on either side is a platform commanding a charming view (adm. 20 pf.).

On the *Doors* of the principal portal are **Bas-Reliefs*, in 20 compartments, representing scenes from the life of Christ, carved in oak by Sim. Haider in 1470. The **Choir Stalls*, with grotesque sculptures, are of the same date. The organ-loft, richly ornamented in the Renaissance style, dates from 1680. In the nave (Romanesque), the arches of which are supported by 16 monolithic pillars (28 ft. high, 3 ft. thick), sixteen paces from the principal entrance, is a large stone slab, a white spot on which always remains dry, even when the remaining portion is damp. Huss is said to have stood on this spot when the Council of 6th July, 1415, sentenced him to be burnt at the stake. In the N. chapel, adjoining the choir, is a *Death of the Virgin*, coloured stone figures lifesize, 1460. Adjacent is an elegant spiral staircase. — The *Treasury* (custodian ½-1 *M*) contains an illuminated missal (1426); and in the *Chapter House* is a collection of antiquities. On the E. side is a crypt, containing the *Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre*, with a representation of the sepulchre in stone, 20 ft. high, dating from the 13th century. On the exterior of the N. side stand two aisles of the once handsome **Cloisters*, erected about 1480 in the Gothic style.

The Wessenberg Haus (Pl. 15; B, 3) contains books, pictures, and engravings, bequeathed to the town by the proprietor J. H. von Wessenberg (d. 1860), who for many years acted as the chief administrator of the diocese. A number of pictures, bequeathed by the artist, Marie Ellenrieder (d. 1863), are also exhibited here.

The Church of St. Stephen (Pl. 6; B, 4), a late-Gothic building of the 15th cent., near the cathedral, with a slender tower, contains some interesting wood-carving and sculptures, but the exterior has been disfigured by modern restoration.

The Wessenberg-Strasse leads hence to the S. to the *Obere Markt*, at the corner of which stands the house '*Zum Hohen Hafen*' (Pl. 2; B, 4), where Frederick VI., Burgrave of Nuremberg, was created Elector of Brandenburg by Emp. Sigismund, 18th April, 1417. Adjacent to it is an ancient building with arcades (now the *Hôt. Barbarossa*), styled by an inscription '*Curia Pacis*', in which Emp. Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183.

The Stadt-Kanzlei, or *Town Hall* (Pl. 12; B, 4, 5), erected in the Renaissance style in 1593, was decorated in 1864 on the exterior with frescoes illustrative of the history of Constance. The apartments of the groundfloor contain the valuable *Municipal Archives*,

comprising 2800 documents, the most interesting of which date from the period of the Reformation. Fine inner court. In the lobby of the second floor are five frescoes by Häberlin (1898), also relating to the town's history. — In the Rosgarten (Pl. 8; B, 5), once the guild-house of the butchers, is the **Rosgarten Museum*, a good collection of local antiquities (from lake-dwellings, etc.) and of objects of natural history (adm. 50 pf.; free on Wed., 2-5, & Sun., 10.30-12). — In the market-place is a *War Monument* by Bauer (Pl. 10); and at the other end is a sculptural fountain, erected in 1897.

The Kaufhaus, or *Merchants' Hall* (Pl. 1; C, 4), by the lake (entr. on the N. side), erected in 1388, contains the great *Council Chamber*, supported by massive oaken pillars, where the conclave of cardinals met at the time of the Great Council (1414-18). The hall was restored in 1866 and decorated in 1875 with frescoes illustrating the history of the town, by *Pecht* and *Schwörer* (adm. 20 pf.). The upper floor contains Indian and Chinese curiosities (30 pf.).

The ancient *Dominican Monastery* (Pl. a; C, 3), in which Huss was confined in 1414-15, situated on an island in the lake, near the town, has been in part converted into a hotel (Insel-Hôtel, see p. 67). The well-preserved Romanesque cloisters, and the adjoining refectory with its graceful vaulting, repay inspection.

The house in which Huss was arrested, in the Husen-Strasse near the Schnetzthor (Pl. A, 5), bears a memorial tablet with his effigy, put up in 1878. Adjoining it is an old relief, dated 1415, with satirical verses. Some houses farther on, at the 'Obere Laube', a bronze tablet with an inscription marks the spot where Jerome of Prague was imprisoned in 1415-16. In the suburb of *Brühl*, 1/2 M. to the W. of the town (Pl. A, 4), is the spot where Huss and Jerome suffered martyrdom, indicated by a huge mass of rock with inscriptions ('Husenstein'). — The *Stadt-Garten* on the lake, between the harbour and the Dominican island, affords a pleasant walk and a charming view of the lake and mountains (band every evening at 8 o'clock). A bust of the Emp. William I. has been placed here.

A fine view of the lake and of the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Alps is obtained from the (1/2 hr.) *Friedrichshöhe* (1453 ft.) and the (3/4 hr.) **Allmannshöhe* (1512 ft.), with belvedere, 5 min. above the village of *Allmannsdorf*, on the road to the Mainan. — Among other pleasant objects for a walk may be mentioned the *Loretto-Capelle* at *Staad* (1/2 hr.); the *Jacob*, a restaurant with a fine view (1/2 hr.); and the abbey of **Kreuzlingen** (*Löwe; Schweizerhof; Bellevue*), on Swiss territory, 3/4 M. beyond the S. gate, now a normal school. The church contains a curious piece of woodcarving, with about 1000 small figures, executed in the 15th century. The *Kleine Rigi*, above Münsterlingen, is about 1/2 hr. beyond Kreuzlingen.

In the N.W. arm of the Lake of Constance (*Ueberlinger See*), 4 1/2 M. from Constance, is situated the beautiful island of **Mainau**, formerly the seat of a lodge of the Teutonic Order, as a cross on the S. side of the château (1746) indicates. It is 1 1/2 M. in circumference, and is connected with the mainland by a bridge 650 paces in length. Since 1853 it has been the property of the Grand-Duke of Baden, and is now entirely covered with pleasure-grounds, with cypresses and other semi-tropical plants. Plain restaurant near the château. Steamboat from Constance in 55 min.; rowing-boat

(in 1 hr., a pleasant trip) 5 *M* and gratuity; one-horse carr. 5-6, two-horse 8-9 *M*. Pedestrians take a shorter route (1¼ hr.), partly through woods.

On the N. bank of the lake, opposite Mainau (steamboat in 40 min.), lies **Meersburg** (1463 ft.; *Seehof*, near the quay, with well-arranged lake-baths in the neighbourhood; *Schiff*, *Wilder Mann*, both on the lake; *Löwe; Pens. zum Frieden*, ⅓ M. to the E.), a pleasant little town of 1890 inhab., with many old houses, and good and inexpensive summer-quarters. The *Old Castle*, with the Dagobert Tower (ca. 800), is said to have once been a seat of the Hohenstaufen. The old mill in the adjacent ravine is highly picturesque. The *New Castle* is now a deaf-and-dumb asylum. Fine views from the *Känzeli* and from the **Edelstein*, 1¼ M. from the harbour. The churchyard contains the tomb of *Mesmer* (d. 1815), the discoverer of mesmerism. The wines of Meersburg are the best on the lake.

From Meersburg the steamer plies in ¾ hr. more to **Ueberlingen** (**Bad-Hôtel*, with shady garden, pension 5 *M*; **Löwe*, R 1½-2, pens. 5 *M*; *Schiff*; *Beck*, and other restaurants; private lodgings), an ancient town with 4300 inhab., now frequented for its lake-baths and mineral spring. Pleasant grounds have been laid out on the bank of the lake. The town contains several mediæval buildings, prominent among which is the **Town Hall*, a richly-decorated Gothic structure. The hall with its carved woodwork is an object of great interest. The 39 statuettes on the walls, representing the various elements of the German Empire, are by Jacob Rues (1490). Opposite to them are portraits of the Emperors, beginning with Rudolph II. — The adjacent *Minster*, of the 14th cent., with double aisles, contains an altar with fine wood-carving of the 17th century. The *Stadt-Kanzlei*, in the Münster-Platz, has a fine doorway, of the end of the 16th century. The *Steinhaus Museum* contains a *Historical Collection* and a *Cabinet of Natural History*. Fine views of the lake from various points. The Appenzell Mts. are visible hence; also, to the S.E., the summits of the Rhætikon Mountains. About 1½ M. to the N. of Ueberlingen are the *Heidenlöcher*, mentioned in Scheffel's novel 'Ekkehard'. Excursions may also he made to the (½-¾ hr.) *Spetzgarder Tobel* and the *Hödinger Tobel*. At the N.W. end of the lake is *Bodmann* (Linde), with an old imperial residence from which the lake (Bodensee) took its name.

A pleasant excursion may he taken from Ueberlingen or Meersburg to *Heiligenberg*. A diligence plies twice daily in 3¾ hrs. from Meersburg to Heiligenberg, viâ Salem; carriage-and-pair, there and back 18 *M*, from Ueberlingen 16 *M*. It is best to proceed direct from Ueberlingen to Heiligenberg, visiting Salem on the return-journey. — **Heiligenberg** (**Bücheler zur Post*, R. 1¼-2½, pens. 4½-5 *M*; **Winter's Inn*, pension 4½-5 *M*), an insignificant place, with the extensive château and park of Prince Fürstenberg, lies picturesquely on a rocky terrace 1000 ft. above the Lake of Constance. The château contains a magnificent Renaissance hall, 110 ft. long and 40 ft. broad, with a beautifully-carved wooden *Ceiling (16th cent.), probably the finest in Germany. The *Chapel (restored) is also noteworthy. The *View from the château is strikingly beautiful: it embraces the Lake of Constance, and the entire chain of the Vorarlberg and Swiss Alps, from the Hochvogel to the Jungfrau; still better from the 'Sieben Linden' (seven lime-trees), ¾ M. from the village. — The same view is enjoyed from several parts of the flower-garden, on the left of the road to the castle; also from the **Freundschafts-Höhlen*, a number of grottoes, ¼ hr. to the N.W. of the inn. — From Heiligenberg to *Pfullendorf* (2 hrs.; carr. & pair 10 *M*), see p. 67.

Below Heiligenberg, to the S.W., 9½ M. from Ueberlingen, lies the suppressed Cistercian convent of **Salem** *(Schwan)*, now partly occupied by Prince Max of Baden, with large halls (the finest of which is the 'Kaiser-Saal') in the rococo style, a collection of paintings, etc. The Gothic **Church* of the 14th cent. is lavishly adorned within with sculptures in marble (23 altars), dating from the late-Renaissance period; fine late-Gothic ciborium.

Railway from Constance to Schaffhausen and Bâle, see *Baedeker's Rhine* or *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

BAVARIA.

14. From Frankfort to Nuremberg by Würzburg.

145 M. Railway in 5¼-11 hrs. (fares 18 ℳ 80, 12 ℳ 50, 8 ℳ 50; express 21 ℳ 90, 15 ℳ 60 pf., 11 ℳ). — Trains for Hanau start from the Central Station, on the left bank of the Main, as well as from the E. or Hanau Station, outside the Allerheiligen-Thor, ¾ M. from the Zeil.

Frankfort, see *Baedeker's Rhine*. Soon after leaving the E. Station, we pass *Bornheim* on the left; *Offenbach* (see below) lies to the right, on the opposite bank of the *Main*. 3 M. *Mainkur;* 6 M. *Hochstadt-Dörnigheim;* 9 M. *Wilhelmsbad*, with pleasant promenades: all resorts of the Frankforters. On the Main, ½ M. to the S., is *Philippsruhe*, the seat of Landgrave Ernest of Hessen, with extensive orangeries. Near (10 M.) *Hanau* the train crosses the *Kinzig*.

From Frankfort Central Station to Hanau, 13 M. (railway in ½-1 hr.). The train crosses the Main below Frankfort. 2 M. *Sachsenhausen*, a suburb of Frankfort; 3 M. *Oberrad*. — 5 M. Offenbach *(Stadt Kassel)*, a manufacturing town with 50,920 inhab., founded by French refugees at the end of the 17th century. Its fancy-goods rival those of Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. There are also important engine-factories, foundries, etc. The town is commanded by a castle of Count Isenburg, built in the Renaissance style in 1564-72. — 9 M. *Mühlheim;* to the left, on the Main, is the village of *Rumpenheim*, with a château of the Landgrave of Hessen. 12½ M. *Klein-Steinheim*. The train then crosses the Main, and enters the E. station of *Hanau*.

Hanau (315 ft.; **Adler*, R. 2-3, B. 1 ℳ, omn. 60 pf.; **Riese*, R. 1½-5, pens. 6 ℳ; *Post*, plain), a pleasant town, in the fertile *Wetterau*, with 29,850 inhab., has two railway-stations, East and West, 1¼ M. apart. The modern part of the town owes its origin to Flemish and Walloon Protestants, who were banished from the Netherlands in 1597 on account of their creed. Their handicrafts, such as weaving, diamond-cutting, and the manufacture of gold and silver trinkets, still flourish. In the Parade-Platz is a monument to the brothers *Jacob* (1785-1863) and *Wilhelm Grimm* (1786-1859), who were natives of Hanau.

Near Hanau, on 30th and 31st Oct., 1813, Napoleon with 80,000 men who had retreated from Leipsic defeated Marshal Wrede with 40,000 Bavarians, Austrians, and Russians.

From Hanau to *Eberbach* and *Stuttgart*, see R. 4; to *Fulda* and *Bebra* (for Leipsic and Berlin), see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

To the left rises the *Hahnenkamm* (p. 72). To the right *Steinheim*, a small town on the Main, with a conspicuous castle with five towers. 12½ M. *Gross-Auheim*. Just beyond it, to the right, lies *Gross-Krotzenburg*, on the site of a Roman camp, with remains of the Roman ramparts. — 15½ M. **Kahl** (367 ft.; *Krone; Lambertus*).

From Kahl we may visit the **Kahlgrund**, a pretty, wooded valley, the most populous in the Spessart (p. 75). The road leads E. to (3 M.) *Alzenau* (410 ft.; Bayrischer Hof, with brewery), with a Schloss now occupied by

the district court, and a ruined castle. (Diligence twice daily in 1 hr. to *Dettingen*, see below.) Ascent of the *Ludwigsthurm* on the *Hahnenkamm* (1433 ft.), a fine point of view, 1 hr. — Then viâ *Kälberau* to (2½ M.) *Michelbach*, where wine is produced, *Steinbach*, and (6 M.) *Mömbris* (Karpfen; Kempf), where we cross the river *Kahl*. From (8 M.) *Schimborn* (Rosenberger), we proceed to the N.E. viâ *Erlenbach*, at the foot of the *Klosterberg* (1260 ft.; fine view), and *Klein-Blankenbach* to (15½ M.) **Schöllkrippen** (*Fleckenstein; Steigerwald; Mähler*), whence we may visit the forester's house '*Am Engländer*' (rfmts. on Sun. and Thurs.), descending to *Jakobsthal* and through the *Lohrbach-Thal* to the station of (1¼ hr.) *Heigenbrücken* (p. 75). About 20 min. to the S. of the forester's house is the *Steigkoppe* (1650 ft.), with a scaffolding which affords a fine view. — From Schöllkrippen to Aschaffenburg (see below) omnibus daily in 3 hrs.; to Gelnhausen in 4 hrs.

18½ M. *Dettingen*, where the British, Hanoverian, Austrian, and Hessian troops, commanded by George II. of England, defeated the French on 27th July, 1743: the first decisive success of Austria in the War of Succession. To Alzenau, see above. — 22½ M. *Klein-Ostheim*.

26 M. **Aschaffenburg** (Plan, see p. 76). — **Hotels.** *Prinz-Regent Luitpold (Pl. a; B, C, 1), opposite the station, R. 2-4, B. ¾, pens. from 5 *M*; *Adler (Pl. b; B, 2), R. 1½-2½, D. 2½, pens. 4½-5½ *M*; *Goldnes Fass (Pl. c; C, 3), R. 1½-2½ *M*, B. 80 pf., pens. from 5 *M*; Georgi (Pl. d; B, 1); Hôtel-Restaurant Diana (Pl. e; B, 1), R. 1½-3, these two at the station; Freihof, in the Heumarkt (Pl. C, 3). — *Rail. Restaurant*; **Weiss's Restaurant*, at the 'Riese', Herstall-Str. (Pl. C, 3); *Zimmermann*, by the abbey-church (Pl. C, 3); beer at the *Adler*, *Freihof*, *Hopfengarten*, and *Schönthal*.

Aschaffenburg (462 ft.), with 18,091 inhab., pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Main, belonged to the Archbishops of Mayence after about 982, but since 1814 has belonged to Bavaria. It is the seat of an academy of forestry founded in 1807, and has large manufactories of coloured papers.

The extensive *Schloss* (Pl. B, 2, 3), with its four lofty towers (170 ft.), erected 1605-14, was for two centuries a favourite residence of the Electors of Mayence. It contains a *Library* (open on Tues. and Thurs., 11-12) with valuable 'Incunabula' (*e.g.* Gutenberg's forty-two-line Bible) and books of the Gospels with admirable miniatures (the finest by Glockendon, an artist of Nuremberg, 1524); also a collection of 20,000 engravings and a **Gallery of Pictures* (346 in number). Adm. 9-12 and 2-6, 50 pf., incl. adm. to the Pompeianum (p. 73); bell in the court-yard, beside the S.E. archway.

No. 34. *J. Pynar*, Raising of Lazarus; 35. *Seb. Vranck*, Marauders; *37. *Sal. van Ruysdael*, River-scene; *55. *A. Elsheimer*, Christ on the way to Emmaus; *58. *Rembrandt*, Ecce Homo (1660); 62. *Rubens*, Silenus; 81. *A. van Everdingen*, Norwegian landscape; 85. *Eglon van der Neer*, Conversation-piece; 96. *Jan Brueghel*, 102. *H. Sachtleven*, Landscapes; 108. *Jan Steen*(?), Philosopher; 109. *G. Dou*, Dentist; 99, 112, 123. *J. Momper*, Landscapes; *125. *A. van Ostade*, Cottage-interior (1639); *132. *N. Berchem*, Sunny landscape; 136, *142. *A. van der Neer*, Landscapes; 139. *J. D. de Heem*, Still-life; 143. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Horseman at a tavern (youthful work); 144. *D. Teniers*, Soldiers gambling; 148. *G. du Bois*, Edge of the wood; *149. *P. de Bloot*, Peasants in a village-street; *160. *D. Verburgh*, Large landscape; 169. *A. van de Velde*, Horsemen; 171. *Angelica Kauffmann*, Madonna; *176. *H. Sachtleven*, Large mountain-landscape (1651); *L. Giordano*, 198. Esther, 199. Queen of Sheba; 206, 217, 225, 238, etc., *A. de Gelder*, Passion of Christ; 209. *Raph. Camphuisen*, River-scene; 210. *Rembrandt*, Resurrection; 211.

C. Netscher, Portrait; *218, 221, 226, *223. *Corn. de Heem*, Fruit and flower pieces; 214, 227. *C. Huysmans*, Landscapes; *220. *A. Cuyp*, Cavaliers with landscape (the finest specimen of this master in Germany); 222. *Bonaventura Peters*, Sea-piece; 233. *J. Jordaens*, St. Augustine; 234. *Manfredi* (not P. Lastman), Herodias; 235. *De Heem*, Still-life; *248, 251. *C. de Vos* (or *Mierevelt?*), Man and his wife; 249. *A. Keirincx*, Wood-scene; 250. *D. Seghers*, Flowers; 255. *J. Duck*, Looting a house; *256. *J. van Goyen*, Large river-scene (1646); 258. *N. Berchem*, Landscape with gipsies; 261, 290. *H. Baldung*, Nativity, Crucifixion; 277. *Cranach*, The woman taken in adultery. *Hans Cranach* (d. 1537; oldest son of Lucas, and supposed to be the so-called *Pseudo-Grünewald*), Martyrdom of St. Erasmus, 263, 267. Mass of St. Gregory, 288. Madonna and Child, with angels, 289. The family of Jesus. All these bear the arms of Cardinal Albrecht von Brandenburg, who caused them to be painted for the church at Halle on the Saale. 262, 266, 286, 287, 295, 296. *Hans Cranach*, Saints.

To the W., on the lofty bank of the Main beyond the Schloss-Garten, stands the **Pompeianum* (Pl. A, 2; adm. 8.30-12 and 2-6.30, 50 pf.; comp. p. 72), a villa erected by King Ludwig I. in 1824-49 in imitation of the 'House of Castor and Pollux' at Pompeii, and adorned with mural paintings. The mosaic (Juno and Jupiter) on the wall of the summer dining-room was presented by Pope Gregory XVI. View from the platform.

The late-Gothic *Church of St. Agatha* (Pl. 10; B, 2), to the N.E. of the Schloss, has a Romanesque portal. — In the Schlossgasse is the *Church of Our Lady* (Pl. 11; B, 3), a baroque edifice of the 18th cent., with a late-Romanesque tower (1883-90), topped by a late-Gothic lantern (recently restored). In the interior are 18th cent. ceiling-paintings.

The Pfaffengasse leads to the S.E. from the Schloss-Platz to the **Stiftskirche*, or *Abbey Church of SS. Peter & Alexander* (Pl. 14; C, 3), a Romanesque basilica of 1116-20, with a Romanesque portal, cloisters of the beginning of the 13th cent., and Gothic transepts and choir of about 1288. The sacristan lives at No. 1, Stiftsgasse, on the N. side of the church.

The Interior has been skilfully restored since 1881. In the choir is the monument of Albert of Brandenburg (d. 1545), Elector of Mayence, cast in 1525 during his lifetime, by *P. Vischer*, and opposite to it a Madonna in bronze by *Hans Vischer* (1530). In the right (S.) aisle are a St. Valentine by the *Pseudo-Grünewald* (see above) and a Pietà by *M. Grünewald;* at the W. end is a large monument in alabaster of the last Elector, Frederick Charles Joseph (d. 1802). The elevated Maria-Schnee-Capelle, at the W. end of the left (N.) aisle, contains a fine Resurrection by *L. Cranach* (c. 1515), opposite which is a large altar with an Adoration of the Magi by *M. Grünewald* (1519), who lived for some time at Aschaffenburg. In another chapel is a sarcophagus supported by four columns, executed in 1536 by *Hans Vischer* to the order of Archb. Card. Albrecht (see above), and said to contain the relics of St. Margaret.

The old abbey-buildings now contain the *Municipal Collections* (open in summer, Sun. 10-12 and Thurs. 2-3.30; at other times on application to Hr. Friedrich, the curator, at No. 19, Herstall-Strasse): Roman antiquities found at Aschaffenburg (votive tablets, altars, vases, bronzes), prehistoric relics of the stone age, minerals, reminiscences of the electoral period, etc.

Pleasant walk through the *Schönthal* (Pl. D, 3) and the (¼ hr.) *Fasanerie* to the *Schmerlenbacher Wald*. Another may be taken through the Schönthal and the *Ludwigs-Allée* to the (¾ hr.) *Bückelberg* (view-tower; rfmts.). — On the left bank of the Main, 2 M. to the W., where the river is crossed by a bridge constructed in 1430, is the *Schönbusch* (comp. the Plan, p. 76), a royal park with a château, orangery, and inn. — Another pleasant walk is by the (1½ hr.) *Johannesberg* (1253 ft.), with its new belvedere, to the (1½ hr.) *Ludwigsthurm* on the *Hahnenkamm* (p. 72). Then down to (½ hr.) *Alzenau* (p. 71). — Other excursions, see p. 76.

From Aschaffenburg to Mayence, 46½ M. (direct railway in 1½-3½ hrs.). The through-trains from Mayence (and Cologne) to Munich and Vienna travel over this line. 9 M. *Babenhausen* is the junction for Hanau and Eberbach (p. 26). 26 M. *Darmstadt*, and (46½ M.) *Mayence*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

From Aschaffenburg to Amorbach, 28 M. (railway in 1¾-2 hrs.). The line sweeps round the town in a wide curve, passing the Fasanerie (see above) on the left, and follows the right bank of the Main, rich in vines and fruit-trees. 4½ M. *Obernau;* 5½ M. *Sulzbach*, 3½ M. to the E. of which lie the picturesque baths of *Sodenthal* (*Curhaus), with springs containing iodine and bromine; 9½ M. *Kleinwallstadt;* 11 M. *Obernburg*, opposite which, on the other side of the river, is the little town of that name (Hirsch), with a busy trade in timber and wine. At (15 M.) *Wörth*, a small town with an old château, the train crosses the Main. — 16 M. *Klingenberg* (Fränkischer Hof; Hirsch; Krone); the small town, noted for its excellent red wine and its fire-proof clay, lies on the opposite bank. 18½ M. *Laudenbach*. — 20½ M. *Klein-Heubach*, with a château and park of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg (chapel with *Frescoes by E. Steinle). On the opposite bank lies *Gross-Heubach*, 1 M. to the S.E. of which is the Franciscan monastery of *Engelsberg*, with a pilgrimage-church (view), where Dom Mignel of Braganza (d. 1866), pretender to the throne of Portugal, is buried. In a wood 1½ M. to the S. of Klein-Heubach are the so-called *Hain-* or *Heunen-Säulen*, twelve huge columns of sandstone, remains of an ancient quarry of the Roman period, which seems to have been suddenly abandoned. A marked path leads viâ these columns from Miltenberg to *Michelstadt* (p. 25).

22½ M. **Miltenberg** (395 ft.; *Engel; Riese*), a thriving little town of 3800 inhab., in a charming situation, stretches for a considerable distance between the river and the wooded height on its bank. Its quarries of variegated sandstone were known in the time of the Romans. The old Schloss of the Electors of Mayence, built in the 15th cent. and destroyed in 1552, contains Hr. Conrady's valuable collection of antiquities and objects of art (admission free). The *Municipal Collection of Antiquities* is in the old hospital. Several interesting timber-built houses. — Then *Weilbach* and (28 M.) **Amorbach** (485 ft.; **Badischer Hof; Post*), a small town with 2200 inhab. and mineral baths, seat of the Prince of Leiningen, whose handsome English-Gothic château of *Wald-Leiningen* lies 6 M. to the S. The old abbey-church, with two early-Romanesque towers and a nave rebuilt in the rococo style in the 18th cent., is now used for Protestant services (fine organ). The abbey-mill and other Gothic edifices in the town, and the rococo library-hall in the former chapter-house should be noticed. — Hence to the Odenwald, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

From Miltenberg to Wertheim, 18 M. (diligence twice daily in 3¾ hrs.). The picturesque road, which will repay even walkers, runs on the left bank of the Main through the fertile and well-wooded valley, dotted here and there with ruined castles, viâ *Bürgstadt* (near which, on the *Wannenberg*, are an ancient Germanic rampart and a deserted Roman quarry), to (5 M.) **Freudenberg** *(Rose)*, a picturesque little place, with the ruins of a castle of the 12-15th cent. destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. Farther on (right bank) are the extensive quarries of *Reistenhausen;* then *Fechenbach* with the ruined *Kollenberg*, *Dorfprozelten*, and *Stadtprozelten* (*Post or Adler), with a castle of the now extinct Schenks of Klingenberg, destroyed by the French in 1688. Thence by *Mondfeld* and *Grünenwörth* to *Wertheim* (see p. 75).

ASCHAFFENBURG
LOHR
WERTHEIM
Rechtenbach
Neuhütten
Rothenbuch
Dürrbuch
Waldaschaff
Keilberg
Haibach
Strass Bessenbach
Ob. Bessenbach
Schweinheim
Grünmorsbach
Gailbach
Dürrmorsbach
Steinberg
Steinbg.
Obernau
Niedernberg
Erbig B.
Pfaffenh.
Weibersbrunn
Königsh.
Neuenhof
Hohe Warte
Neuenhof
Sulzbach
Ebersbch.
Leidersbch.
Gr. Wallstadt
Klein Wallstadt
Hausen
Wintersbach
Huuschensh.
Hasselsen
Eichelsbg.
Hobbach
Eichelsbach
Elsenfeld
OBERNBURG
Schippach
Sommeran
Eschau
Erlenbach
Mechenhart
WÖRTH
Seckmauern
KLINGENBG.
Trennfurt
Rölfeld
Rölbach
Mühlbg.
Mönchberg
Schmachtenbg.
Rechenbach
Reistenhausen
Rothe Berg
Mittenberg
Freudenbg.
Millenbg.
Amorbach
Hainbuchenthal
Dürrenberg
Ebertsbg.
Rossbach
Eichenbg.
Heimathen
Waldkap
Hellhammer
Krausenbach
Querbg.
Schnorrhöhe
Heidelberg
Dianalust
Ob. Wintersbach
Gr. Geishöhe
Antsbach
Wildensee
Wildenstein
Alte Burg
Gr. Heckberg
Spitzenstr.
Heidenplatte
Neuenbuch
Holzer B.
Unter
Altenbuch
Kapellenruhe
Michelbrieth
Rothbch.
Wittbach
Trienstr.
Lengfurt
Hettersheim
Trennfeld
Hombg.
Bolzenbg.
Bettingen
Dertingen
Lindelbach
Kreuzwerthm.
Grünenwörth
Unterer B.
Boxthal
Münch
Mondfeld
Faulbach
Hassloch
Wiebelbach
STADTPROZELTEN
Dorfprozelten
Fechenbach
Hengstkopf
Heidbg.
Lohrerstrasse
Rothenbg.
Weikertsp.
Schneidbg.
Grüenbg.
Wiesthal
Heigenbrücken
Lindenbg.
Sailauf
Laufach
Senscnbg.
Frohnhofen
Rauhe Höhe
Mosbg.
Kreuzbg.
Kreuzgrund
Schmerlenbach
Bessenbch.
Damm
Glattbch.
Goldbach
Hasbach
Steinbach
Rottenberg
Feldkahl
Johannesberg
Wenghosbach
Ober Aschbach
Unter Aschbach
Steinbach
Stengkoppe
Hermannskoppe
Partenstein
Sohlhöhe
Steinernestbrn.
Steckenbuch
Steinbch.
Buchbg.
Sendelbch.
Wombach
Hochs
Rothenbach
Bach
Kautkopf
Stein Bühl
Margarethenhof
Hohenb.
Erlach
Erlachbg.
Neustadt
Geybg.
Bergrothenfels
ROTHENFELS
Windheim
Hafenlohr
Marienbrunn
Markt Heidenfeld
Esselbach
Glaspfen
Oberndorf
Bischbrunn
Steinmark
Fürstl. Löwenst. Wald
Altfeld
Eichenforst
Scherckenm.
Schallbrunn
Steinhuschel
Ob. Wintersbach
Dianalust
Querbg.
Heidelberg
Krausenbach
Hobbach
Eichelsbg.
Hausen
Wintersbach
Klein Wallstadt
Gr. Wallstadt
Leidersbch.
Sulzbach
Hohe Warte
Neuenhof
Zeugplatz
Weibersbrunn
Steinbg.
Steinbg.
Pfaffenh.
Soden
Soldenthal
Soldenberg
Niedernberg
Obernau
Erbig B.
Gailbach
Dürrmorsbach
Grünmorsbach
Schweinheim
Ob. Bessenbach
Strass Bessenbch.
Haibach
Unt. Schweinh.
Schönlinde
Darmstadt Frankfurt Mainz
Hanau
Amorbach
Miltenberg
Freudenbg.
Millenbg.
Lauda
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Geogr. Anst. v
Kilometer 1:250.000
Engl. Miles.

The line passes a monument (r.) to the Austrians who fell in 1866, and ascends by (30 M.) *Hösbach* and (32 M.) *Laufach* to the long tunnel of (36½ M.) *Heigenbrücken* (Hochspessart, Löwengrube, both at the station), which penetrates the *Sensenberg* (1480 ft.). About 3½ M. to the N., above *Jakobsthal*, is the *Steigkoppe* (p. 72). The line here enters the higher regions of the *Spessart* (see below), winds through the wooded and grassy *Lohrbach-Thal*, and runs across numerous bridges and through many cuttings in the red sandstone to (45½ M.) *Partenstein* and (49½ M.) *Lohr* station, on the Main. About 1 M. to the S. is **Lohr** (480 ft.; *Post*, R. 1-2, pens. 3½-4½ *M*; *Hirsch*, R. 1-1½ *M*; *Krone*; *Schüller*; *Rail. Restaurant*), an industrial little town, prettily situated. The Rathhaus and the Parish Church are interesting. Excursions, see below.

FROM LOHR TO WERTHEIM, 23 M. (railway in 1½ hr.). The train ascends the pleasant valley of the Main, following the right bank of the winding river. 1 M. *Stadt Lohr* (see above); 2½ M. *Rodenbach*; 5½ M. *Neustadt am Main*, with a well-restored church (Romanesque basilica), dating from a Benedictine monastery fonnded in the 8th century. — 9½ M. *Rothenfels* (710 ft.; Anker, good wine), with large quarries and a château of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg. — 11 M. *Hafenlohr*; 12½ M. *Marktheidenfeld* (510 ft.; *Post; Schöne Aussicht), with a handsome bridge over the Main and near a large trout-breeding establishment. Nearing (16 M.) *Trennfeld*, we observe on the right *Schloss Triefenstein*, once an Augustinian provostry, now the property of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg, very handsomely fitted np (tapestry, collection of arms); beautiful park and charming view. On the left bank are *Homburg*, with an old castle on a rock, and the *Burkardus-Höhle*, the cave in which St. Burkhard, first bishop of Würzburg, died in 754. Beyond two tunnels is (21 M.) *Kreuz-Wertheim*, with the modern château of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg. — 23 M. Wertheim (478 ft.; *Badischer Hof*, in the town; *Held*, on the Main, with garden and fine view; *Löwensteiner Hof*, R. 1½-2, pens. 3½-4 *M*; *Löwe*, *Krone*, unpretending), an old town with 3630 inhab., with two châteaux belonging to Prince Löwenstein, is prettily situated at the influx of the Tauber into the Main, at the foot of a wooded hill, crowned by the extensive and partially preserved ruins of a castle destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. Several quaint houses of the 16th century. The situation of the town, with the imposing red sandstone ruin above it, somewhat resembles that of Heidelberg. The church (1384) contains fine monuments of Counts Joh. and Mich. von Wertheim (15th and 16th cent.).

The Spessart.

The *Spessart*, the finest and most extensive forest-district in Germany, noted for its gigantic oaks and beeches, is washed on three sides by the Main, and is bounded on the N. by the Kinzig and on the N.E. by the Sinn, both tributaries of the Main. The S. part of this region is especially worth a visit. Almost in the centre of this district rises the *Geyersberg* (1920 ft.), from which long hills radiate to the W., S., and E., on the crests of which we may walk in the delicious leafy shade for hours at a time (as in the Vosges Mts.). — The *Verein der Spessart-Freunde*, which maintains and marks the various paths, has published a map of the district, with a description of the tourist-routes (1½ *M*). The most attractive walks are the following.

FROM LOHR (see above) TO ROHRBRUNN viâ Lichtenau, 5 hrs. A path (yellow way-marks) leads through wood viâ the Valentinusberg and Schwarzkopf to (1¾ hr.) *Lohrerstrasse* (inn); descends thence (red way-marks) to the S through forest to *Lichtenau* (785 ft.; *Inn), prettily situated in the wooded valley of the *Hafenlohr*; and finally leads viâ the forester's house of *Jägerverein* (1680 ft.) to (1 hr.) *Rohrbrunn*. — From Lichtenau pleasant

paths (white marks) lead to the N. to (3 hrs.) *Heigenbrücken* (p. 75), and to the S.E. to (3¼ hrs.) *Rothenfels* (p. 75).

From Wertheim (p. 75) to Rohrbrunn, 5 hrs. We ferry across the Main to Kreuz-Wertheim (p. 75) and turn to the left to the carriage-road; in ¼ hr. we take the footpath to the left, which returns to the road in ¼ hr. more. Beyond (½ hr.) *Hassloch* (453 ft.) we ascend the right bank of the Hassloch-Bach, passing a powder-mill and some railway-works, beyond the latter of which we cross to the left bank and thence follow the highroad to (4 hrs.) *Rohrbrunn*.

From Aschaffenburg (p. 72) to Rohrbrunn, 6 hrs. We proceed either viâ *Schweinheim* and the saline baths of *Sodenthal* (path indicated by red rings), or hy following the Würzburg road for 2 M. and thence taking the footpath (white marks) to the right to (ca. 3½ hrs.) the forester's house of *Hohe Warte* (1300 ft.; rfmts. on Sun.). Thence we descend to the S.E. to (¾ hr.) *Neudorf* (½ hr. to the N. of which is Hessenthal, see below) and past the mortuary chapel of the Counts Ingelheim, to (¼ hr.) the charmingly situated *Mespelbrunn* (935 ft.; rfmts. at the forester's, good wine), the ancestral castle of the founder of Würzburg University (p. 80). A picturesque path now ascends to the (½ hr.) forester's house of *Echterspfahl* ('Jockel'; no rfmts.), whence the highroad runs to the S.E. to (3 M.) *Rohrbrunn*. — From Echterspfahl a path (blue marks) leads uninterruptedly through the woods to (3¼ hrs.) *Heigenbrücken* (p. 75).

From Aschaffenburg to Markteioenfeld (p. 75), 26 M. A carriage-road leads through the centre of the Spessart viâ (9½ M.) *Hessenthal*, a pilgrim-resort with a church containing the fine 16th cent. tombs of the Echter von Mespelbrunn family, (16 M.) *Rohrbrunn* (see below), to which a diligence plies daily in 4¾ hrs., and *Esselbach*.

From Klingenberg (p. 74) to Rohrbrunn, 4¼-5¼ hrs. We follow the road to the N.E. viâ *Streit* to (4½ M.) *Eschau* (580 ft.; *Krone). Thence we may take the road (to the left) ascending the *Elsawa-Thal* viâ (2 M.) *Hobbach* (*Villa Elsawa, R. 1½-2, pens. 3½-4½ *M*) and (4½ M.) *Mespelbrunn* (see above) to (9½ M.) *Rohrbrunn*. Or we may follow the paths (to the right; red way-marks) viâ the ruin of *Wildenstein*, the (1¼ hr.) *Geishöhe* (1705 ft.; belvedere), and (½ hr.) *Krausenbach* (750 ft.; inn), and through the *Dammbach-Thal* to (2¾ hrs.) Rohrbrnnn.

Rohrbrunn (1522 ft.), situated on the W. slope of the Geyersberg (p. 75), is a summer-resort consisting of two forester's houses and the **Gasthof zum Hochspessart* (R. 1½-2, pens. 3½-4½ *M*), and a good centre for exploring the Spessart. Opposite is (10 min.) a hunting-lodge of Prince Luitpold, behind the forester's house of *Diana*, where the wild swine are fed at 5 or 6 p.m. To the N.E. (20 min.) is the *Luitpoldhöhe*, with view-tower, whence we survey the vast leafy ocean of the Spessart. We may also visit a venerable oak, 1000 years old, 8-10 min. to the S.W. — To *Mespelbrunn*, see above.

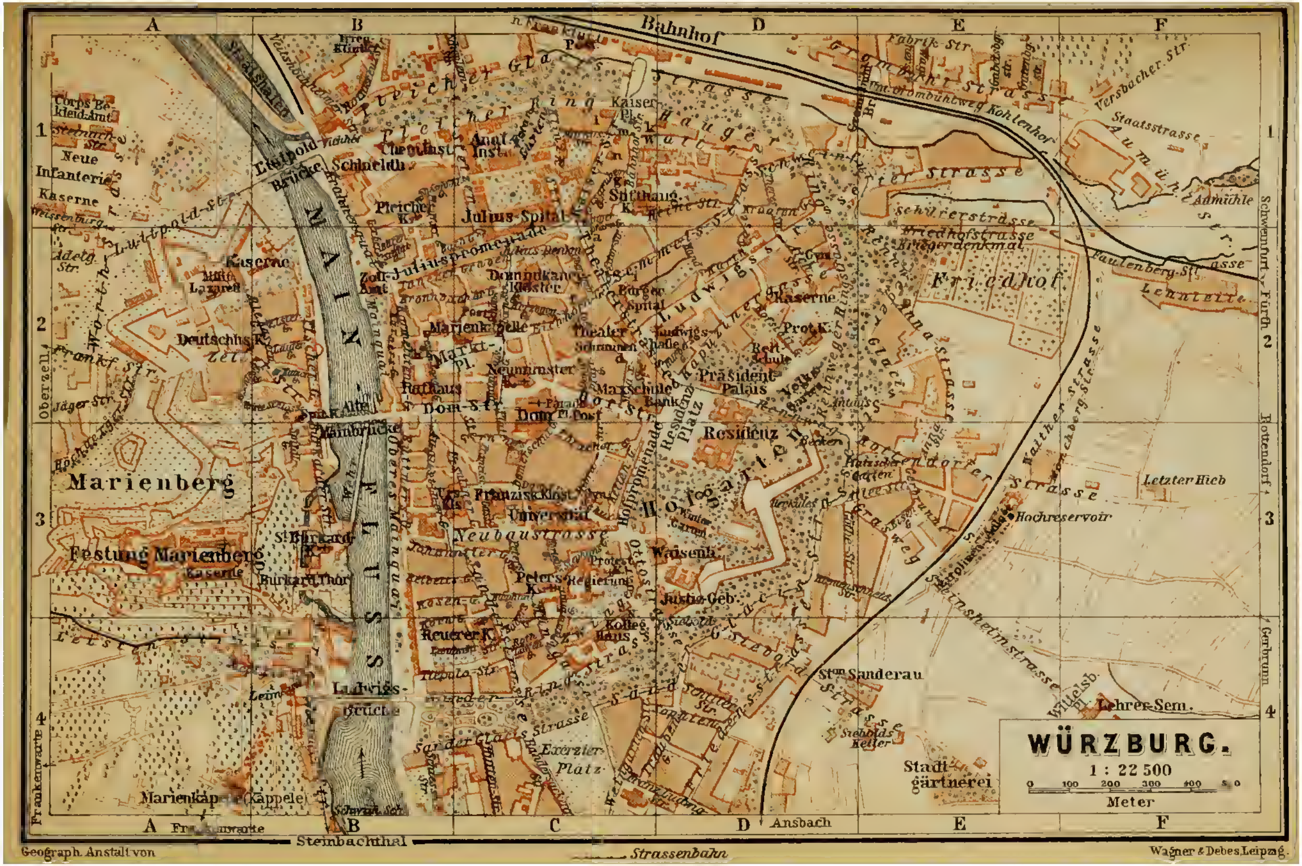
55 M. *Langenprozelten*. — Near (58 M.) **Gemünden** (**Hôtel Koppen*, R. 1½ *M*, B. 60 pf.; *Löwe; Kaiser*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*) we cross the *Fränkische Saale*, which here falls into the Main. The little town (2200 inhab.) lies picturesquely at the foot of wooded hills, commanded by the ruins of *Scherenberg* (fine view; keys at the inns).

From Gemünden to Elm, 28½ M. (railway in 1¼-2¾ hrs.). The line runs through the pleasant *Sinnthal*. Stations *Rieneck*, *Burgsinn*, *Mittelsinn*, *Jossa* (to Brückenau, see p. 102), *Sterbfritz*, *Vollmerz* (near it, to the E., the ruins of the *Steckelburg*, once the seat of Ulrich von Hutten); then *Elm*, a station on the Behra-Hanau Railway (see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*).

From Gemünden to Hammelburg (17½ M.), railway in 1¼ hr. through the pretty *Saale-Thal*. Stations: *Schönau*, with a secularized convent on the hill to the right; *Wolfsmünster*, *Gräfendorf* (Anker), *Michelaubrück*, *Morlesau*, *Diebach*. — **Hammelhurg** (**Post; *Schwarzer Adler*), an ancient town (pop. 2870), picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Saale, was

1. Amts-Gericht	B.4.	Kirchen:	
2. Bildungs-Anst.	C.3.	10. Agathenkirche	B.2
3. Casino	B.C.3.	11. Pfarrkirche	B.3.
4. Eng. Fräulein Inst.	B.3.	12. Prot. Pfarrk.	B.3.
5. Forstschule	D.4.	13. Sandkirche	D.3.
6. Haupt-Post	B.4.	14. Stiftskirche	C.3.
7. Stadt „	C.3.	15. Studienk.	B.3.
8. Kapuzinerkloster	A.2.	16. Rathaus	C.4.
9. Krankenhaus	D.4.	17. Theater	B.3.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.


WÜRZBURG.
1 : 22 500
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
Bahnhof
Main
Fluss
Marienberg
Festung Marienberg
Residenz
Residenz Platz
Hofpromenade
Friedhof
Julius-Spital
Dom
Rathaus
Universität
Neubaustrasse
Ludwigs-Brücke
Luitpold Brücke
Alte Mainbrücke
Steinbachthal
Strassenbahn
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

presented by Charlemagne to the abbey of Fulda. The late Gothic parish-church has an elaborate vaulted gallery. On the opposite bank, on a vine-clad hill, rises *Schloss Saaleck* (925 ft.). — From Hammelburg to *Kissingen* (p. 100), 12½ M., diligence daily in 3 hrs., viâ *Fuchsstadt*, *Trimberg*, with a well-preserved ruin, and *Euerdorf* (Stern). The following is an attractive walk of 4 hrs.: from Hammelburg along the right bank of the Saale to *Elfershausen* and (2½ hrs.) *Aura*, with the ruins of a Romanesque convent; then up to the left, through wood and over the hill, to (1¼ hr.) *Garitz* (Curhaus and Café-Restaurant), with a dilapidated church (17th cent.) and a beautiful view; finally down to (¼ hr.) Kissingen.

FROM GEMÜNDEN TO SCHWEINFURT (Kissingen), 31½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. — Beyond (2 M.) *Wernfeld* (see below) the line turns to the left into the fertile and smiling *Wernthal*, running now on one side of the stream, now on the other. 4½ M. *Gössenheim*, 2½ M. to the N. of which is the ruined castle of *Homburg*; 7½ M. *Eussenheim*; 12 M. *Thüngen*, with a château; 15 M. *Müdesheim*; 17½ M. *Arnstein*, a small town with an old château; 21 M. *Mühlhausen*. The line quits the Wernthal, passing *Schloss Werneck* (p. 98) on the N.E., and at (25 M.) *Weigolshausen* joins the railway from Würzburg to (31½ M.) *Schweinfurt* (p. 98).

59½ M. *Wernfeld* (see above). — 66 M. **Karlstadt** (530 ft.; *Anker; Pens. Bissing*), once the fortified frontier-town (2890 inhab.) of the episcopal see of Würzburg, and still surrounded with walls and towers, is said to have been founded by Charles Martel, and extended by Charlemagne. Professor Bodenstein, the instigator of the Puritanical iconoclasm, was born here, and has thence been surnamed 'Karlstadt'. The quaint Gothic town-hall has a large hall on the first floor; the council-room has elaborate panelling and carved cupboards (17th cent.). The Gothic parish-church has an imposing Romanesque tower. On the opposite hill, on the left bank of the Main, is the ruined *Karlsburg;* and farther on, at *Laudenbach*, is a château of Prince Wertheim, destroyed during the War of the Peasants. — 71 M. *Retzbach* (opposite *Zellingen*); 73 M. *Thüngersheim;* 77 M. *Veitshöchheim*, with a small royal château (1680-82) and gardens laid out on the model of those at Versailles (1755-79; restaurant). — 78½ M. *Zell.* The village (Rose; Brewery) lies on the opposite bank of the Main. The old convent of *Oberzell* now contains a manufactory of printing-presses (König & Bauer). — To the left rises the vine-clad *Steinberg* (p. 83).

81 M. **Würzburg.** — **Hotels.** *KRONPRINZ VON BAYERN (Pl. b; D, 2), Residenz-Platz, R. from 3, B. 1, D. 3 *M;* RUSSISCHER HOF (Pl. a; C, 2), Theater-Str., near the station, R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 2½ *M;* *SCHWAN (Pl. c; B, 3), Obere Main-Quai, with view of the river, R. 2-3 *M*, B. 90 pf., D. 2¼ *M;* *CENTRAL (Pl. e; C, 2), Schönborn-Str., new, R. 3, B. 1, D. 2½, omn. ½ *M;* *RÜGMER (Pl. d; C, 2), by the theatre, R. 2½-4, B. ¾, pens. 5-8 *M;* *BAHNHOF (Pl. k; C, D, 1), R. 1½-2½, pens. 5-6½ *M;* *NATIONAL (Pl. l; C, 1), with café-restaurant, R. 1½-3, pens. 5-7 *M;* VICTORIA (Pl. m; C, 1); *SCHOTT (*Zum Deutschen Kaiser;* Pl. n, C 1), these four near the station; FRÄNKISCHER HOF (Pl. f; C, 2), Eichhorn-Str., unpretending, R. 1¼-2, D. 1¾ *M;* WITTELSBACHER HOF (Pl. h; B, 2), in the Markt; SONNE (Pl. g; C. 1), Bahnhof-Str., plain. — **Pensions.** *Faltin*, Pleicher Glacis 19-20; *Vineta*, Allée-Str. 2½; *Zink*, Bibra-Str. 3.

Cafés-Restaurants. *Railway Restaurant; Alhambra*, Franziskanergasse; *Wittelsbach*, corner of Kaiser-Str. and Julius Promenade; *Harmonie*, Hof-Str.; *Theatre Restaurant*, Theater-Str.; *Vienna Café*, Kürschnerhof. — WINE. *Sandhof*, Schönborn-Str.; *Kette*, Kettengasse 4; *Goldene Traube*, Julius Promenade; *Dinkel*, Gerber-Str.; *Brückenbück*, Alte Main-Brücke; *Drei Kronen*,

Zeller-Str., all these with restaurants; wine-rooms in the *Juliusspital*, to the left of the entrance, and the *Bürgerspital* (Pl. C, 2), Semmels-Str.; *Schmidt*, Domerpfarrgasse, wine-room, preserved meats, etc. (the last three are closed at 8 p.m.); *Ott* (Greek wines), Julius Promenade. — BEER. *Platz'scher Garten*, Rennweger Glacis (Pl. D, E, 3), *Hutten'scher Garten*, outside the Sander-Thor (Pl. C, 4), concerts several times weekly at both these; *Letzter Hieb* (Pl. F, 3), a garden-restaurant about ½ M. farther on, with fine view; *Bellevue*, on the Nikolausberg (Pl. B, 4); *Steinburg*, on the top of the Steinberg (p. 83).

Cabs. For each ¼ hr., 1-2 pers. 40, 3-4 pers. 50 pf., with two horses 50 and 60 pf. From the station to the town: 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; from the town to the station 50, 70 pf.: to the Marienberg 1 *M* 40, 1 *M* 60 pf., with two horses 2 *M* 20, 2 *M* 40 pf.

Electric Tramways (comp. the Plan). 1. From the station viâ the Kaiser-Str., Dom-Str. Sander Str., and Weingarten-Str. to the Heidingsfelder-Str. — 2. From the station viâ the Kaiser-Str., Theater-Str., Residenz-Platz, and Sander-Glacis-Str. to the Exercier-Platz (Drill Ground). — 3. From the Cemetery viâ the Schweinfurter-Str., Semmels-Str., Eichhorngasse, Schönborn-Str., Julius Promenade, Luitpold Bridge, and Frankfurter Chaussee to Oberzell. — 4. From the Sander-Ring (Pl. B, C, 4) viâ the Ludwigs-Brücke and Mergentheimer-Str. to Heidingsfeld, with a branch through the Steinbach-Thal to the Guttenbnrger Wald. — Fare within the town, 10 pf.

Post & Telegraph Offices in the Schönborn-Str. and at the station.

Theatre (Pl. C, 2); performances in winter only. — **Variety Theatres**: *Odeon*, Augustinergasse 18; *Eldorado*, Sander-Str. 6.

River Baths. *Wellenbad*, by the quay below the old bridge; *Maximiliansbad*, below, *Damenbad*, above the old bridge. Warm Baths: *Wirsing*, Heine Strasse.

Principal Attractions: the Palace (p. 79); Catbedral (p. 79); Old University (p. 80); Old Main Bridge (p. 82); Käppele (p. 83).

Würzburg (575 ft.; 75,500 inhab., 13,000 Prot.), the ancient capital of an episcopal principality, and now that of the Bavarian province of Unterfranken or Lower Franconia, is charmingly situated in the vine-clad valley of the Main. The inner and older part of the town, of which churches and ecclesiastical buildings form the chief feature, is encircled with well-kept promenades, nearly 3 M. in length, while the modern quarters, including the new university buildings, present a bright and handsome appearance.

Würzburg is one of the most venerable cities in Germany, having been the seat of a bishop since 741, when Burkardus, the first bishop, was consecrated by St. Boniface. The bishops soon attained to great wealth and power, and were created dukes of Franconia in 1120, a dignity confirmed to them by Emp. Frederick I. in 1168. Down to 1803, when Würzburg was incorporated with Bavaria, the principality was governed by an unbroken line of these bishop-princes, whose sway in the 17th and 18th cent. often included the see of Bamberg also. From 1805 to 1813 Würzburg was the capital of a grand-duchy of the Rhenish Confederation. The fortifications were removed in 1869-74.

From the Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. C, 1), where the *Kilian Fountain* was erected in 1895, the *Kaiser-Strasse* and *Theater-Strasse* (comp. pp. 81, 82) lead to the (10 min.) RESIDENZ-PLATZ (Pl. D, 2, 3), in which rises the *Luitpold* or *Franconia Fountain*, erected in 1893 on the 70th birthday of the Prince Regent Luitpold by the circles of Lower Franconia and Aschaffenburg. The fountain, designed by *F. von Miller*, is surmounted by a figure of Franconia, with a portrait-medallion of Prince Luitpold below; still lower are lifesize figures

of Tilmann Riemenschneider, Matthias Grünewald, and Walther von der Vogelweide.

The extensive royal, formerly episcopal, ***Palace** *(Residenz)*, one of the grandest and most effective of 18th cent. edifices of the kind, was erected in 1720-44 in the rococo style from *Neumann's* designs. It is 550 ft. long, 290 ft. deep, and 70 ft. high, and contains 7 courts, 312 rooms, a chapel, and a theatre.

The principal *Staircase (always accessible from the rear court to the left), in the central structure, to the left, is very imposing; its lofty ceiling is adorned with a fresco by *G. B. Tiepolo* of Venice, representing Olympus and the four quarters of the globe (1752-53). The ceiling-painting in the large Kaisersaal, depicting the marriage of Emp. Frederick I. and Beatrix of Burgundy, which took place at Würzburg in 1156, is also by *Tiepolo* The Palace Chapel, which contains two altar-pieces by Tiepolo, is sumptuously enriched with marble and bronze. The former episcopal apartments are richly decorated with French tapestry (Battle of Alexander presented by Louis XIV.), etc. Magnificent *Mirror Saloon — The Picture Gallery is particularly rich in still-life pieces by *G. B. Weenix. J. van Streeck Elias Vonck, B. van der Meer, C. Luyks. A. van Utrecht*, etc. Among other works may be mentioned: *N. Berchem*, Juno and Argus (an early work); *M. Stoop*, Robbers in a cottage; *H. van Balen*, Holy Family (lifesize); *J. Livens*, Mourning for Christ; *J. Verkolje*, Party on a harbour; *P. Brueghel*, Street in winter. — The huge Cellars, probably the largest in Germany, contain 600 casks of excellent Franconian wine produced by the royal vineyards. — The palace is shown daily at 11 and 2, on holidays at 9, 10, 11, 2, and 3 o'clock, and to strangers at other times also (50 pf. each; the visit takes $^1/_2$-$^3/_4$ hr.). Visitors ring for the castellan in the back-court of the left wing. Adjacent is the office of the cellarer.

The left (N.) wing of the palace contains the *Collection of the Historical Society* (open on Sun. in summer, 10-12, 20 pf.; at other times 50 pf. each pers.), including sculptures by Tilman Riemenschneider, who worked in Würzburg in 1483-1531 (Adam and Eve, 1491-93, from the Marien-Capelle, etc.). In the right wing is the *Picture Gallery* of the Kunstverein (daily, except Tues., 10.30-2.30, Sun. 10-3; 50 pf.). — The **Hof-Garten*, at the back of the palace, laid out in 1720, has fine wrought-iron gates and contains a large *Orangery* (adm., in winter, 20 pf.), some pieces of sculpture, and a fountain.

In the broad Hofstrasse, leading to the W. from the palace to the cathedral, is the *Maxschule* (Pl. C, 2), containing the commercial, polytechnic, and grammar schools. The former chemical laboratory in the adjoining Max-Strasse contains the collections of the provincial *Art & Antiquarian Society* (adm. 50 pf.; Sun. in summer, 10-1, free)

The **Cathedral** (Pl. C, 2), in the Parade-Platz, a cruciform basilica in the Romanesque style, begun in 1042, was materially altered in 1133-39 and 1184-89, while the E. towers and the apse are of later date. The exterior was restored in 1882-83.

The Interior, marred by 18th cent. restoration, contains numerous monuments of bishops: those of Bibra (d. 1519) and *Scherenberg (d. 1495), by the 6th and 7th pillars on the right, were executed by *Riemenschneider* (see above). The left aisle contains a Romanesque and a coloured Gothic stone slab, commemorating two members of the Hohenlohe family

(d. 1198 and 1372), and several fine brasses with low reliefs, *e.g.* that of Peter von Aufsess (d. 1522), by the 9th pillar. On the left side of the nave is a font of 1279. In the richly decorated choir (elegant rococo screen) are beautiful rococo stalls and ancient tapestry from Antwerp, representing the history of the three martyrs of Würzburg (see below); from the roof hangs a large crucifix by *Riemenschneider*. — Attached to the cathedral on the N. is the *Schönborn Mortuary Chapel* (1720-36), a good baroque structure by J. B. Neumann (p. 79). — The tombstone of Riemenschneider, with his portrait in relief (half-length), may be seen on the exterior wall of the N. aisle.

Adjoining the cathedral on the N.W. rises the **Neumünster Church** (Pl. C, 2; 11-13th cent.), with a fine Romanesque tower. The red rococo façade towards the Kürschnerhof was constructed in 1711-19 by Pezani; the dome was added in 1731 (sacristan, Parade-Platz 2).

The well-proportioned INTERIOR was altered in the 18th century. It contains a charming sandstone figure of the Madonna (1493) and (to the right of the main entrance) the tomb of Abbot Trithemius (d. 1516), the celebrated humanist, both by *Riemenschneider*. — The CRYPT (always open), beneath which SS. Kilian, Kolonat, and Totnan, the three apostles of Franconia, are said to be interred, dates from about 1000. The heads of the three saints are by *Riemenschneider*. Festival, July 8th.

On the choir, facing the cathedral, is a tablet with a Latin and a German inscription (the latter by King Ludwig I.), erected in 1843 to the memory of *Walther von der Vogelweide* (d. about 1230), the greatest of the mediæval German poets, who was interred in the old cloisters (pulled down in 1883.) A sum of money was left by the poet for purchasing food for the birds, and a vase was placed on the top of the original tomb for this purpose. The new monument is similarly provided, but the bequest has long since been diverted to the use of the canons themselves.

The Martinsgasse leads hence to the MARKT (Pl. B, C, 2), in which rises the elegant Gothic ***Marien-Capelle**, erected in 1377-1441, and restored in 1856, when the perforated spire was added.

The reliefs on the three portals (Annunciation, Last Judgment, Virgin enthroned) are coëval with the church. The 14 statues on the buttresses (five restored) are from *Riemenschneider's Studio* (1500-1506). In the interior are the tombstone of a knight (1499) and wooden *Statues (SS. Dorothea and Margaretha) by *Riemenschneider*.

To the E. of the Marien-Capelle is the *Haus zum Falken*, with graceful rococo decoration. — To the S.W. of the market-place lies the *Old Rathhaus* (Pl. B, C, 2), the oldest part of which, the so-called Grafen-Eckartsthurm, dates from the Romanesque period. The Council Room, or King Wenzel's Room, in the interior, an important monument of mediæval secular architecture, is now being restored. — Behind, in the Karmelitergasse, is the imposing new *Rathhaus*, in the Renaissance style. — The Domstrasse, with the *Vierröhren-Brunnen*, a fountain erected in 1733, leads to the Old Main Bridge (see p. 82).

From the Domstrasse the Augustinergasse and the Neubaustrasse lead to the S. to the JULIUS MAXIMILIAN UNIVERSITY, founded in 1582 by Bishop Julius (p. 82), and attended by about 1500 students, of whom about 900 are medical. The **University Buildings** (Pl. C, 3), designed by Adam Kahl in 1587, contain various collections: the *Zoological*, the *Mineralogical and Geological*, the *Art-History Museum*, a *Picture Gallery* (open daily, 9-12), the *Cabinet of Engravings* (Mon. and Thurs., 2-4), a *Collection of Sculptures*

(casts from the antique; original model for Wagner's Walhalla frieze), a *Cabinet of Coins*, and the *Antiquarium* (Wagner's collection of antiquities, including Greek monuments, vases, fragments of statues, tapestry, wood-carvings by *Riemenschneider*, early-Christian lamps, rings, etc.). All the collections are closed in vacation, though strangers may obtain admission for a fee.

The PICTURE GALLERY (artists' names not all authenticated) comprizes two corridors, with landscapes and genre-scenes, and eight rooms. At the end of the first corridor, straight on from the entrance, then to the right, is — Room XX. 175. *Spinello Aretino*, Altar-piece. — XXI. *M. Schongauer*, 180. St. John the Evangelist, 181. Baptism of Christ. — XXII. Pietà and two Madonnas, carved by *Riemenschneider;* 137. *Cranach*, Lot and his daughters. — XXIII. 203. *Copy of Raphael*, Madonna with the carnation; 190. *School of Bellini*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt; sketches after *Tintoretto* (184-186) and *Pordenone* (194). — XXIV. Works by *Tiepolo* (87, 593, 594, 50, 66); copies of *Velazquez*, *Murillo*, and *Greuze* (49). — XXV. 31, 558, 337. *Bourguignon*, Battles; 261. *Brueghel & Van Balen*, Landscape. — XXVI. *School of Rubens*, Roman battle. — XXVII. 118. *Elsheimer*, Lot and his daughters. — XXVIII. 517, 578, 239. *Skreta*, Portraits. — Corridor I. Beside the end-window, 291. *P. Brueghel the Younger*, Landscape with St. Anthony; opposite the 5th window, 545. *Snyders* (?), Greengrocer; beside and opposite the 8th window, 341. *Peeters*, 34. *Millet*, Landscapes; 110. *Aart van der Neer*, Landscape by moonlight. Farther on, 306. *Claesz*, 286. *De Heem*, Still-life; 297. *Hondecoeter*, Cock-fight. — Corridor II (to the right), 107. *Saftleven*, View on the Rhine; 247. *Poussin*, Bacchanalian scene.

The S.W. side of the quadrangle, in the Neubau-Strasse (notice the quaint old houses; *e.g.* Nos. 2 and 7), is occupied by the *University Church* or *Neubau-Kirche*, built in 1582-91 in a curiously mixed Gothic and Renaissance style and recently well restored. The tower is used as an *Observatory* (Sat., 2-4). — Adjoining the church on the E. is the *University Library*, containing over 250,000 vols. and many old MSS. Adjacent is the *Michaelis-Kirche* or *Seminar-Kirche* (1765-75). — To the W. of the University is the early-Gothic *Franciscan Church*, with a Pietà by Riemenschneider (on a side-altar); adjacent is a monastery of the 13th cent. (Pl. C, 3).

From the Neubau-Strasse the Peter-Strasse leads to the S. to the *Peterskirche* (Pl. C, 3), originally Romanesque but in its present form baroque (1717). On the S. side of the Platz is the old *Mint* (now a school); on the E. side is the *Regierungs-Gebäude*, or government offices, once a Benedictine abbey, the *Church* of which, now Protestant, was tastefully decorated in the interior in the rococo style in 1782-89.

From this point the Otto-Strasse leads to the S.E., between the (left) *Justiz-Gebäude* (Pl. D, 3; law-courts), a large building in the Renaissance style (1892-95), and the imposing *Neue Kollegienhaus*, and past the monument of *P. F. von Siebold*, the naturalist and traveller (1796-1866), to the promenades by the *Sander Glacis* (p. 82).

From the Residenz-Platz (p. 78) the THEATER-STRASSE runs to the N.W. On the right we notice the *Ludwigshalle* (Pl. D, 2), formerly railway-offices, now a restaurant, in front of which rises a monument to *Von Zürn* (d. 1884), a public-spirited burgomaster of

Würzburg. To the right, farther on, at the corner of the Semmels-Strasse, is the *Bürgerspital* (Pl. C, 2), with its popular wine-room (p. 78). Opposite to it the Textor-Strasse leads to the right to the **Stifthauger Church** (Pl. C, 1), with two towers and a lofty dome, built in 1670-91 by Petrini, in the rococo style. In the court is a reproduction of the Grotto of Lourdes.

At the end of the Theater-Strasse the Kaiser-Strasse leads to the right to the railway-station, while the JULIUS PROMENADE leads to the left to the Main. To the right in the latter is the extensive and admirably organised **Julius Hospital** (Pl. C, 1; wine-room, see p. 78), founded in 1576, and richly endowed, its property being now worth 9,000,000 *M*. Upwards of 600 persons are daily boarded and lodged here. The clinical institutions connected with the hospital since the beginning of the 17th cent. also form a medical school. The *Statue* of the founder, *Bishop Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn* (d. 1617), in the lower Julius Promenade, is by Schwanthaler.

At the W. end of the Julius Promenade stands the *Custom House* (Pl. B, 2); on the old crane are the well-preserved arms of the prince-bishops. Hence we follow the bank of the Main to the N., past the 'crane-quay' and the municipal *Abattoir*, to the *Luitpold Bridge* (Pl. B, 1; 1885-87), which spans the river with seven arches and affords a fine view of the valley. On the opposite bank are large military buildings. — In the PLEICHER RING, leading to the E. from the bridge to the Kaiser-Platz and the railway-station, are the new *Chemical Institute*, the *Zoötomical Institute*, the '*Anatomie*', the *Pathological*, *Physiological*, and *Physical Institutes*, and the *Botanical Garden* (interesting glass-houses). Beyond the Bahnhof-Platz (p. 78; Pl. C, 1) we reach the *Hauger* and the *Rennweger Ring* (pleasant grounds), and beyond the Hof-Garten (p. 79) the *Sander Ring* (Pl. B, 4), which extends to the Main. The river is here crossed by the *Ludwigs-Brücke* (Pl. B, 4; 1894), with two colossal bronze lions at each end.

The Dom-Strasse (p. 80) leads to the **Old Main Bridge** (Pl. B, 2, 3), 644 ft. in length, constructed in 1474-1607, and adorned with statues of saints. On the left bank, immediately to the right is the small *Hofspital-Kirche*, containing the '14 helpers in time of need' carved by T. Riemenschneider. The Gothic *Deutschhaus-Kirche* (Pl. A, 2), in the Zeller-Str., now used for military purposes, was built in 1287-1303. — To the left, 5 min. above the bridge, rise the grey towers of **St. Burkard** (Pl. B, 2), the only old church in Würzburg of intact exterior, erected in 1033-42 in the Romanesque style and restored in 1168, with a late-Gothic choir of 1494-97. The interior has been restored in a severe Gothic style. The nave contains a late-Romanesque offertory-box in sandstone, and the S. transept a carved altar of 1590.

Through a vaulted passage below the choir of St. Burkard the Burkardergasse leads to the *Burkarder Thor* (Pl. B, 3), beyond which runs the Mergentheim road. The first road diverging to the

right beyond the gate is the 'Leisten-Strasse', near which the excellent 'Leistenwein' is produced. The second road diverging to the right from the highroad (by the garden-restaurant of Leimsud) leads to a Station Path, which ascends in 10-12 min. to the octagonal 'Käppele' (Pl. B, 4) on the **Nicolausberg**, a pilgrimage-chapel, built in 1748-92. Beautiful view of the town and its lights in the evening. — On the top of the Nikolausberg (1090 ft.; 20 min. from the chapel) is the ***Frankenwarte**, a view-tower 90 ft. high, erected in 1894 and commanding a fine view of the valley of the Main, the Frankenwald, Steigerwald, Spessart, and Rhön (adm. 10 pf.; rfmts.). We may return by a good path through the *Anna-Schlucht* to the Steinbach-Thal (electric tramway, p. 78) and so back to (1 hr.) the town. — About 10 min. to the S. of the Käppele (footpath along the ridge, with beautiful views) is the *Schützenhof Restaurant*, whence we regain the town in 1/4 hr.

On the hill opposite Würzburg, 427 ft. above the river, rises the fortress of **Marienberg** (1016 ft.; Pl. A, 3), constructed since 1650 on the site occupied by an episcopal castle, which was taken by Gustavus Adolphus in 1631. Visitors are admitted to the *Chapel of St. Barbara*, originally Romanesque but rebuilt in the Gothic style, with tombs of the prince-bishops, and to the terrace (view of the town) on application to the sentry (fee).

An excellent view of the town and vicinity is obtained from the **Steinberg** (940 ft.; *Steinburg Restaurant*, p. 78), which is ascended in 1/2 hr. by a good path leading to the W. past the gas-works. We may descend on the N. to (10 min.) *Unter-Dürrbach* (615 ft.; Adler; Stern), situated in the charming valley of the Dürrbach and much frequented in the vintage-season. Hence back to (3 M.) Würzburg by road.

Railway to *Bamberg*, R. 17; to *Munich*, R. 25; to *Heidelberg*, R. 15.

The line to Ansbach (p. 150) and Gunzenhausen diverges here. The next station on the Nuremberg line is (86 M.) *Rottendorf*. From (90 M.) *Dettelbach* a branch-line runs in 20 min. to *Dettelbach* (Adler), a town on the Main, 3 M. to the E., with 2200 inhab. and a Gothic Rathhaus. The Capuchin pilgrimage-church, outside the Faller-Thor, is a handsome late-Renaissance edifice of 1613.

95 1/2 M. **Kitzingen** (625 ft.; **Schwan; Fränkischer Hof; Rothes Ross; Stern*), a busy trading town, with 8500 inhab., noted for its beer, is connected by an old stone bridge, 886 ft. long, with the suburb of *Etwashausen* on the left bank. The *Rathhaus* is in the German Renaissance style (restored); the *Parish Church* is late-Gothic. In 1525 Margrave Casimir of Ansbach ordered seven of the burghers to be executed in the market-place, and many others to be blinded, as a punishment for their share in the Peasants' War. On a hill near the station, 1/2 M. to the S.W. of the town, are the *Water Works*, supplied from the Main by steam-power. Above the station is the *Neue Schiesshaus*, which affords a fine view of the vine-clad hills of the Main and of the Steigerwald. — *Sulzfeld*, 2 M. below Kitzingen, has picturesque gate-towers and ancient houses.

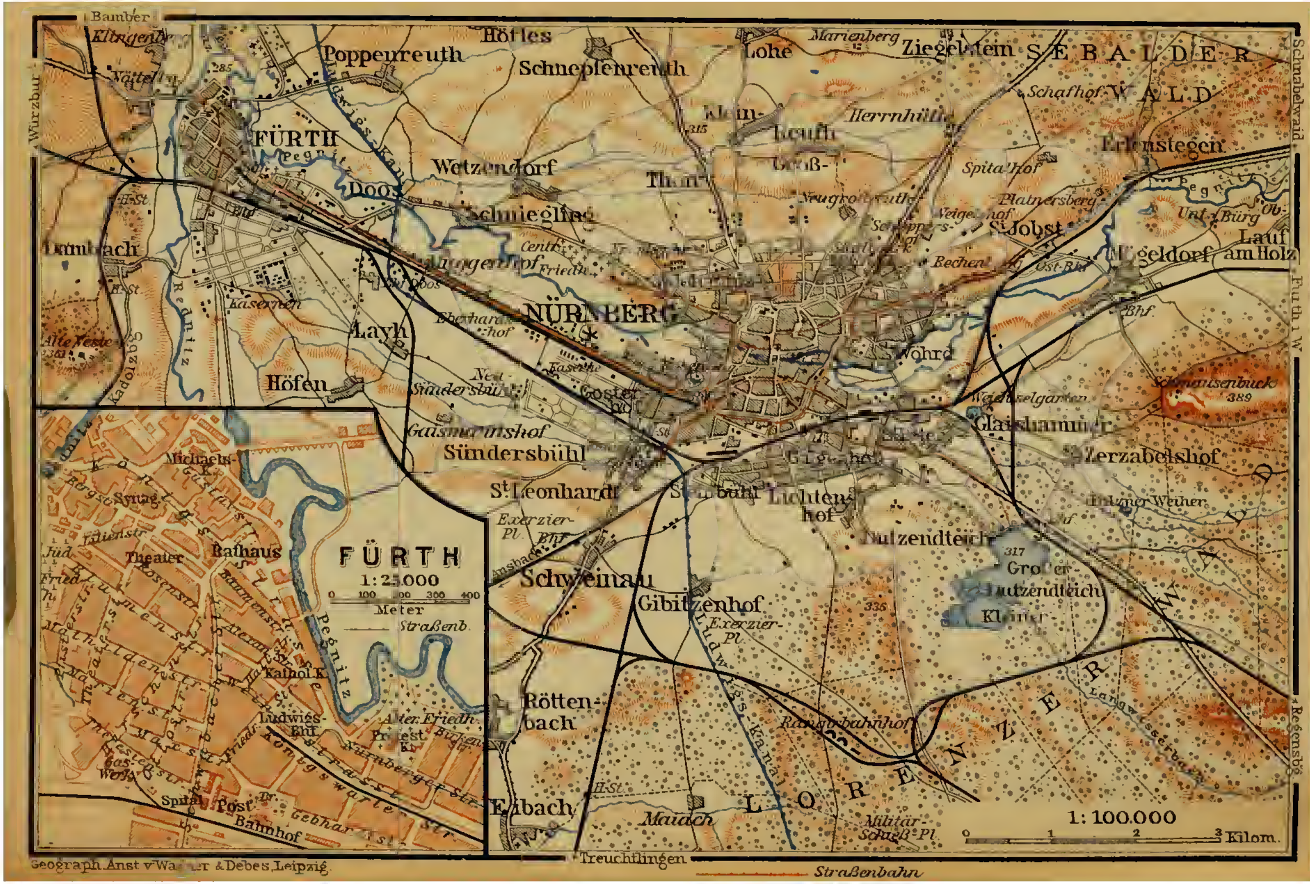
FROM KITZINGEN TO GEROLZHOFEN, 18½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. — The line diverges to the left from that to Nuremberg and runs towards the N.E. From (10 M.) *Wiesentheid* a diligence runs daily to (9½ M.) *Ebrach*, with a celebrated Cistercian Abbey (now a penitentiary) and an interesting church in the 13th cent. transitional style. — 18½ M. **Gerolzhofen** (720 ft.; *Stern*) is a small and ancient walled town. A charming excursion may made viâ *Hundelshausen* to the (2 hrs.) ruin of *Zabelstein* (1580 ft.), situated at the N.W. corner of the Steigerwald and affording a wide and beautiful view.

The line crosses the Main by a handsome bridge, 290 yds. long. From (105½ M.) *Iphofen* (Krone), a small town with walls, towers, old town-gates, and a Gothic church, the **Schwanberg* (1550 ft.; view) may be ascended in 1 hr. — 101½ M. *Markt-Bibart.* — 120 M. **Neustadt** (935 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Aisch*, a hop-trading place, with remains of old walls and towers (3858 inhab.), is the junction of a branch-line to (9½ M.) the old town of *Windsheim.* — Beyond (125 M.) *Emskirchen* we cross the *Aurach* by a fine viaduct, 132 ft. high. 128 M. *Hagenbüchach;* 134 M. *Siegelsdorf* (branch-line to *Wilhermsdorf*); 136½ M. *Burgfarrnbach*, with a château of Count Pückler. The line joins the Bamberg railway (p. 97) and crosses the *Rednitz.* On the right the *Alte Veste* (see below).

140 M. **Fürth** (964 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Kütt, Hôtel National*, both at the rail. station; *Schwarzes Kreuz*, in the town, plainer), a busy town with 54,142 inhab., vies with Nuremberg in its staple commodities of toys and fancy-articles, and possesses very extensive manufactories of gold-leaf and of mirrors. Conspicuous among the buildings is the modern *Rathhaus* with its lofty tower. The Gothic *Church of St. Michael* (14th cent.) contains a beautiful late-Gothic *Ciborium, 25 ft. high. The Rednitz, which joins the *Pegnitz* below the town to form the *Regnitz*, is crossed by a railway and a suspension bridge.

FROM FÜRTH TO CADOLZBURG, 8 M., local railway in ½ hr. (fare 80 pf.), viâ *Dambach* and (2½ M.) *Alte Veste.* At the **Alte Veste** (1184 ft.), on a hill on the Rednitz, the battle between Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein, which compelled the Swedish monarch to retreat, was fought on 4th Sept., 1632. The headquarters of Gustavus were at the inn 'Zum Grünen Baum', in the street now named after him. Six different attacks on the intrenched camp of Wallenstein had proved unsuccessful. Extensive view from the tower. The adjoining restaurant is a favourite resort of the Nurembergers. — The line proceeds viâ *Zirndorf*, *Weiherhof*, and *Egersdorf* to (8 M.) **Cadolzburg** (1746 ft.; *Feierabend Inn*), a market-village with 1237 inhab. and a well-preserved *Castle* of the Counts of Hohenzollern, with their armorial bearings on the outer gate. The oldest part of the castle dates from the 9th cent., the newer parts from 1410. Fine view from the (5 min.) belvedere (key at the first gate-tower of the castle).

The main line between Fürth and (5 M.) Nuremberg is the Staatsbahn or government-railway; frequent trains also run (in ¼ hr.) on the *Ludwigsbahn* (station at Nuremberg outside the Spittler-Thor), the oldest line in Germany (1835); and there is also an electric tramway (p. 114). Our train crosses the *Ludwigs-Kanal* (p. 90) near (141 M.) *Doos*, runs for a little way parallel with it, and then turns to the E. into the (145 M.) **Nuremberg** station (p. 113).



NÜRNBERG
FÜRTH
Poppenreuth
Höfles
Schnepfenreuth
Lohe
Marienberg
SEBALDER WALD
Schafhof
Herrnhütte
Erlenstegen
Wetzendorf
Doos
Schniegling
Dambach
Spitalhof
Platnersberg
St. Jobst
Lauf am Holz
Rechen
Ost-Bhf
Layh
Höfen
Kasernen
Rednitz
Pegnitz
Alte Veste
Wöhrd
Glaishammer
Zerzabelshof
Schmausenbuck
389
Sündersbühl
Gaismannshof
St. Leonhardt
Lichtenhof
Dutzendteich
Großer Dutzendteich
Schweinau
Gibitzenhof
Exerzier-Pl.
Röttenbach
Eibach
Maiach
Militär-Schieß-Pl.
Rangierbahnhof
LORENZER WALD
Langwasser
1:100.000
0 1 2 3 Kilom.
Würzbur
Bamber
Treuchtlingen
Regensbg
Schnabelwaid
Straßenbahn
FÜRTH
1:25.000
0 100 200 300 400
Meter
Straßenb.
Michaels-K.
Synag.
Theater
Rathaus
Kathol. K.
Ludwigs-Bhf.
Alter Friedh.
Protest. K.
Post
Bahnhof
Spital
Königswarter Str.
Nürnberger Str.
Gebhardt Str.
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

15. From Würzburg to Heidelberg.

99 M. Railway in 3¼-5½ hrs. (fares 12 ℳ 80, 8 ℳ 50, 5 ℳ 50 pf). — From Würzburg to *Stuttgart*, express in 4 hrs. viâ Osterburken and Heilbronn; Berlin to Stuttgart viâ Würzburg in 13 hrs.; comp. R. 4.

The line coincides with the Munich line as far as (4 M.) *Heidingsfeld* (p. 147), diverges to the right, and ascends through a monotonous hilly region. 6½ M. *Reichenberg;* the village, in the valley to the left, is overlooked by a handsome Schloss on the hill above. 10 M. *Geroldshausen;* beyond (14 M.) *Kirchheim* we cross the Baden frontier. The line now descends. Beyond (17½ M.) *Wittighausen* several deep cuttings and a tunnel. Then through the wooded and grassy valley of the *Grünbach* to (20½ M.) *Zimmern*, where the vine-culture begins. 22½ M. *Grünsfeld*, an old town, with a pretty Rathhaus and a Gothic church containing a good monument to Countess Dorothea von Wertheim (d. 1503) by Tilman Riemenschneider. 25½ M. *Gerlachsheim.* — The train crosses the *Tauber*, and turns to the left to (27 M.) **Lauda** *(*Rail. Restaurant).*

From Lauda to Wertheim, 20 M., railway in 1 hr. through the smiling Tauber-Thal, which produces an agreeable light wine. 2½ M. *Distelhausen;* 5 M. *Tauberbischofsheim* (585 ft.; Adler; 3400 inhab.), the scene of an engagement between the Prussian and Wurtemberg troops in 1866, with interesting Gothic castle, church, and chapel; 7½ M. *Hochhausen;* 12 M. *Gamburg* (Tauberperle), with an old castle. Two bridges and two tunnels. — 15 M. *Bronnbach* (inn); the old Cistercian abbey, with a transition-church of the 13th cent., now belongs to Prince Löwenstein. The picturesque little town of *Külsheim*, 3¾ M. to the S., possesses a château of the 12-16th centuries. 17 M. *Reicholzheim.* — 20 M. *Wertheim* (p. 76).

From Lauda to *Crailsheim*, see p. 24.

28½ M. **Königshofen** (660 ft.; *Zur Eisenbahn*, at the station), a small and ancient town at the confluence of the *Umpfer* and the Tauber, where the insurgent peasants were defeated in 1525.

The line quits the Tauber, and turns to the S.W. into the *Umpfer-Thal.* 31 M. *Unterschüpf;* 33 M. *Schweigern.* — 34 M. *Boxberg-Wölchingen.* The recently restored church of Wölchingen (to the right), in the transition-style of the 13th cent., has handsome portals and interesting Romanesque capitals. From Boxberg a diligence plies twice daily to *Krautheim*, on the Jagst, 10½ M. to the S., which has a château and a fine castle-chapel in the transition style of the 13th century. — Beyond a tunnel, (41 M.) *Eubigheim.* Then through the *Kirnach-Thal* to *Hirschlanden*, *Rosenberg*, and (48½ M.) **Osterburken** *(Kanne*, opposite the station, R. 1¼-1½ ℳ, B. 60 pf.; *Rail. Restaurant)*, an ancient town (1400 inhab.) on the site of a Roman camp. Branch-line to *Jagstfeld*, see p. 24.

The Baden railway diverges to the right from the Wurtemberg line, passes through a tunnel, and traverses pleasant wooded and grassy valleys on the S.E. fringe of the Odenwald. 50 M. *Adelsheim;* the little town is ¾ M. distant (see p. 24). The line now runs through the Seckach-Thal. Several tunnels. 53 M. *Seckach;* 56 M. *Eicholzheim;* 57 M. *Schefflenz;* 60 M. *Auerbach.* Near (62 M.)

Dallau the *Elz* is crossed. 63 M. *Neckarburken.* — 66 M. **Mosbach** (**Prinz Karl; Badischer Hof; Rail. Restaurant*), an old and busy little town on the Elz, with 3700 inhabitants. In the parish-church is the bronze monument of the Countess-Palatine Johanna (d. 1444).

68 M. **Neckarelz** (435 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), at the influx of the Elz into the *Neckar*, is the junction of the Stuttgart and Hanau line (p. 21).

From Neckarelz to Meckesheim, 20 M., railway in 1-1½ hour. The train crosses the Neckar. Beyond a short tunnel is the little château of *Neuberg* on the right. Two tunnels. Stations *Asbach*, *Aglasterhausen*, *Helmstadt*, *Waibstadt* (with a Gothic church). We next follow the *Schwarzbach-Thal*. 15½ M. *Neidenstein*, with a château; 17 M. *Eschelbronn*. — 20 M. *Meckesheim*, junction of the Heilbronn and Heidelberg railway (see p. 24).

From Neckarelz to (80 M.) *Eberbach*, junction for Darmstadt and Hanau, see p. 25. Beyond the next tunnel is (85 M.) *Hirschhorn* (*Zum Naturalisten, with a collection of antiquities, R. 1¼-1½, pens. 3½-4 *M*), picturesquely situated at the foot of the fine castle of that name. 87 M. *Neckarhausen.* — 89 M. **Neckarsteinach** (**Harfe*, with a garden on the Neckar, R. 1½-2, pens. 4-5 *M*), with four old castles of the Steinachs, surnamed the Landschaden ('land-scourges'). The *Mittelburg*, one of these castles, has been restored in the mediæval style. Opposite, on a wooded hill, rises the ancient castle of *Dilsberg*. Beyond a tunnel the train crosses the Neckar.

93 M. **Neckargemünd** (*Pfalz*, R. 1¼-1½, B. ¾, pens. 3½-4½ *M*; *Hôt.-Pens. Kredell; Hirsch*), where the Neckar receives the *Elsenz*, is the junction of the line to *Meckesheim* and *Neckarelz* (see above). Opposite (95½ M.) *Schlierbach* is the abbey of *Neuburg*. — A number of villas are passed as we near **Heidelberg**. The train stops first at the *Carlsthor* station (for the upper town), and then passes through a long tunnel below the castle to the (99 M.) principal station (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

16. From Leipsic to Munich viâ Hof, Bamberg, and Nuremberg.

343½ M. Railway, express in 11¾-13½ hrs. (fares 44 *M* 20, 31 *M* 70, 22 *M* 30 pf.); to Nuremberg, express in 8-9¼ hrs. (fares 29 *M* 50, 21 *M* 40, 15 *M* 10 pf.); to Lindau by Nördlingen and Augsburg in 18 hrs. (fares 62 *M* 40, 44 *M* 60, 31 *M* 40 pf.). — The expresses from Berlin to Nuremberg and Munich run viâ Halle, Gross-Heringen, and Saalfeld, or viâ Halle, Weissenfels, Zeitz, Gera, Saalfeld, Probstzella, and Hochstadt (see p. 89) in 11-14¼ brs., and are joined at Corbetha or Zeitz by the trains from Leipsic, starting from the Thuringian Station. — The express from Berlin to Munich viâ Leipsic, Hof, and Wiesau takes 10¼-13 hrs.

Leipsic, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*. We start from the Bavarian Station. 5½ M. *Gaschwitz;* 9½ M. *Böhlen;* 13 M. *Kieritzsch*, where a branch diverges to *Chemnitz*.

24½ M. **Altenburg** (*Wettiner Hof; Hôtel de l'Europe*, at the station), with 37,100 inhab., capital of the Duchy of Sachsen-

Altenburg, is overlooked by the ducal *Schloss*. Late-Gothic church (1410), and fine park. (See *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.)

33½ M. *Gössnitz*, junction for *Glauchau* and *Chemnitz* to the E., and *Gera* to the W.; 39 M. *Crimmitzschau*; 46 M. *Werdau* (junction for *Zwickau*), all with spinning and weaving factories. To the left, on a wooded hill, *Schloss Schönfels*. 51 M. *Neumark*, junction for *Greitz*. — 56½ M. **Reichenbach** (1310 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant; Lamm; Deutscher Kaiser*), a manufacturing town with 24,500 inhab., is the junction of the Dresden line.

The train crosses the deep *Göltzsch-Thal* by a grand viaduct with four rows of arches one above the other, 706 yds. in length and 285 ft. high. Below, to the left, lies the little town of *Mylau*. 59½ M. *Netzschkau*; 63 M. *Herlasgrün* (branch-line by *Auerbach* and *Falkenstein* to *Oelsnitz*, see below). Then another lofty viaduct across the deep, wooded *Elster-Thal*.

72 M. **Plauen** (1230 ft.; **Deil's Hotel; Blauer Engel; Wettiner Hof; Engel; Fürstenhalle*; U. S. Consul, *T. W. Peters*), a busy manufacturing town on the *Weisse Elster* (73,890 inhab.), is the capital of the *Voigtland*, overlooked by the old castle of *Hradschin*, anciently the seat of the Voigt or governor.

From Plauen to Wiesau viâ Eger, 62 M., railway in 3¾ hrs. The line diverges to the left from the Hof and Nuremberg line and leads through the picturesque Elster-Thal, a hilly district with numerous factories. — 2 M. *Neundorf*; 6 M. *Weischlitz* (junction for the *Elsterthal Railway* to *Greitz* and *Gera*); 7½ M. *Pirk*; 12½ M. *Oelsnitz* (branch to *Auerbach* and *Zwickau*); 20½ M. *Adorf* (branch to *Chemnitz*). Then (22½ M.) **Elster** (*Hôtel de Saxe*, with the Cursaal; *Weltiner Hof; Reichsverweser*, etc.), a pleasant watering-place, with alkaline and saline springs.

The train quits the Elster and crosses the watershed between the Elster and the *Eger*. 31 M. *Brambach*. At (37 M.) *Voitersreuth*, the Austrian frontier-station, luggage is examined. — 42 M. **Franzensbad** (*Post; *Hübner; *British Hotel; *Müller*), a frequented watering-place with mineral springs, is the junction for *Hof* (see below). — 46½ M. **Eger** (luggage from Munich examined here; **Rail. Restaurant; *Welzel's Hotel*, etc.). Description of the town, and routes hence to *Carlsbad* and *Prague*, and to *Vienna* viâ *Pilsen*, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

Beyond Eger the train quits the Austrian territory. At (53½ M.) *Waldsassen* is a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1128, suppressed in 1803; handsome church in the baroque style; fine carving in the library-hall. — 56 M. *Steinmühle*; 59 M. *Mitterteich*, on the watershed between the Eger and the Nab. To the right is the *Kösseine*, p. 110. At (62½ M.) *Wiesau* (p. 155), the line unites with that viâ Hof to Munich.

79 M. *Mehltheuer*; 82½ M. *Schönberg* (branch to *Schleitz*). Beyond (87½ M.) *Reuth* the train enters Bavaria. The blue outlines of the Fichtel-Gebirge (see Map, p. 106) become visible on the left.

102½ M. **Hof** (1656 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant; *Kaiserhof*, **Wittelsbacher Hof*, both at the station; *Lamm; Prinz-Regent; Goldner Löwe*, R. 1¼-2 *M*, B. 70 pf.; *Oetterich*, R. from 1½ *M*; *Drei Raben*, R. from 1¼ *M*), a considerable town on the *Saale*, with 32,780 inhab., is the junction of the Munich line viâ Wiesau and Ratisbon (R. 27). The Gothic *Rathhaus* of 1563 and the fine *Michaels-Kirche*, consecrated in 1299, have both been subsequently altered. On the

Theresienstein (*Restaurant), 2 M. to the E. of the station, is the pretty public park; 1/2 M. farther off is the *Labyrinthenberg* (1866 ft.), with a ruin and a belvedere: view of the rounded summit of the *Döbraberg* (see below) to the W., in the Franconian forest.

BRANCH RAILWAY, 16 1/2 M., in 1 1/2 hr., viâ *Naila* and *Marxgrün*, to **Steben** (1945 ft.; **Park Hotel; Bayrischer Hof; Deutscher Kaiser; Anker;* lodging-houses), a loftily situated chalybeate bath, well fitted up. The little town (800 inhab.) was almost entirely burned down in 1877 and has been handsomely rebuilt. In 1796-97 Alexander von Humboldt was mining superintendent here; the house he occupied is denoted by a tablet. Excursions to the (1 1/2 M.) **Höllen-Thal* (Adam's Inn), to the *Langenauer-Thal*, and to (4 1/2 M.) *Blankenberg*, prettily situated on the Saale. — From Steben to *Kronach* (p. 89) diligence daily in 5 1/2 hrs., viâ *Geroldsgrün*, *Steinwiesen*, and *Unterrodach*.

FROM HOF TO EGER, 37 1/2 M., railway in 2 1/2 hrs. 3 1/2 M. *Oberkotzau*; 8 1/2 M. *Rehau* (on the right the *Grosse Kornberg*, p. 155); 15 1/2 M. *Selb*. — 20 M. **Asch** (*Geyer; Post*), a Bohemian manufacturing town, with 17,260 inhab., contains monuments to Luther and Joseph II. Fine view from the *Hainberg*, 1/2 hr. to the N., the highest point of the Elster-Gebirge. [A branch-line runs from the station, which is 1 1/4 M from the town, by *Asch-Stadt*, *Neuberg*, and *Thonbrunn*, to (8 3/4 M.) *Rossbach*, with considerable manufactories.] — Then stat. *Haslau*, *Antonienhöhe-Stöckermühle*, *Franzensbad*, and (37 1/2 M.) *Eger* (p. 87).

The line traverses a hilly district, running near the winding Saale. 106 M. *Oberkotzau* (Rail. Restaurant), junction of lines to Ratisbon and Munich (R. 27) and to Eger (p. 87); 109 M. *Schwarzenbach*, on the Saale; 113 1/2 M. *Seulbitz*. — 117 M. **Münchberg** (1814 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Harttig; Bayrischer Hof*), an industrial town with 5630 inhabitants.

A branch-line runs in 35 min. to (5 1/2 M.) *Helmbrechts* (2 20 ft.; inn), whence the **Döbraberg** (2605 ft.), the highest point of the *Frankenwald*, may be ascended in 1 1/2 hr. (extensive panorama). The descent may be made on the N.W. side to *Schwarzenbach* (Lamm; Hirsch), whence a picturesque wood-path leads viâ *Geroldsgrün* (see above) to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Steben* (see above).

The **Waldstein** (2880 ft.) is easily ascended from Münchberg in 2-3 hrs. comp. p. 109).

123 1/2 M. *Stammbach* (1945 ft.). On the left rise the Waldstein (see above), Schneeberg (p. 108), and Ochsenkopf (p. 108), the highest points of the Fichtel-Gebirge. — 127 1/2 M. *Falls-Gefrees*; the village of *Gefrees* lies in the *Lübnitz-Thal*, 3 M. to the E. — 131 M. *Markt-Schorgast* (1660 ft.; Goldner Löwe) lies in the valley to the right. The engineering of the line here is interesting (gradient at first 1 : 40; descent to Neuenmarkt 575 ft.): cuttings, embankments, and dark pine-clad valleys in rapid succession. To the left in the distance is the former Cistercian abbey of *Himmelkron* (p. 107).

131 1/2 M. *Neuenmarkt* (1140 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant;* junction for *Bayreuth* and *Berneck*, etc., see p. 103 and R. 25); 1 1/2 M. to the N. is *Wirsberg* (1470 ft.; *Hôt. Werner, etc.), a summer-resort, with pretty walks. — 139 M. *Unter-Steinach;* 3 M. to the N. lies *Stadt-Steinach*. — Country picturesque, especially near (142 M.) **Kulmbach** (1075 ft.; **Goldner Hirsch*, R. 1 1/2-2, B. 3/4, D. 1 3/4 *M; Bahnhof-Hotel; Krone; **Rail. Restaurant*), a town with 9430 inhab., famed for its beer, formerly the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-

Kulmbach, on the *Weisse Main*, commanded by the *Plassenburg* (1390 ft.), now a prison.

Near (146½ M.) *Mainleus*, by *Schloss Stemenhausen*, the *Weisse* and *Rothe Main* unite to form the *Main*. 149½ M. *Mainroth;* 152½ M. *Burgkunstadt*, a little town with an old Rathhaus and Schloss. — We cross the Main to (155½ M.) *Hochstadt-Marktzeuln*, junction of the Probstzella, Saalfeld, and Berlin line.

From Hochstadt to Saalfeld, 50 M., railway in 2¼-3½ hrs. through the pretty *Rodach-Thal.* — 2½ M. *Redwitz*, on the Rodach; 5 M. *Ober-Langenstadt;* 6½ M. *Küps*, a considerable village with a porcelain-factory and a château of Herr von Redwitz. — 10 M. **Kronach** *(Goldner Wagen* or *Post; Sonne)*, a small town (4790 inhab.) at the confluence of the *Hasslach* and Rodach, was the birthplace of the painter Lucas Müller, known as Cranach (1472-1553). The Gothic church (1548-1607) stands at the S. end of the town, near the rail. station. On a lofty rock at the N. end of the town rises the imposing and well-preserved fortress of *Rosenberg* (1240 ft.; 11th cent.), now pleasure-grounds, with restaurant and a small historical museum.

Thence through the *Hasslach-Thal* by stat. *Gundelsdorf* to (151½ M.) *Stockheim*, with valuable coal-mines in the vicinity. The line now ascends by *Rothenkirchen* and *Förtschendorf* to (26 M.) *Steinbach* (1950 ft.), on the watershed between the Rhine and the Elbe, and descends into the *Loquitz-Thal* to (29 M.) *Ludwigsstadt* (branch-line in 40 min. to *Lehesten*, with extensive slate-quarries). By the hamlet of *Lauenstein* the train quits Bavaria, enters Saxe-Meiningen, and reaches (34 M.) **Probstzella** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, where it joins the Prussian State railway. Then *Marktgölitz*, *Unterloquitz*, *Eichicht*, and (50 M.) *Saalfeld*, junction of the lines to Jena, Grossheringen, Halle, and Berlin, and to Weida, Zeitz, and Weissenfels or Leipsic: see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

161 M. **Lichtenfels** (880 ft.; **Krone*, in the market; *Anker*, R. 1¼-1½ *M;* *Hôtel Moulin*, with garden, R. 1-2 *M*) is the junction of the Werra line (see *Baedeker's N. Germany*). *Schloss Banz* on the right (1¼ hr. from Lichtenfels) and *Vierzehnheiligen* on the left (1 hr.) are conspicuous objects. Pleasure-grounds on the *Burgberg*.

Carriage to Vierzehnheiligen 4½, to Banz 6 *M* (return included). We may visit both on foot by going from Lichtenfels to Vierzehnheiligen (1 hr.), and thence to Banz (1½ hr.), and descending to (¾ hr.) stat. Staffelstein (see p. 90). By the direct road Banz is 1¼ hr. from Lichtenfels: we proceed towards the S., leaving the railway to the right, take the field-path at the finger-post, ferry across the Main at *Hausen*, and then ascend through wood.

The once celebrated Benedictine Abbey of **Banz** (1380 ft.; **Inn*), founded in 1096, was dissolved in 1803. The extensive buildings on a wooded height, 400 ft. above the Main, now belong to Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria. Delightful view from the terrace. Valuable collection of fossils found in the lias of the neighbourhood (fine saurians, colossal ammonites, etc.). The Egyptian collection is unimportant. A Descent from the Cross, a relief in silver, presented by Pope Pius VI. to his godson Duke Pius of Bavaria, is erroneously attributed to Benv. Cellini. The altar in the baroque abbey-church (consecrated in 1719) is surrounded with an open colonnade.

Opposite Banz is **Vierzehnheiligen** (1270 ft.; *Hirsch*), the most frequented shrine in Franconia, visited by about 50,000 pilgrims annually. The church, with its two towers, was built in the rococo style in 1743-72 by J. B. Neumann (p. 79). An altar in the centre of the nave marks the spot, where, according to the legend, the 14 'Nothhelfer' ('helpers in need') appeared to a shepherd-boy in 1446, and gave rise to the foundation of the church. The two W. chapels contain numerous thank-offerings, such as figures in wax, etc.

Farther to the S. rise the precipitous limestone cliffs of the **Staffelberg** (1770 ft.), ascended from Vierzehnheiligen in 1¼, from *Staffelstein* (p. 90)

in 1 hr. It is surmounted by a chapel and an inn and affords a fine view, celebrated by Victor von Scheffel. Numerous fossils.

166 M. **Staffelstein** (892 ft.; *Post*, at the rail. station; *Bear*, *Grüner Baum*, 1/2 M. to the S.E.), a small and ancient town at the foot of the *Staffelberg* (p. 89). — To the right, at (169 M.) *Ebensfeld*, rises the *Veitsberg* (1515 ft.), with a chapel and ruined castle. 172 1/2 M. *Zapfendorf*. From (177 M.) *Breiten-Güssbach* (to the left, *Schloss Giech*) a branch-line runs to (21 M.) *Maroldsweisach*. 179 1/2 M. *Hallstadt*. Near Bamberg the line from *Schweinfurt* (p. 98) joins ours on the right.

181 M. **Bamberg.** — **Hotels.** *Bamberger Hof (Pl. a; B, 2), Grüner Markt, R. 2 1/2-3 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2 *M*; *Bellevue (Pl. e; C, 3), Schönlein-Platz. — Deutsches Haus (Pl. b; C, 2), König-Str., R. 1 1/4-1 3/4, D. 1 1/4 *M*; *Drei Kronen (Pl. d; B, 3), Lange-Str., R. 1 1/2-3, B. 3/4, D. incl. wine 2 *M* 70 pf.; Erlanger Hof (Pl. c; C, 1), near the station, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, B. 3/4, D. 2 1/2 *M*; Hôtel & Restaurant Luitpold, Luitpold-Str. 11, near the station.

Restaurants. *Messerschmitt*, corner of the Langen-Str. and Promenaden-Str. (good Franconian wine); *Rathskeller*, Kessler-Str.; *Deutsches Haus*, see above; *Tambosi*, with garden, on the Promenade; *Schönlein*, *Schuberth*, Promenaden-Platz; *Angra*, at the Sophien-Brücke; *Theater-Restaurant*, Schiller-Platz; *Villa Remeis*, with view (p. 94). *Beer Gardens* on the Stephansberg, Kaulberg, and Jakobsberg, much frequented on summer-evenings, with fine views.

Cab into the town, with one horse 75 pf., with two horses 1 1/2 *M*; to the Jakobsberg 1 or 2 *M*, to the Michaelsberg 1 1/4 or 2 1/2 *M*; to the Altenburg 6 *M* (two horses). Within the town: 1/4 hr. 50 pf. or 1 *M*, 1/2 hr. 1 or 2 *M*, 1 hr. 2 or 3 *M*.

Electric Tramways (comp. the Plan; fare 10 pf.). From the Infantry Barracks (Pl. E, 1) viâ the Podeldorfer-Str., Railway Station, and Hauptwach-Str. to the Kaulberg. — From the Railway Station viâ the Luitpold-Str. and Sophien-Str. to the Schweinfurter-Str. (Pl. A, 1). — From the Hain-Str. viâ the Grüne Markt to the Hallstatter-Str. (Pl. B, 1). — Circular line from the Railway Station viâ the Maximilians-Platz, Grüne Markt, and Schönlein-Platz back to the Station.

Post Office (Pl. C, 3), Schiller-Platz and at the station (Pl. D, 1). — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 10; B, 3), at the lower bridge.

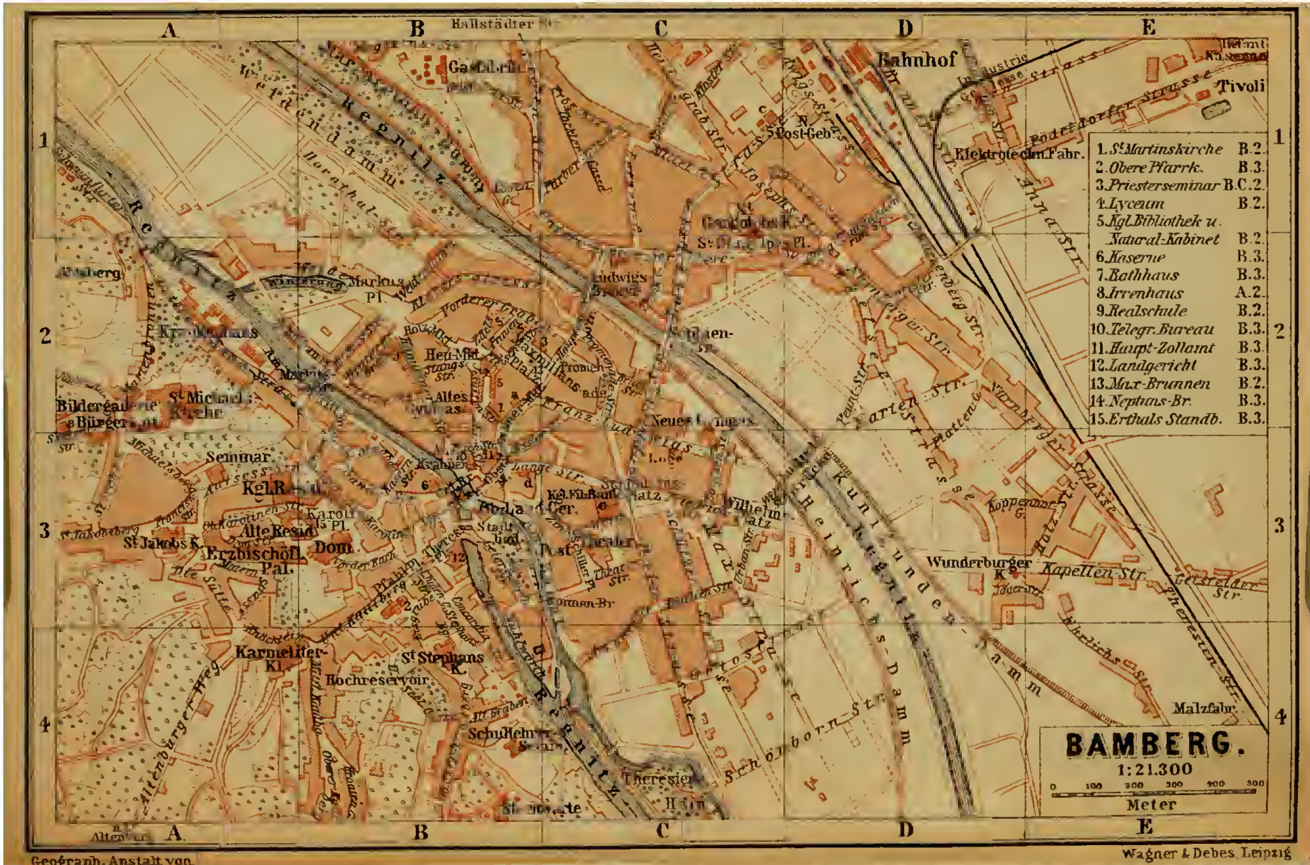
Baths at the *Stadtbad*, Geierswörth-Str.; swimming baths at the *Theresienhain* (p. 95), above the town.

United States Commercial Agent, *William Bardel*, *Esq.*

Bamberg (785 ft.), a town with 41,626 inhab., lies in a very fertile district on both banks of the *Regnitz*, at its junction with the *Ludwigs-Canal* (connecting the Main and the Danube, little used) and 3 M. above its confluence with the Main. The town already enjoyed municipal privileges in 973, was erected into a bishopric by Emp. Henry II. in 1007, and since 1802 has belonged to Bavaria. About half of the town is built upon a chain of hills, crowned with churches. Busy industries have sprung up here of late years (cotton-spinning, weaving, brewing, etc.).

The Luitpold-Strasse leads from the station to the town. In the St. Gangolph-Platz, on the left, is the church of *St. Gangolph* (Pl. C, 1, 2), founded in 1063, originally Romanesque, with a Gothic choir, but disfigured by alterations.

The E. branch of the Regnitz is crossed by three bridges, the *Sophien-Brücke* (Pl. C, 2), the *Luitpold-Brücke* (Pl. D, 3), and the


BAMBERG.
1:21.300
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
1. St. Martinskirche B.2.
2. Obere Pfarrk. B.3.
3. Priesterseminar B.C.2.
4. Lyceum B.2.
5. Kgl. Bibliothek u. Natural-Kabinet B.2.
6. Kaserne B.3.
7. Rathhaus B.3.
8. Irrenhaus A.2.
9. Realschule B.2.
10. Telegr. Bureau B.3.
11. Haupt-Zollamt B.3.
12. Landgericht B.3.
13. Max-Brunnen B.2.
14. Neptuns-Br. B.3.
15. Erthals Standb. B.3.
Bahnhof
Tivoli
Hallstädter Str.
Elektrotechn. Fabr.
Post-Geb.
Ludwigs
Seminar
Kgl. Resid.
Alte Resid.
Dom
Erzbischöfl. Pal.
St. Jakobs K.
St. Michaels Kirche
Karmeliter-Kl.
St. Stephans K.
Hochreservoir
Wunderburger K.
Kapellen Str.
Heinrichs-Damm
Kunigunden-Damm
Schönborn-Str.
Malzfabr.
Theresien
Altenburger Weg
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Ludwigs-Brücke (Pl. C, 2). The chief traffic crosses the last (built in 1892 in place of a suspension-bridge), from which the Hauptwach-Strasse leads to the S. to the Maximilians-Platz and the Grüne Markt.

In the MAXIMILIANS-PLATZ (Pl. B, C, 2), on the right, is the *Priester-Seminar* (Pl. 3). In the centre rises the imposing **Maximilian Fountain** (Pl. 13), executed in 1880 by *Miller* of Munich, with statues of Maximilian I. of Bavaria, Emp. Henry II., his wife Kunigunde, Bishop Otho the Saint, and Emp. Conrad III.

Farther on is the GRÜNE MARKT (Pl. B, 2, 3), where the well-stocked vegetable-market is held in the forenoon. On the right, at the corner of the Jesuiten-Strasse, is the church of **St. Martin** (Pl. 1), built by *Andr. Pozzo* in the baroque style in 1686-1720, with a dome and massive barrel-vaulting; the tower, 180 ft. high, affords a good survey of the town. Adjoining the church is the *Royal Lyceum* (Pl. 4), formerly a university and Jesuit college. The entrance, Jesuiten-Str. 2, leads into a court, in the arcades at the back of which are the entrances to the *Linder Cabinet of Natural History* (10-12; on the right) and to the ***Royal Library** (Pl. 5, B 2; on the left). The latter, formed by the union of the Jesuits' library with collections from several convents, now contains 300,000 vols., 3000 incunabula, and upwards of 4500 MSS.

The library is open daily (except Sun., holidays, and Sat. afternoons), 9-12 and 2-4; during the summer-holidays visitors are admitted from 11 to 12. Some of its most interesting contents are exhibited under glass in the principal hall (open in summer 10-12): fine parchments from the library bequeathed by the Emp. Henry II. to the chapter of Bamberg; several Gospels and missals of the Carlovingian period, including the so-called '*Bible of Alcuin*', probably written at Tours; prayer-books of Henry II. and his wife Kunigunde, with fine Byzantine ivory diptychs of the 11th cent.; also numerous miniatures, rare printed works, interesting drawings, water-colours, etc.

The Grüne Markt, in which rises the *Neptune Fountain* ('Gabelmann'; Pl. 14), erected in 1698, and the Obstmarkt lead to the *Obere Brücke* (Pl. B, 3), a bridge over the left arm of the Regnitz, completed in 1455, with a stone Crucifix of 1715. On an artificial island halfway across stands the **Rathhaus** (Pl. 7), rebuilt in 1744-56, and adorned externally with allegorical frescoes (restored in 1900) in the taste of the period. The old tower covering the entrance to the bridge is adorned with rococo balconies. — A little lower down is the *Untere Brücke*, an iron bridge constructed in 1858. Above is another iron bridge crossing from the right bank to the *Geierswörth*, an island with an old episcopal palace, now a court of justice. The two chief bridges afford fine views of the river and the picturesque houses on its banks. — From the Upper Bridge the Carolinen-Str. ascends to the CAROLINEN-PLATZ, a square enclosed by the cathedral, the old palace, and the new palace. At the E. end of the cathedral stands an equestrian statue of Prince-Regent Luitpold.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. B, 3) with its four towers, one of the grandest Romanesque edifices in Germany (312 ft. long, 92 ft. wide,

and 86 ft. high), was founded by Emp. Henry II. in 1004, but dates in its present form from the close of the 12th and the beginning of the 13th century. A consecration is mentioned in 1237. The four eight-storied towers are 265 ft. in height; the two at the E. end are in pure Romanesque, but the open-work turrets on the W. towers reveal the influence of the early French-Gothic style, which is also apparent in the W. choir and the transept in front of it. The *Sculptures are among the best examples of German plastic art between the late-Romanesque and the early-Renaissance periods.

The sculptures on the recessed PRINCIPAL PORTAL (*Fürstenthor;* N.W.), which resembles the 'Goldene Pforte' of Freiberg Cathedral, represent the Last Judgment, the Apostles standing on the shoulders of the Prophets, and symbolical figures of Church and Synagogue (the last with its eyes bandaged). The two smaller portals to the right and left of the E. CHOIR, approached by a fine flight of steps, are also embellished with sculptures: on the S.E. portal (the 'marriage-door'), the usual entrance to the cathedral, are figures of Adam and Eve, SS. Peter and Stephen, and the Emp. Henry II. and his consort Kunigunde; the N.E. door (the 'Mother of God' or 'Grace' door) has fine columns with elaborate capitals; above the architrave, the Virgin worshipped by saints.

The *Interior (open 5.30-12 and from 2 till the evening-service) was judiciously restored by King Lewis I. in 1828-37 and purged of disfigurements. (The sacristan, who shows the choirs, crypt, and treasury, lives to the S. of the W. choir by which we enter the church; fee 1/2-1 *M.*)

In the centre of the NAVE is the **Sarcophagus* of the founder Henry II. (d. 1024) and his consort Kunigunde (d. 1038), executed, in a fine-grained limestone resembling marble, by Tilmann Riemenschneider, the famous sculptor of Würzburg, in 1499-1513. On the highly ornate sarcophagus repose the emperor and empress, over lifesize, in the fantastic costumes of the 15th century. The reliefs on the sides represent scenes from their lives: 1. The Empress proves her innocence by walking over red-hot ploughshares; 2. She pays the workmen who erected the church founded by her; 3. The Emperor cured of an illness by St. Benedict; 4. He implores pardon for sin; 5. His death.

To the left of the approach to the St. George's or E. CHOIR is an *Equestrian Figure of Emp. Conrad III.*, who died at Bamberg in 1152 and was buried in the cathedral (or perhaps of Stephen, King of Hungary, who was baptized here). — The stone screens separating the E. choir from the aisles are adorned with interesting sculptures, representing the Apostles and Prophets (in pairs) and the Annunciation, all of the early 12th cent. and clearly revealing French influence; between these, on the N. side, are three fine statues (Madonna, Sibyl, an angel). Adjacent is the monument of the last prince-bishop (d. 1808). — The E. CHOIR contains, on the right, the monument of the prince-bishop *George II.* (d. 1505), from Peter Vischer's studio, and the sarcophagi of *Bishop Otho II.* (d. 1196; Romanesque) and *Bishop Günther* (d. 1066; 13th century). The figure of Christ, in bronze, over the altar, was designed by Schwanthaler, as were also the 22 reliefs of saints on the altar. The choir-stalls are modern. — The CRYPT, below the E. choir, is severely Romanesque; the vaulting is borne by 14 round and octagonal columns. It contains the simple sandstone sarcophagus of Emp. Conrad III. and a well.

In the St. Peter's or W. CHOIR is the low marble sarcophagus of *Pope Clement II.* (d. 1047), once Bishop of Bamberg, with reliefs probably of the 13th century. On the walls are the monuments of the prince-bishops *Schaumburg* (d. 1475), *Gross-Trockau* (d. 1501), *Pommersfelden* (d. 1503), the last two being from Peter Vischer's studio, and *George III. of Limburg* (d. 1522), by Loyen Hering, one of the earliest Renaissance monuments in Germany. The choir-stalls are of the Gothic period.

In the S. TRANSEPT, to the left of the W. choir, is an ivory crucifix said to date from the 4th cent., and presented to the church by Emp.

Henry II. in 1008. — The two doors in the S. transept lead to the sacristy and to the NAGEL-CAPELLE (Chapel of the Nail), added in the 15th cent., which contains 64 monumental brasses of canons (15-17th cent.), a carved reredos of the 15th cent., and an Entombment after Ann. Carracci. The adjacent ANTONIUS-CAPELLE contains an altar-piece by *Lucas Cranach* (or *M. Grünewald?*) representing the Madonna with the rosary, with saints and portraits of Emp. Max I., the Pope, and other princes of that period. — The TREASURY contains, among other curiosities, a nail of the True Cross in a mounting of the 15th cent., the skulls of Emp. Henry II. and Kunigunde, the Emperor's crown, his sword, drinking-horn, and knife, combs of the Empress, a chasuble embroidered by her, and the enamelled head of St. Otho's crozier.

From the cathedral we may cross over to the *Obere Pfarrkirche* (p. 94) in 2 min., through the 'Vordere and Hintere Bach'.

The W. side of the Carolinen-Platz is bounded by the picturesque *Alte Hofhaltung* or **Alte Residenz** (Pl. A, B, 3), with a lofty gable and handsome jutting window and portal, built in 1591 on the site of an older palace of the Counts of Babenberg, in which the Lombard King Berengarius died in captivity in 966, and Count Palatine Otho of Wittelsbach slew Emp. Philip of Swabia in 1208. In front of this palace rises a monument (Pl. 15) to the prince-bishop *Von Erthal* (d. 1797), erected in 1865.

The N. and half of the E. side of the Carolinen-Platz are occupied by the **Neue Residenz** (adm. 10-11 and 2-4; on Sun. and holidays 10.30 to 12 and 2-3; 50 pf.), or *New Palace*, erected by Bishop von Schönborn in 1698-1704. Here, in Oct., 1806, Napoleon issued his declaration of war against Prussia. From 1806 to 1837 this palace was the residence of Duke William of Bavaria, father-in-law of the French Marshal Berthier. On 1st June, 1815, the marshal, whose mind had been unhinged by the return of Napoleon from Elba, threw himself from one of the windows on the E. side and was killed. Ex-King Otho of Greece (d. 1867) and his wife Amelia (d. 1875) lived and died here. — The S. wing contains the *District Archives.*

The Obere Carolinen-Strasse, between the two palaces, leads from the Carolinen-Platz to the Jakobsberg and the **St. Jakobs-Kirche** (Pl. A, 3), a flat-roofed Romanesque church of the 11th cent., with a Gothic W. choir and an E. choir which was transformed in 1771 into a rococo façade, all recently restored.

A little to the N. of St. Jakob's is the Michaelsberger-Str., by which we ascend to the ***Michaelsberg** (Pl. A, 2), with its conspicuous church and other buildings of a Benedictine abbey founded by Emp. Henry II. The court, which we enter by the W. gateway, affords a good picture of a mediæval convent on a large scale, though most of the present buildings date only from 1724.

The CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, a Romanesque edifice of the 12th cent., with Gothic additions, tastelessly restored in 1722-23. has been entirely renovated in the interior.

The INTERIOR contains many monuments of bishops (16-18th cent.), transferred hither from the cathedral. Behind the high-altar is that of St. Otho (d. 1139), dating from the 14th cent.; at the back is a painted

statue of the saint, probably a relic of an earlier monument. The altar contains his pastoral staff, mitre, and chasuble. Handsome rococo choir-stalls of the 18th century.

The S.E. wing of the abbey-building now contains the 'MUSEUM' or MUNICIPAL GALLERY OF ART (open on Sun., 10-12, free; week-days, 10-12 and 2-5, in winter 10-12 and 2-3, adm. 50 pf.; catalogue 1 *M*) and an interesting *Ethnographical Collection.*

The **Picture Gallery** begins to the right of the entrance. ROOM I. 489. *Cornelius*, Head (in fresco); and other portraits. — R. II. Handsome tapestry of the end of the 15th cent., with scenes from the Passion. — R. III. Works by early masters; miniatures. — R. IV. German Masters of 1580-1780. — R. VII. Small art-objects. — R. VIII. Model of the cathedral. — RR. X, XI. Early-German Masters: paintings by *M. Wohlgemuth*, *Hans von Kulmbach*, *Hans Baldung Grien*, *M. Strigel*, *H. Schäufelein*, *Lucas Cranach*, and others; including 57. *Hans Cranach* ('*Pseudo-Grünewald*'). SS. Willibald and Walburg adored by Bishop Eib of Eichstätt. — R. XII. contains (according to the catalogue) pictures by *A. del Sarto*, *C. Dolci*, *M. Caravaggio*, *Sassoferrato*, *C. Maratta*, *Tiepolo*, and other Italian masters. — R. XIII. Works by *Spagnoletto* and other Spanish painters. — RR. XIV, XV, XVI. Dutch and Flemish Masters of the 16th and 17th cent., including *C. de Crayer*, *Honthorst*, *Jordaens*, *Sal. Ruysdael*, and *Jan van Goyen*. — R. XVII. French School. — R. XVIII. Heller Collection: 319. *Corn. Janszoon van Ceulen*, Portrait; 322. *A. Dürer*, Head of St. Paul, a study. — RR. XIX & XX. contain modern works, chiefly by artists of Bamberg and Munich.

In the W. wing of the abbey are the *Collections of the Historical Society* (relics of the Bronze and Iron Ages, etc.).

On the W. side of the church is the old abbey, now the *Bürger-spital* or poor-house. To the left are the secular buildings, now a brewery and restaurant. Passing the terrace of the restaurant, we reach the *Monastery Garden*, laid out in the 18th cent., where an avenue of limes affords charming views of the town.

From the Michaelsberg we may go to the W., past the little church of *St. Getreu* and the *Lunatic Asylum* (Pl. 8), to the *Villa Remeis*, now the property of the town, which commands a fine panorama (restaurant, see p. 90). — From the St. Jakobs-Kirche the Aufsess-Str., Elisabeth-Str., and Sand-Str. descend to the Untere Brücke, passing a series of Stations of the Cross, by a sculptor not much inferior to Adam Krafft.

To the W. of the Upper Bridge (p. 91) the Lugbank ascends to the left to the Pfahl-Platz and the *Kaulberg*. On the Untere Kaulberg, to the left, stands the Gothic ***Obere Pfarrkirche** *zu Unserer Lieben Frauen* (Pl. 2; B, 3), erected in 1320-87, disfigured in the 18th cent., but of late thoroughly restored. The Gothic choir contains 11 altars. Good wood-carving by *Veit Stoss* (1523) behind the high-altar. On the N. side is the *Ehethür* ('wedding-gate'), with an elegant porch borne by two slender columns and containing figures of the Wise and Foolish Virgins.

From the Pfahl-Platz (see above) we may go to the S. through the Judengasse, which contains one of the handsomest houses in Bamberg, in the richest baroque style, to the *Concordia*, a picturesque building on the river, with terraces, by J. B. Neumann of

Würzburg (p. 79). We then ascend the Stephansberg to the new *Observatory* ('Sternwarte'; Pl. B, 4), built with a bequest of the late Dr. Remeis (p. 94).

Beautiful walk up the Kaulberg, past the *Karmeliter-Kaserne* (barracks; Pl. A, 4; cloisters with fantastic capitals and Romanesque portal), then down a little to the right (blue notice-boards), and lastly straight up the hill to the (40 min.) ***Altenburg** (1265 ft.; café at the top). The castle, probably founded in the 10th cent., was destroyed in 1553 by Margrave Albert of Bayreuth, but afterwards partly restored. Fine view from the tower (162 steps; afternoon light best). The chapel, restored in 1834, contains monuments of the 16th cent. and stained glass.

The **Theresienhain** and **Luisenhain** (Pl. C, 4), with their promenades skirting the Regnitz, afford pleasant walks. They are reached from the new town in 10-15 min. by the Sophien-Brücke, the Schönleins-Platz (with a bust of the famous physician of that name; d. 1864), and the Hain-Str.; and from the old town by the Geierswörth-Str. and the Mühlendamm. Near the centre of the park is a café, and there is another at the end of it, 2 M. from the town, in the little village of *Bug* (pron. 'book'). — On the right bank of the Regnitz, to the S. of the station, lies the suburb of *Wunderburg*, with its extensive market-gardens.

Interesting excursion to *Banz* and *Vierzehnheiligen* (p. 89). — *Franconian Switzerland*, see p. 110.

About 8 M. to the N.E. of Bamberg lies **Peulendorf**, with the large episcopal hunting-seat of *Giech*, now a Curhaus (pens. from 4 *M*). Excursions may be made hence to the ruin of *Giech* (1745 ft.), on a steep hill; to *Weingarten* and the pilgrimage-chapel of *Gügel;* to *Püntzendorf* and the *Püntzendorfer Felsen;* and to the *Stammberg* (1835 ft.), a plateau with a forester's house (views). A day may be pleasantly spent by proceeding from Bamberg towards the E., viâ *Kunigundenruhe*, *Pödeldorf*, *Litzendorf*, and *Lohndorf* to the *Stammberg*, descending by *Peulendorf* to *Schesslitz* (Schwan), and taking the diligence thence back to (2 hrs.) Bamberg.

The environs of Bamberg form a vast orchard and market-garden, of which, however, little is seen from the train. Pine-plantations and hop-gardens are traversed. The railway, highroad, Regnitz, and Ludwigs-Canal run parallel. — 186 M. *Strullendorf.*

A branch-railway runs hence in 1 hr. to (10 M.) *Steppach-Pommersfelden.* At the village of **Pommersfelden** is Count Schönborn's beautiful château of *Weissenstein*, built in 1711-17 in the baroque style and sumptuously fitted up in the interior, though the best specimens of the once famous picture-gallery were sold in 1867. Large park. Visitors apply at the steward's office.

188 M. *Hirschaid;* 192 M. *Eggolsheim.* To the left on the height near Forchheim rises the *Jägersburg* (1184 ft.), once a hunting-lodge of the bishops of Bamberg.

196 M. **Forchheim** (870 ft.; *Hirsch; Zettelmaier*, *Zur Eisenbahn*, R. $1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ *M*, both at the station), an industrial town with 6800 inhab., was a place of some importance as far back as the time of Charlemagne. Remains of the strong fortifications (17th cent.) are still extant. The Gothic *Church* contains twelve scenes from the

Passion, of Wohlgemuth's school, and wood-carvings and reliefs by Adam Krafft and Veit Stoss. The spacious *Schloss*, of the 14th cent., occupies the site of the Carlovingian palace, destroyed in 1246. — Excursion to the *Franconian Switzerland*, see p. 110.

A branch-railway runs to the W. to (14½ M.) *Höchstadt an der Aisch*, a walled town (1900 inhab.), with an old Schloss.

To the right, near (201 M.) *Baiersdorf*, are the ruins of *Scharfeneck*, destroyed by the Swedes in 1634. Beyond a tunnel of 370 yds. the Regnitz-Thal and Ludwigs-Canal are seen on the left.

205½ M. **Erlangen.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — **Hotels.** *Schwan, *Blaue Glocke, in the main street (Nos. 12 and 46); Kaiserhof, Spital-Str., Walfisch, Walfisch-Str., both near the station; Erlanger Hof, Zur Eisenbahn, both at the station. — **Beer.** *Romming's; Gute Quelle; Opelei; Wolf's; Schmidt's.*

Erlangen (920 ft.), with 22,950 inhab. (3800 Rom. Cath.), owes its prosperity mainly to French Protestants, exiled by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685), who transferred their industries hither, and also to German Protestants who took refuge here when the French devastated the Palatinate. It is famous for its beer. The *University* (1100 students, chiefly of medicine and theology), was founded in 1743 by Margrave Alexander of Brandenburg-Bayreuth.

From the Bahnhof-Platz, which is embellished with a bronze fountain, we proceed straight on, passing the French Reformed Church, to the Luitpold-Platz, with the Post Office (on the right) and a monument to *Prof. Herz* (1816-71). To the left the main street, which intersects the square, leads to the former *Palace* of the margraves, built in 1700-63. In front of the building is a *Statue* of the founder of the university by Schwanthaler. In the market-place opposite rises the modern *Pauli Fountain*, with Tritons, Nereids, and bronze figures of Erlanga and Alma Mater. The *University Library*, in the Palace, contains 180,000 vols and several rarities, including a Bible with miniatures of the 12th cent., and a valuable collection of drawings by Netherlandish and German masters of the 15-16th cent. (some of them damaged), Dürer being represented by about 20 sketches. The beautiful *Palace Garden*, which now belongs to the university, contains an unfinished statue of the Great Elector and a large fountain with 45 statuettes, said to be portraits of the first French refugees who settled here. The garden is surrounded by handsome buildings, mainly university institutions, chief of which is the *Collegienhaus*, completed in 1889, with a façade adorned with figures of the four Faculties. The staircase, the aula, and the University Art Museum, in the interior of the Collegienhaus, deserve notice. — In the Altstädter Holzmarkt is a *War Monument*, in the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz an *Emp. William Memorial.*

Pleasant walks on the *Rathsberg* (belvedere and restaurant) and the *Altstädter Berg*, a spur of the Jura, at the foot of which a fair is held at Whitsuntide. On the W. slope is the *Canal Monument*, by Schwanthaler, erected by Ludwig I. in memory of the completion of the Ludwigs-Canal (p. 90), with figures of the Danube and Main, Navigation and Commerce.

BRANCH RAILWAY (17½ M., in 2¼ hrs.) to the E. to **Gräfenberg** (1250 ft.; *Post; Stadelmann*), a little town with a Schloss, prettily situated at the foot of the *Eberhartsberg*, a fine point of view. (Entrance to Franconian Switzerland by the charmingly situated *Egloffstein*.) — Another branch-railway runs to the W. from Erlangen to (7½ M.) *Herzogen-Aurach*, near which is *Münch-Aurach*, with an interesting church.

Near (208 M.) *Eltersdorf* we have a pretty view, to the left, of the château of *Grossgründlach* (formerly the Himmelsthron Convent, burial-place of the 'White Lady', p. 107). The line crosses the Ludwigs-Canal to (210 M.) *Vach* and joins the Würzburg railway (see p. 85); to the right rises the Alte Veste (p. 84). The *Regnitz* is crossed. — 215 M. **Fürth,** see p. 84. — We once more cross the Ludwigs-Canal, near (217 M.) *Nürnberg-Doos*.

220 M. **Nuremberg,** see p. 113.

The railway to Munich again crosses the Ludwigs-Canal, separates from the Ansbach and Stuttgart line (on the right), and turns towards the S. — 224 M. *Eibach*. Beyond (226 M.) *Reichelsdorf* the Rednitz is crossed.

230 M. **Schwabach** (1075 ft.; *Engel*, R. 1¼-1¾ *M*; *Rose; Stern*, unpretending), an old town with 9385 inhabitants. The late-Gothic church of *St. John*, erected in 1469-95, contains a grand *Altar-piece with carving by *Veit Sloss* and paintings by *Wohlgemuth* (1506) and *Dürer* (? Entombment); in the Rosenburg chapel are other paintings by *Wohlgemuth*, *Martin Schön* (Virgin in a garland of roses), *Grünewald*, etc., and a Gothic ciborium, 42 ft. high, by *A. Krafft* (1505), to whom a monument was erected in the church in 1889. (The sacristan lives in the Kirch-Platz, in a small house to the left of the bookseller's.) The *Schöne Brunnen* in the market-place, erected in 1716, was restored in 1856. 'Schwabach type' is an old German text lately revived. The 'Articles of Schwabach' form the Protestant creed adopted in 1528-29.

The railway ascends the valley of the Rednitz. — 232½ M. *Rednitzhembach;* 234 M. *Büchenbach*. — Near (236 M.) *Roth-am-Sand* (1108 ft.; Post) is the old château of *Ratibor* (1535).

FROM ROTH-AM-SAND TO GREDING, 24½ M., railway in 2¼ hrs. — The line leads through the *Roththal* to *Eckersmühlen* and (7 M.) **Hilpoltstein** (1256 ft.), a prettily situated little town with 1500 inhabitants. It then ascends circuitously through a wooded hill-country. Beyond (20½ M.) *Höbing* the train follows the valley of the *Schwarzach* to (24½ M.) *Greding*, a pleasant village 5 M. to the W. of *Beilngries* (p. 137). — About 5½ M. to the W. of Roth (diligence in 1½ hr.) lies **Abenberg** (1440 ft.), a picturesque little town, with a restored château (the property of Herr Anton Schott, the opera-singer).

A little farther on the *Swabian* and *Franconian Rezat* unite to form the Rednitz. From (241 M.) *Georgensgmünd* a branch-line leads in 25 min. to (4½ M.) *Spalt* (1170 ft.), a small town (1558 inhab.) prettily situated on the Swabian Rezat, the birthplace of G. Spalatin (d. 1545), the friend of Luther and Melauchthon. — The line now ascends the course of the Swabian Rezat, viâ (244 M.) *Mühlstetten*.

248 M. **Pleinfeld** (1215 ft.; *Railway Restaurant*) is the junction of the Augsburg and Nuremberg line (R. 22). On a wooded eminence to the E. rises *Schloss Sandsee* (1490 ft.), the property of Prince Wrede. — 250½ M. *Ellingen* (Römischer Kaiser), an old town with 1700 inhab., formerly a commandery of the Teutonic Order, contains a large *Château* of Prince Wrede, built by J. B. Neumann, a handsome *Rathhaus* of 1746, and other rococo edifices.

253 M. **Weissenburg-am-Sand** (1330 ft.; **Rose; Post*), a picturesque old town (6500 inhab.), still surrounded with walls and towers in good preservation. We follow the Schanz-Str. and then the Spital-Str. (to the left), with the Spital-Thor, to the market-place, in which rises the handsome late-Gothic *Rathhaus* (1476). About 100 paces to the right is the late-Gothic *Carmelite Church* and 100 paces to the left the *Church of St. Andrew* (1465), with early-Gothic remains on the S. portal, etc. The adjacent *Ellinger-Thor* has a well-preserved keep. The *Roman Castrum*, exhumed immediately behind the railway-station, and the *Collection of Antiquities* in the new Real-Schule deserve notice. On a mountain-spur 2¼ M. to the E. is the old fortress of *Wülzburg* (2060 ft.), commanding a fine view of the town and its environs.

256 M. *Grönhard.* To the right of the station is the *Fossa Carolina*, the remains of a canal begun by Charlemagne.

259 M. **Treuchtlingen**, the junction of the Würzburg and Munich line, and thence to (343 M.) **Munich**, see p. 151.

17. From Würzburg to Bamberg. Kissingen.

Railway to (62 M.) Bamberg in 2-3⅓ hrs. (fares 8 ℳ 10, 5 ℳ 40, 3 ℳ 50 pf.; express 9 ℳ 30, 6 ℳ 60 pf.). From Oberndorf-Schweinfurt to Kissingen, see p. 100.

Würzburg, see p. 77. Beyond (5 M.) *Rottendorf* (p. 83), junction for Nuremberg, the line turns towards the N.E. 10½ M. *Seligenstadt;* 14 M. *Bergtheim* (watershed, 994 ft.); 17 M. *Essleben;* 20 M. *Weigolshausen*, where the direct line to Gemünden (p. 76) diverges (to the left *Schloss Werneck*, now a lunatic asylum); 23 M. *Bergrheinfeld.* — 26½ M. **Schweinfurt-Central-Bahnhof** (*Rail. Restauranl;* tramway to the town), junction for the Gemünden (p. 76) and the Kissingen lines (p. 99).

To the S.E. of Weigolshausen, prettily situated on the Main, lies (5½ M.) **Ludwigsbad Wipfeld** (*Curhaus*, pens. 4 ℳ), with sulphur-springs and peat-baths. Omnibus from Weigolshausen or Schweinfurt-Central-Bahnhof in 1½ hr.; one-horse carr. 4½ ℳ.

28 M. **Schweinfurt** (**Rabe*, R. 1¾-2½, B. ¾, D. 2¼ ℳ; **Deutsches Haus*, R. 1½-2½ ℳ, B. 60-70 pf., D. 1 ℳ 60 pf.; **Krone*, R. 1½-3, B. ¾-1, pens. 5-10 ℳ; *Ross*, R. 1-1½, pens. 3-4 ℳ; *Café-Restaurant Victoria; Post)*, with 15,295 inhab., once a free town of the Empire. Engine-works, dye-works, sugar-factories, etc., flourish here, and a large cattle-market is held every fortnight. In the market-place is a **Statue of Rückert*, the poet

(1788-1866), by Thiersch and Ruemann. The house in which Rückert was born, at the corner of the Rückert-Str., is indicated by a relief. The handsome *Rathhaus* of 1570-72 contains the municipal library (over 10,000 vols.) and the *Museum* of mediæval art and historical relics (adm. 9-12 and 2-5). The Protestant church of *St. Johann* (recently restored) dates from the 14th century. The *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school, founded in 1631 by Gustavus Adolphus, was transferred to a handsome new building to the N. of the town in 1881. *War Monument* for 1870-71. Pleasant walks to the chief *Reservoir* of the water-works, to the *Wehrwäldchen*, and to the *Wilhelmsruhe* (the latter two on the left bank). On the (1/4 hr.) *Peterstirne* (N.E.) is a belvedere built in 1872, with a collection of weapons and fresco-paintings. About 1/2 hr. farther on, on the W. side of the *Hainwald*, is a new view-tower commanding an extensive panorama.

The line follows the Main. On the hill to the left is the château of *Mainberg*. 31 1/2 M. *Schonungen;* 35 M. *Gädheim;* 39 M. *Ober-Theres*. To the left rises the old château of *Theres*, founded as a seat of the Babenberg family before 900, converted into a monastery in 1043, and dissolved in 1803. Adjacent is a modern château.

42 M. **Hassfurt** (740 ft.; *Post* or *Schwan*, R. 1 1/4-2 1/2, pens. 4-5 *M;* *Rose*), an old town (2500 inhab.) with walls and massive gateway, possesses a fine Gothic chapel, the **Marien-Capelle* or *Ritter-Capelle* (middle of 15th cent.), restored by Heideloff. On the outside of the choir is a triple row of the armorial bearings of the members of an ecclesiastical brotherhood of nobles, founded in 1413, which contributed to the cost of building the chapel. Others are carved on the pillars and on the vaulting in the interior (in all 248).

Branch Railway in 55 min. to (9 1/2 M.) *Hofheim*, viâ (5 M.) *Königsberg*, in the Duchy of Coburg, with 850 inhab., birthplace of the famous mathematician Johann Müller, surnamed Regiomontanus (d. 1476), to whose memory a fountain was erected here in 1871.

To the left of (46 1/2 M.) *Zeil*, another walled town, rises the ruined fortress of *Schmachtenberg*, erected in 1438, destroyed by Albert of Brandenburg in 1552. On the left bank, opposite (50 M.) *Ebelsbach*, lies the small town of *Eltmann*, commanded by the ancient watch-tower of the castle of *Waldburg*, a thousand years old. 52 M. *Steltfeld;* 54 M. *Staffelbach;* 58 M. *Oberhaid*. To the right the towers of St. Michael's, the Altenburg, and lastly Bamberg with the four cathedral-towers become visible. The Main is then crossed.

62 M. **Bamberg,** see p. 90.

From Schweinfurt to Kissingen, 14 1/2 M. (railway in 3/4-1 hr.). — 1 1/2 M. *Schweinfurt-Central* (p. 98); 3 1/2 M. *Oberwerrn;* 6 M. *Poppenhausen;* 8 1/2 M. *Ebenhausen*, where the line to Meiningen (p. 102) diverges. We skirt wooded hills, pass the ruin of *Bodenlaube* (p. 101), and enter the valley in which this famous 'Bad' is situated.

14½ M. **Kissingen.** — **Hotels.** *Curhaus (Pl. C, 3), with baths, R. from 3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. from 8 ℳ; *Hôtel de Russie (Pl. a; C, 4), R. from 3¼, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. from 7½ ℳ; *Hôtel Victoria (Pl. b; C, 4); *Sanner (Pl. d; C, 5), R. 4-6, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7½-10 ℳ; all in the Curhaus-Strasse. — *Englischer Hof (Pl. e; C, 3), Theater-Str., D. 3 ℳ; *Holzmann (Pl. i), *Métropole (Pl. m), R. from 2½, B. 1¼, pens. 6-10 ℳ; Schmitt-Hecht (Pl. k), R. from 2 ℳ, D. 2 ℳ 60 pf.; Hôt. & Villa Diana, all on the opposite bank of the Saale (Pl. A, 3); *Zapf (Pl. l; D, 4), at the station, R. from 2 ℳ, pens. 5-6 ℳ. — Second-class: *Wittelsbacher Hof (Pl. f); Preussischer Hof (Pl. h), R. 2-4, B. 1, pens. 6-8 ℳ; Württemberger Hof (Pl. g); *Central-Hôtel (Pl. c; C, 3); Büdel (Pl. n; C, 3), all in the town, and open in winter also. — **Hôtels Garnis:** *Grand Hôtel Garni, Hailmann, Villa Bauer*, all three by the Cur-Garten. On the other side of the Saale: *Fürstenhof*. In the town: *Balling*, with garden; *Villa Elsa; Herramhof*. In the Curhaus-Str.: *Dr. Rosenau; Dr. G. Diruf; Villa Krampf; Hôtel Rieger*.

Restaurants. *Casino* (p. 100); *Cursaal; Messerschmidt*, near the Cur-Garten; *Federbeck*, Hartmann-Str.; *Frühling's-Garten*, Theater-Str.; *Luitpold*, Obere Markt-Str.; *Schweizerhaus* (Pl. A, 2), *Schweizerhäuschen*, on the Altenberg; wine at *Halk's*, *Weigand's*, *Rheinische Weinhalle*, *Dauch's*, *Karch's*, *Fränkische Weinhalle*, *Rathskeller*, all in the market-place.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 2, 3), in the Lndwig-Strasse.

Carriage with two horses to the salt-baths 1½ ℳ, to *Bocklet* 13, *Hammelburg* 23, *Brückenau* 30 ℳ; with one horse one-third less. For short drives in the town and environs there are *fiacres* with a fixed tariff.

Reading Rooms at the *Curhaus* (gratis) and at the *Casino* by the Actien-Badhaus (adm. for non-subscribers 50 pf.); also *Weinberger's*, by the Cur-Garten (per week 2½, per month 6 ℳ).

Theatre (Pl. C, 3), performances daily during the season.

Tax payable by patients whose stay exceeds a week: 30 ℳ for the head of a family, and 10 ℳ for each additional person, or 20 and 6 ℳ, or 10 and 3 ℳ respectively, according to the rank of the parties. Children under fifteen and servants pay one-half less.

Baths (10-1 and 3-6) at the *Curhaus*, at the *Actien-Badhaus*, and in the *Salinen-Badeanstalt*. — *Pneumatic Institute* (Dr. Dietz), Schloss-Str. 6.

English Church (Pl. D, 1); service during the summer.

Kissingen (660 ft.), the most frequented watering-place in Bavaria (4755 inhab.), lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Fränkische Saale*, enclosed by wooded hills. The sanatory properties of the waters were known as early as the 16th cent., and the Prince Bishops of Würzburg took the place under their protection; but at the beginning of the 19th century it was still a mere village. The growing repute of the springs and increasing number of visitors have now converted the place into a handsome and well-built town, which is visited by over 14,000 patients annually, many of whom are English and Russians.

The extensive **Cur-Garten** between the *Curhaus* and *Cursaal*, the principal promenade, is embellished with a marble *Statue of King Lewis I., by Knoll of Munich, a Hygieia imparting to the Rakoczy and Pandur their healing influence, and a statue of King Maximilian II., both in marble, by Arnold, a native of the place. On the S. side are the chief drinking-springs, the *Rakoczy* (300,000 bottles of which are annually exported) and the *Pandur*, which is also used for baths. On the N. side is the *Maxbrunnen*, resembling Selters water. From 6 to 8 a.m., the hours for drinking the waters,

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Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

the Cur-Garten presents a lively scene, and a band plays in fine weather. From 5 to 7 p.m. the band again plays, and the fashionable world reassembles.

Opposite the garden, on the right bank of the Saale, stands the **Actien-Badhaus** (Pl. B, 4), a large edifice of red sandstone, with two wings (left, baths for ladies; right, for gentlemen), and an engine-house in the centre. Adjacent is the *Casino*, with reading-room, restaurant, etc. — A tablet on the house of Dr. Diruf, also on the right bank, commemorates the attempted assassination of Prince Bismarck in 1874 (see below).

Pretty walk, through the Von-der-Tann-Strasse and by the *Stationsberg*, or by the path (Pl. D, 5) to the left, above the Hôtel Zapf, to the ruins of (25 min.) *Bodenlaube* (1128 ft.), the N. tower of which commands a fine view (restaurant, below the ruin). We may return by the road leading through *Unter-Bodenlaube*, with its interesting old lime-tree. Above the station, on the E., is the *Ballings-Hain*, with a monument to Dr. Balling. Well-kept walks lead to the *Lindes-Mühle*, the *Altenberg*, *Garitz* (p. 77) and the monastery of *Aura* (p. 77), the *Staffelshöhe* (1260 ft.; fine view from the *Ludwig Tower*), the *Wichtelshöhlen*, the *Kaskaden-Thal* and *Altenburger Haus*, the *Klaushof* (Zapf's Restaurant, with three beds), and the *Klaushöhe* (1340 ft.; 4½ *M*; omn. five times every afternoon, 1 *M*, there and back 1½ *M*).

On 10th July, 1866, Kissingen was the scene of a sharp engagement between the Prussians and Bavarians. The latter were, however, eventually obliged to yield. Near the cemetery, ½ M. from the Cur-Garten, is a handsome monument in memory of the fallen.

The **Saline Springs** with the extensive evaporating-sheds, situated on the *Saale*, 1½ M. to the N., are reached by walks on both banks. A small steamboat plies on the Saale to the springs every 20 min. (fare 30, return-fare 50 pf.). A handsome bath-house *(Salinenbad)* has been erected over the **Artesian Well*, which is 330 ft. in depth (containing two per cent of salt; temperature 63° Fahr.) and frequently rises to a height of 10 ft. in its covered reservoir. Near it is a *Statue of Prince Bismarck*, who frequently visited the *Obere Saline*, ¼ M. farther on.

At the village of *Hausen*, ¾ M. farther on, is the **Schönbornsprudel**, a shaft upwards of 2000 ft. in depth, by which it was intended to reach an extensive stratum of salt. The work has, however, been given up, as it injured the other mineral springs at Kissingen. A square tower, 100 ft. in height, built over the shaft, is open to visitors from 4 to 6 p.m.

Bocklet (690 ft.), another watering-place with powerful chalybeate springs and mud-baths (about 350 patients annually), is prettily situated on the Saale, 6 M. to the N. of Kissingen (diligence daily at 10 a.m.; fare 1 *M*). Rooms at the *Curhaus*, in **Plank's Inn*, various villas, etc. Between the Curhaus and the *Badhaus* with its *Trinkhalle* are pleasant grounds with fine old trees.

Schloss Aschach, on the Saale, ¾ M. to the S. of Bocklet, restored in the mediæval style, the property of Count Luxburg, contains a collection

of old goblets, carving, etc. (fee). — Attractive excursion through the Saalethal to (6 M.) *Neustadt* (see below).

The third of these Franconian baths (20 M. from Kissingen; diligence daily in 4½ hrs.; fare 2 ℳ 90 pf.) is **Bad Brückenau** (1000 ft.; **Cur-Hôtel* and *Curhäuser*, R. 1-6 ℳ, B. 70, D. 2 ℳ 20 pf.; **Schloss-Hôtel*, R. 1½-3, B. ¾, D. 2¼, pens. 5-7 ℳ; **Hôt. Füglein*, R. from 1 ℳ, D. 1 ℳ 70 pf.; *Bayrischer Hof; Villa Knell; Villa Heil; Sinnthalhof)*, in the grassy valley of the *Sinn*, enclosed by wooded hills, 2 M. to the W. of the little town of *Brückenau* (Post). Handsome *Cursaal* in the Italian style, built in 1827-33, with restaurant and public rooms. In front is a bronze **Statue of King Lewis I.*, by Ferd. von Miller (1897). The *Stahl*, *Wernarzer*, and *Sinnberger Springs*, impregnated with carbonic acid, are beneficial in cases of poverty of blood, indigestion, kidney disease, etc. About 1400 patients annually. Visitors' tax 15 ℳ, members of a family 5 ℳ each.

Beautiful walks in the environs. Shady paths with views (*Ludwigs-Platz*, *Washington-Platz*, *Amalienruhe*, etc.) lead to the N. through the *Harthwald* to (1½ hr.) *Kloster Volkersberg;* to the W. to (2 hrs.) *Schwarzenfels*, with its old castle; to the S. by the *Sinnberg* to the (2 hrs.) *Dreistelzberg* (2385 ft.), with belvedere tower. — Finest of all the excursions is the ascent of the **Kreuzberg** (3050 ft.), the highest but one of the *Rhön Mts.*, crowned with a Franciscan monastery (to the N.E., 4 hrs.). Road, following the *Sinn*, as far as (7 M.) *Wildflecken;* thence to the top (with guide) in 1½ hr. Extensive view of N. Franconia as far as the Fichtel-Gebirge, and W. as far as the Taunus. The hills around Würzburg and the Steigerwald close the view towards the S., and the Thuringian Forest and the hills of Fulda to the N.

FROM BRÜCKENAU TO JOSSA, 11 M., local railway in 1 hr. (fares 1 ℳ, 65 pf.). Stations: *Stadt Brückenau* (see above); 1¼ M. *Sinnthalhof* (see above); 1¾ M. *Bad Brückenau* (see above). Then along the *Sinn*, viâ *Eckarts*, *Zeitlofs*, and *Altengronau* to (11 M.) *Jossa* (p. 76).

FROM KISSINGEN TO MEININGEN, 46 M., railway in 3 hrs. — 5½ M. *Ebenhausen* (p. 102); the line diverges here to the left from the Schweinfurt railway, and leads by *Rottershausen* to (15½ M.) **Münnerstadt** (**Fränkischer Hof; Greif;* good wine at *Wittwe Dömlich's)*, a neat little town (2200 inhab.) on the *Lauer*, with old gate-towers and an interesting church in the transition style. The church and Schloss Mainberg (p. 99) contain fragments of an altar-piece, carved by T. Riemenschneider in 1490-92. — 18½ M. *Niederlauer.* — 21 M. **Neustadt** (**Goldner Mann*, R. 1-3 ℳ; *Post; Löwe)*, an antiquated town of 2140 inhab., prettily situated high above the *Saale* and enclosed by a wall with lofty towers. Near it (¾ M.) is the **Salzburg*, an ancient palace probably built by Charlemagne, now one of the largest and most picturesque ruins in Germany. At the foot of the hill lies *Bad Neuhaus* (°Curhaus), with salt and carbonic acid springs.

[FROM NEUSTADT TO BISCHOFSHEIM, 12 M., railway in 1½ hr. — The line traverses the wooded *Brendthal*, passing *Brendlorenzen* (with a venerable church, said to have been erected by King Carloman in 770), *Schönau*, and *Wegfurt*. **Bischofsheim** 'vor der Rhön' (**Rhönlust; Stern; Löwe)*, an ancient town with 1250 inhab., lies at the N. foot of the *Kreuzberg* (see above), which may be ascended hence viâ *Haselbach* in 1½-2 hrs.]

[FROM NEUSTADT TO KÖNIGSHOFEN, 15 M., local railway in 1⅔ hr., through the attractive valley of the *Fränkische Saale*. — **Königshofen** in the *Grabfeld* is a quaint old town with 1770 inhab., a late-Gothic Rathhaus with a Renaissance oriel, and a late-Gothic church with good sculptures and a curious winding stair.]

A little beyond Neustadt the line quits the Saale-Thal and turns to the left into the valley of the *Streu*. Stations: *Heustreu; Unsleben; Mellrich-*

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

stadt, with an old church disfigured by restoration. 36½ M. *Rentwertshausen*. The train here crosses the low watershed between the Saale and the Werra, and descends to (41 M.) *Ritschenhausen* and (46 M.) **Meiningen** (see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*).

From Kissingen to *Gemünden* via *Hammelburg*, see p. 76.

18. From Neuenmarkt to Weiden. The Fichtel-Gebirge.

49 M. Railway to (13 M.) *Bayreuth*, 38-45 min.; from Bayreuth to (36 M.) *Weiden*, 1¾-2 hrs. Express from Bayreuth to *Munich*, 6½ hrs.

Neuenmarkt-Wirsberg, see p. 88. Our line turns to the S., and runs through the broad valley of the *Weisse Main* to (3 M.) *Trebgast*, then through a narrow valley, which afterwards expands. 6 M. *Harsdorf*. 10½ M. *Bindlach* has a tasteful church, illustrating the transition from the rococo to the classical style. Near Bayreuth the Wagner Theatre and the large lunatic asylum on the right are conspicuous. The suburb of *St. Georgen* is passed. At the station is a large cotton-factory.

13 M. **Bayreuth.** — **Hotels.** *Reichsadler (Pl. b; B, 4), Maximilian-Str. (Markt), R. 1½-2, D. 2 *M*, B. 80 pf.; Sonne (Pl. a; C, 4), Richard-Wagner-Str. 6; *Bahnhof-Hôtel (Pl. c; C, 3), opposite the station, R. 1½-1¾ *M*; *Anker (Pl. d; C, 4), Opern-Str.; Schwarzes Ross (Pl. e; B, 4), Ludwig-Str.; Traube (Pl. f; C, 4), Richard-Wagner-Strasse 11, R. 1-1½ *M*. — During the Wagner Performances all prices are raised. Rooms may be advantageously obtained through the 'Wohnungs-Comité'.

Restaurants. *Festspielhaus*, D. 1½-2½ *M*; *Riebenstahl*, opposite the Villa Wahnfried (p. 104) tasteful rooms, charges rather high; *Wichart*, in the Bahnhof-Hôtel (see above); at the *Sonne*, *Bahnhof*, and *Schwarzes Ross Hotels* (see above); *Vogel*, Luitpold-Platz 11; *Rathskeller*, at the W. end of the Maximilian-Str.; *Railway Restaurant*; *Maisel*, Kulmbacher-Str.; *Baierlein*, Luitpold-Platz 2 (wine); *Café Sammet*, Harmonie-Brücke, with the 'Wagner Room' and garden, moderate.

Baths. *Bad Rosenau*, *Städtische Bade- und -Schwimmanstalt*, both in the Bade-Strasse.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 4) in the Kanzlei-Str. and (Pl. C, 3) at the railway-station.

Cabs. Per drive in the town (¼ hr.), with one horse, 1-2 pers. 40, 3-4 pers. 60 pf.; with two horses 50 or 75 pf. To the Wagner Theatre 2 *M*, with two horses 3 *M*; to the Bürgerreuth, Rollwenzelei, Oberkonnersreuth, or Geigenreuth (a dairy adjoining the Fantaisie Park) 2 or 3 *M*; to the Eremitage 3 or 4-5 *M*; to the Fantaisie 4-6 *M*. Gratuities included in these fares.

Porter in the town or to the station, for 33 lbs. 15 pf., for 110 lbs. 20 pf.

Bayreuth (1180 ft.), with 29,384 inhab., the capital of Upper Franconia, residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Kulmbach from 1603 to 1769 and Bavarian since 1810, is mainly indebted for its present appearance to Margrave Christian (d. 1655), who transferred his seat from Kulmbach hither, to George William (d. 1726), and to Frederick (d. 1763), husband of Wilhelmine, the talented sister of Frederick the Great. Under the last-named prince many handsome buildings were erected.

At the end of the street ascending to the right as we quit the station is seen the Richard Wagner Theatre ('Festspielhaus'; p. 105). To the left the Bahnhof-Str. leads over the Main to the Luitpold-Platz, in which (to the right) rises the *Palace of Duke Alexander of*

Wurtemberg (Pl. 5). Farther on, to the left beyond the Harmonie-Brücke, is the Opern-Strasse, with the *Opera House* (Pl. C, 4), a sumptuous building erected by Margrave Frederick in 1747, and richly decorated in the interior in the rococo style. At the end of the Opern-Str. is the Maximilian-Platz, whence the Maximilian-Str. diverges to the W., the Ludwig-Str. to the S., the Bad-Str. and the Richard-Wagner-Str. to the E. The *House of Richard Wagner*, Richard-Wagner-Strasse 48, built in 1873-74 by Wölfel, bears the inscription: 'Hier wo mein Wähnen Frieden fand, *Wahnfried* sei dieses Haus von mir benannt'. Above is a sgraffito by Krausse, representing Wotan as a wanderer. In front of the house is a bust of King Lewis II. Wagner (d. 1883) is buried in the garden. At the corner of Wahnfried-Str. and Liszt-Str., to the S.E. of the Villa Wahnfried, is the house in which *Franz Liszt* died in 1886.

The Ludwig-Str. (see above) leads to the Residenz-Platz, in which is the *New Palace* (Pl. 9), now a royal residence, erected in 1754-73. The left wing now contains the picture-gallery of the Kunst-Verein and the collections of the Historical Society (shown on application). The *Palace Garden* and *Park*, laid out in the French style, are used as public promenades (military band on Sun. and holidays). The large *Fountain* in front of the Palace bears an equestrian *Statue of Margrave Christian Ernest* (d. 1712), a marshal in the imperial service, erected in 1700. The four allegorical figures in sandstone at the foot of the pedestal represent the four quarters of the globe.

At the S. end of the Ludwig-Strasse rises Schwanthaler's *Statue of Jean Paul Friedrich Richter* (d. 1825; Pl. 2) whose house in the Friedrich-Strasse (No. 5, to the right) bears an inscription.

From the N. end of the Friedrich-Str. the Kanzlei-Str. leads to the right to the Maximilian-Str. and the old palace. The Gothic *Stadt-Pfarrkirche* (Prot.; Pl. 7), built in 1439-46, contains several pictures by *Riedel*, a native of Bayreuth. Beneath the church is the *Fürstengruft*, in which most of the princes from the 17th to the 18th cent. are interred. The handsome *Government Buildings*, in the Kanzlei-Str., opposite the church, were originally the offices ('Kanzlei') of the margraves.

The *Old Palace* (Pl. 8), begun in 1454, burned down in 1758, and soon after rebuilt, is now occupied by public offices. The octagonal *Tower* in the inner court (1603), with a remarkably fine double spiral staircase, affords a good survey of the environs; key in the sacristy of the Rom. Cath. church (Pl. 6; B, 4) or in the Rom. Cath. clergy-house (Pl. C, 4; fee). Opposite, at the back of the court, is the *Harmonie* (Pl. 4), an elegant little Renaissance edifice. In front of the Palace rises a *Statue of Maximilian II.* (Pl. 3) in bronze, by Brugger, erected on the 50th anniversary of the union of the principality with the kingdom of Bavaria (1860).

The *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 6) beside the palace (formerly

the palace-church) contains the tombs of Margrave Frederick and his consort Wilhelmine (p. 103). — The Maximilian-Strasse (market-place) is embellished with several fountains. Many of the houses possess tasteful oriel windows. In the Schul-Strasse, which diverges to the right, is the handsome school, in front of which is a bronze bust of *J. B. Graser* (d. 1841; Pl. 1), the schoolmaster, by Zumbusch. In the cemetery to the W. of the town (Erlanger-Str.) are the graves of *Jean Paul Friedrich Richter* (p. 104) and *Franz Liszt* (p. 104).

To the N. of the town, 1 M. from the station, on the hill below the Bürgerreuth, stands the *Wagner Theatre* (*Bühnenfestspielhaus;* 1246 ft.), where the 'Nibelungen-Ring' was first performed in 1876 and 'Parsifal' in 1882. The theatre, built by Brückwald of Leipsic, contains 1650 seats. Higher up is the *Bürgerreuth*, a restaurant which commands a fine view of Bayreuth and the environs. Above the Bürgerreuth to the N. towers the *Hohe Warte* (1525 ft.), on which rises the *Siegesthurm* (55 ft.) in memory of the war of 1870-71, commanding an extensive view.

St. Georgen, commonly called the '*Brandenburger*', situated on a hill to the N.E., is a suburb of Bayreuth, founded by Margr. George William (d. 1726) at the beginning of the 18th century. The road to it passes through a tunnel below the railway, beyond which it forks at the large *Cotton Factory* mentioned at p. 103. Two avenues lead hence to the right to St. Georgen: the Brandenburger-Strasse, on the right, and the Markgrafen-Allée, to the left, a linden avenue planted in 1723. The latter leads past the *District Prison* (right), and the *St. Georgen House of Correction* (left), and the former *Chapter House* of the knights of an '*Ordre de la Sincérité*', instituted in 1712 by George William and changed to the Order of the Red Eagle (Rother Adler-Orden) in 1734 by Margrave George Frederick Charles. The meetings of the order were held in the church of St. Georgen (still called '*Ordenskirche*'), built in 1705-18. The balustrade of the gallery is adorned with the arms of the knights down to 1767. — At the other end of the principal street is the *Abbey Church*.

The **Eremitage** (1250 ft.), 3 M. to the E. of Bayreuth, a château with gardens, fountains, artificial ruins, etc., was erected by George William in 1715 (adm. 10-12 and 3-5, 50 pf.). It contains a number of family-portraits, including Frederick the Great, as a child, and as king, and his sister the Margravine Wilhelmine, who wrote her memoirs here; among those in the lower part of the Schloss is that of the Countess Orlamünde (the 'White Lady', p. 97). In the vicinity is the 'Grosse Bassin,' an imitation of that at Versailles, surrounded by a temple of the Sun and its two detached wings. The walls of these buildings are fantastically inlaid with coloured stones, rock-crystal, etc. The interior of the temple is sumptuously fitted up, and contains handsome columns of striped marble. Between the château itself and the offices (now a restaurant) is a pretty garden (band on Sun. afternoon in summer). Adjacent are the Roman theatre and the large water-tower, containing 1000 gallons of water for the fountains. The water-works play on Sundays about 5 p.m. (adm. gratis; notice is given by the sound of a bell) and may be seen at other times for a fee of 2 *M.*

About halfway to the Eremitage, at the point where the road turns at a right angle to the N., is a small inn, called *Rollwenzel's Haus*, with a room where *Jean Paul Richter* used to write, containing some memorials of him.

The **Fantaisie**, a château 3½ M. to the W. of Bayreuth, built in 1758 and tastefully fitted up, the seat of Duke Alex. of Wurtemberg (d. 1881) from 1828 to 1881, is charmingly situated on a richly wooded hill, near the village of *Eckersdorf* (Pfau, well spoken of). The gardens and park, with bath-house, pheasantry, fountains, etc., are kept in excellent order. The grounds attract numerous visitors from Bayreuth *(Hôtel Fantaisie)*. — In the vicinity is *St. Gilgenberg*, a lunatic asylum, prettily situated.

Eckersdorf lies on the direct route to the FRANCONIAN SWITZERLAND (diligence daily in 4 hrs. to *Waischenfeld*, p. 113). A pleasanter route for pedestrians is by *Mistelgau*, *Glashütten*, *Volsbach*, and *Kirchahorn* to *Rabenstein* (p. 113; 4-5 hrs.). Or we turn to the right at Volsbach and follow the Waischenfeld road for 1¼ M., ascending to the left at a lime-tree, just before it dips into the Zenbach-Thal. From the top of the ridge we have a fine view of the whole Franconian Switzerland. Thence to *Waischenfeld* (p. 113) viâ *Hannberg*.

FROM BAYREUTH TO WARMENSTEINACH, 11½ M., local railway in 1½ hr. through the *Steinach-Thal*, passing *Weidenberg* (1423 ft.), at the foot of the *Bocksleite* (1873 ft.; ½ hr.; view), and other stations. — *Warmensteinach*, see p. 108).

To the left, as Bayreuth is quitted, are St. Georgen and the Eremitage, to the right wooded hills. 18 M. *Stockau;* 20½ M. *Seybothenreuth;* 25 M. *Kirchenlaibach* (Rail. Restaurant; junction for the Nuremberg and Eger Railway, p. 128). 29 M. *Kemnath-Neustadt* (1470 ft.); on the right the *Rauhe Kulm* (2240 ft.), on the left the S. spurs of the Fichtel-Gebirge. We follow the valley of the *Heidenab*. 32 M. *Trabitz;* 36 M. *Pressath;* 39½ M. *Schwarzenbach;* thence through extensive pine-forests *(Parksteiner* and *Mantler Wald)* to (41½ M.) *Parksteinhütten* and (49 M.) *Weiden* (p. 155).

The Fichtel-Gebirge.

The **Fichtel-Gebirge**, a mountain-system in Upper Franconia, consists principally of granite, gneiss, and crystalline slates, and forms a watershed between the affluents of the Elbe (Eger, Saale), the Rhine (Weisse Main), and the Danube (Naab). It abounds in pleasant valleys, massive crags amidst fine forest-scenery, and heights commanding beautiful views.

The most convenient approaches to this district are those from *Neuenmarkt-Wirsberg* (p. 88; branch-railway to *Bischofsgrün*), *Bayreuth* (p. 103; branch-line to *Warmensteinach*), and *Hof* (p. 87; railway to *Münchberg*, *Weissenstadt*, and *Wunsiedel*). — Two days, starting from Neuenmarkt, may be spent as follows: 1st Day. By rail to Berneck and (1½ hr.) *Bischofsgrün;* then on foot over the Ochsenkopf and Schneeberg to *Weissenstadt* in 6 hrs. [Or we may go by train from Bayreuth to *Warmensteinach* in 1½ hr., and walk by the Ochsenkopf and Schneeberg to Weissenstadt in 6 hrs.]. — 2nd Day. Walk to the top of the *Waldstein* and back (2½ hrs.); drive from Weissenstadt to *Wunsiedel* in 1½ hr.; ascend the *Luisenburg* with guide and descend to *Alexanderbad* (2½ hrs.). Diligence or carriage in 1 hr. from Alexandersbad to *Markt-Redwitz*, a station on the Hof and Weiden railway (p. 154), or return viâ the *Katharinenberg* to (40 min.) Wunsiedel.

Carriage and pair from Bayreuth to Alexandersbad by Berneck, Silberhaus, Tröstau, Schönbrunn, and Wunsiedel in 8-9 hrs., 40-45 *M*. — *Guides* (4-5 *M* per day) are seldom required, as the Fichtelgebirgs-Verein and local associations have made paths and provided finger-posts.

Helmbrechts
Vordereuth
Triebenreuth
Neuensorg
Sauerhof
Schödlas
MÜNCHBERG
Weidmes
Markt-Leugast
Pöllen
Nordeck
STADT-STEINACH
Maierhof
Sola
Förstenreuth
Biengarten
Weickenreuth
Vogtendorf
Marienweiher
Querenbach
Guttenberg
Steinbach
Stambach
Ölschnitz
Lösten
KUPFERBERG
Dörnhof
Filzhof
Unt. Steinach
Schmolz
Gundlitz
Fleißnitz
Friedmannsdorf
Birkenhof
Ludwig-Schorgast
Cottenau
Tennersreuth
Grossenau
Kauerndf.
Neufang
Weißenbach
Walpenreuth
Fölschnitz
Wirsberg
Ziegenbg.
Streitau
Zettlitz
Falls
Neuenmarkt
Sessenreuth
Markt Schorgast
Poseneck
Gefrees
Ködnitz
Kulmbach
Hegnabrunn
Grünstein
Lützenreuth
Feuln
Waizendf.
Schlömen
Schamlesberg
Trebgast
Wasserknoden
Metzlersreuth
Gothendorf
Stein
Himmelkron
Gössenreuth
Wülfersreuth
Lindau
Heinersreuth
Schwingen
Lanzendorf
BERNECK
Bischofsgrün
Crenitz
Bärnreuth
Ob. Brücklein
Ob. Lautsch
Harsdorf
Waldau
Goldmühl
Pechgraben
Neudorf
Neudrossenfeld
Kottersreuth
Benk
Dreschenau
GOLDKRONACH
Ramsenthal
Deps
Haselhof
Zettlitz
Nemmersdf.
Warmensteinach
Theta
Dressendf.
Roh Berg
Euben
Bindlach
Pettersdorf
Allersdf.
Saas
Unt. Konnersrth.
Johannis
Cottenbach
Oschen Bg.
Unt. Steinach
Dörnhof
Laineck
Döhlau
Preuschwitz
Eremitage
Görschnitz
Sophienthal
BAYREUTH
Meyernbg.
Seulbitz
Donndf.
Altstadt
Colmdorf
Lankendf.
Weidenbg.
Waizenreuth
Eckersdf.
Ob. Konnersreuth
Kirchenpingarten
Saas
Stockau
Mistelbach
Neunkirchen
Lessau
Kirmsees
Forkendorf
Lehen
Döberschütz
Tressau
Thiergarten
Schamelsberg
Pettersdf.
Gesees
Seybotenreuth
Pettendorf
Emtmannsberg
Göppmannsbühl
Creez
Sophien Berg
Ob.
Unt.
Schreez
Ob. Unt.
Dreisenfeld
Zeulenreuth
Speichersdf.
Spänfleck
Haag
Ölschnitz
Birk
Brüderes
Kirchenlaibach
Nürnberg
Weiden
Geograph. Anstalt v.
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Hof
Hof
Asch
Wulmersrth
Albertsreuth
Hallerstein
Gr.Korn Bg.
Brunn
Vielitz
Weißdf.
Formitz
Kl.Korn Bg.
680
Hirschst.
Versuchhütte
Steinselb
Benk
Hallersteiner Wald
Niederlamitz
Spielberg
Weißenbch.
SELB
Sparneck
Kirchenlamitz
Heudelheim
Reinersreuth
Epprechtstein
Buchhaus
Baumersgrün
Gr.Wendern
Schwarzenhammer
Schloppen
Gr.Waldstein
Waldstein Geb.
Marktleuthen
Kaiserhammer
Hendelhammer
Reicholdsgrün
Rupperts-grün
Lehsten
Habnith
Hebanz
Thierstein
Grub
Grubbach
Dürnberg
Holzmühl
Höchstädt
Birkenbühl
WEISSENSTADT
Voitsumra
Schönlind
Weißenhaid
Birk
Röslau
Rauschensteig
Stemmasgrün
Bügersgrün
Rudolph Stein
866
Grün
Meierhof
Brücklas
Schönlind
Bernstein
Thiersheim
Drei Brüder
Schneeberg
Vordorf
Zeitelmoos
Bibersbch.
Sinatengrün
Wampen
Göpfersgrün
Grafenreuth
Kühlgrün
Holenbrunn
Hallenreuth
Nußhardt
Vordorfer Mühle
WUNSIEDEL
Wintersreuth
Hildenbach
Schönbrunn
Katharinen Bg.
Korbersdf.
Thölau
Leupoldsdorf
Breitenbrunn
Lorenzreuth
Platte
Tröstau
Sichersreuth
Tiefenbch.
Neubau
Eulenloh
Alexandersbad
Luisenburg
Wölsau
Fichtelberg
Silberhaus
Hohe Matzen
Girgel-St.
Wurmloh
Burg-Stein
Obr.Redwitz
Markt Redwitz
Kösseine
Leutendf.
Dörflas
Lochbühl
Reichenbach
Redenzenreuth
Pfaffenreuth
Unterlind
Wagel
Mühlbühl
Waldershof
Lengenfeld
Fuhrmannsreuth
Wolfersreuth
Roß-Kopf
743
Brand
Schwarzenreuth
Walbenreuth
Scheiben Bg.
Grünbg.
Ebnath
Hölzlashof
Masch
Pilgramsreuth
Poppenreuth
Neusorg
Hohenhard
Herzogöd
Wiltzlasreuth
Pullenreuth
Ahornberg
Wernersreuth
Riglasreuth
Ploß-Bg.
Lenau
Lochau
Katzentrögel
Hohe Weißenstein
Steinwald
Immenreuth
Zinst
Wunschenbg.
Kulmain
Trevesen
Frauenreuth
Haidenaab
Oberbruck
Eisersdorf
Godas
Friedenfels
Kötzersdf.
KEMNATH
Pfaben
Waldern
Eger
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Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

From *Neuenmarkt-Wirsberg* (p. 88) to *Bischofsgrün*, 13 M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 1 *M* 20, 75 pf.). — The railway diverges to the left from the Bayreuth line and enters the valley of the *Weisse Main* at (3 M.) *Himmelkron* (1092 ft.), with a former Cistercian abbey, known for the legend of Countess Kunigunde of Orlamünde (d. ca. 1350; see p. 97), the 'White Lady', ancestress of the Brandenburg-Kulmbach family. Gothic cloisters and the burial-vaults of the counts. — 4½ M. *Lanzendorf*.

7 M. **Berneck** (1273 ft.; **Hirsch*, R. 1½-2 *M*, B. 70 pf.; **Krone* or *Post*, R. 1-1½ *M*, D. 1 *M* 40 pf.; *Stadt Bayreuth; Bube*, with garden-restaurant: *Curhaus Restaurant*, see below; *Schmidt's Restaurant*, in the market-place; *Bäreneck Restaurant*, with pretty view), picturesquely situated in a narrow valley watered by the *Oelsnitz*, is a favourite summer-resort (1500 inhab.). In the main street is the *Curhaus*, with reading-room, garden, and restaurant. On the Oelsnitz, at the foot of the Schlossberg, is the *Cur-Colonnade*, where a band plays several times a week. (Visitors' tax for a stay of more than five days, 4 *M*, two pers. 6 *M*, etc.) On the steep hill above the town are the ruins of two castles and of a chapel. A pleasant path along the Oelsnitz gradually ascends the wooded hill in 20 min. to the *Obere Burg* (1548 ft.), destroyed by the Hussites in 1430. Fine view hence; still finer from the *Engelsburg*, 10 min. farther on, and the adjacent *Kirchleite* (1935 ft.; belvedere).

Another excursion is to (¾ hr.) the ruined castle of *Stein* (1775 ft.), romantically situated in the valley of the Oelsnitz. Thence we may walk through the valleys of the Oelsnitz and the *Lübnitz*, past the ruin of *Grünstein*, to (¾ hr.) *Gefrees* (p. 88). — Pearl-mussels (Unio margaritifer) are found in the Oelsnitz in considerable quantities; the shells are opened and the pearls removed every 6-7 years by a government-official.

The railway crosses the Oelsnitz. (On the hillside is the arboretum *Blüchersruhe*, with its belvedere.) It then follows the pretty *Goldmühl-Thal*, or valley of the *Weisse Main*, to (8 M.) *Goldmühl* (Heisinger; Zapf; Schwarzes Ross); hence to Warmensteinach, see p. 108. The line ascends past the *Glaser-Mühle* to (13 M.) **Bischofsgrün** (2225 ft.; **Goldner Löwe*, R. 1-1½, pens. 3-4 *M*; *Puchtler*), a village with 1000 inhab., conspicuously situated at the N. base of the Ochsenkopf, almost entirely rebuilt since a great fire in 1887, with large manufactories of beads. Ascent of the *Schneeberg*, see p. 108.

The path to the **Ochsenkopf** (3360 ft.; ascent 1¼ hr.; guide not indispensable: Ochsenkopf 2 *M*, Ochsenkopf and Schneeberg 4 *M*) leads through wood, and, except at one place, the ascent is gradual. At the top it traverses blocks of granite and passes the *Schneeloch*, a hollow (or deserted shaft?) where snow lies till June. At the top is a slab with a very ancient carving of an ox's head (frequently restored). From the *View Tower* we gain an extensive view of the Fichtel-Gebirge, Franconian Switzerland, etc., including the Thuringian Forest to the N.W. About 5 min. to the S. of the tower

is a spot known as the 'Aussicht' (view), commanding a picturesque glimpse of Warmensteinach. Ascent of the *Schneeberg*, see below.

The route by *Warmensteinach* to Bischofsgrün and the Ochsenkopf, 2 hrs. longer than the above, is preferable. The road quits the valley of the Main beyond Goldmühl, and ascends to the right in the valley of the *Zoppatenbach* to (20 min.) *Brandholz* (1710 ft.). The antimony, lead, and silver mines once largely worked here, as numerous heaps of rubbish still testify, are now exhausted. About 3/4 hr. beyond Brandholz we cross a meadow and ascend the road. In a few minutes more, where the path divides, the branch to the left leads viâ the *Hohe Warte* (view) to (1 hr.) **Warmensteinach** (2065 ft.; *Trassl's Inn*, below the church; *Krug*, above the station), prettily situated, the terminus of a railway from Bayreuth (see p. 106). The shingle-roofed houses lie scattered along the slopes of the upper valley of the *Steinach*. Glass-making and glass-polishing are the chief industries.

A road leads hence through the *Löchle-Thal*, a romantic wooded ravine (tavern), to (1 hr.) *Grassemann* (2405 ft.; inn), a former mining settlement, situated on an open plateau. Before the village we pass the *Ludwigs-Quelle*. Thence to the summit of the *Ochsenkopf* (p. 107; path indicated by white marks; guide not necessary).

From Warmensteinach a road leads to the E. to (6 M.) **Fichtelberg** (2243 ft.; *Post*), the terminus of a branch-line from Neusorg (p. 129). An attractive route leads hence to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) *Ochsenkopf* viâ Neubau, the Weissmainfelsen, and the Weissmainquelle (see below).

From Bischofsgrün (p. 107) the ascent of the *Schneeberg* is made in 2 hrs. viâ *Fröbershammer* (numerous guide-posts).

FROM THE OCHSENKOPF TO THE SCHNEEBERG, 2 1/4 hrs. We descend the saddle to the E., which connects the Ochsenkopf and Schneeberg; 20 min., *Source of the Main* (*Weissmainquelle*; 2910 ft.), an excellent spring, the only one for a long distance (benches; inscription); 10 min., the *Weissmainfelsen* (2857 ft.), a group of rocks affording a fine view of the Schneeberg and Nusshardt, and towards the S. We then descend the valley which separates the Schneeberg from the Ochsenkopf to (3/4 M.) *Karches* (2410 ft.; beer), near which is the peat-moor of *Seelohe*, occupying the site of the vanished Fichtel Lake.

From Karches roads lead to the N.W. to (3 1/2 M.) *Bischofsgrün* (p. 107), to the S.E. to (4 1/2 M.) *Silberhaus* (p. 110), and to the S. to (3 1/2 M.) *Fichtelberg* (see above).

We here enter the wood to the left, and ascend to (1 hr.) the **Nusshardt* (3190 ft.), a group of huge blocks of granite rendered accessible by steps. The nine round hollows on the top of the rock are called the 'Druids' Dishes'. The (1/2 hr.) **Schneeberg** (3454 ft.), the highest summit of the Fichtel-Gebirge, is crowned with a group of rocks, 24 ft. high, named the *Backöfele* ('oven'). On the top is a hut built by the Fichtelgebirge Club. *Panorama uninterrupted, except towards the S.W. by the Ochsenkopf: to the S.E. is the Kösseine, to the left the Luisenburg; N.E. the Erzgebirge in the distance; N. the Rudolfstein, Weissenstadt, and the Waldstein; N.W. the Thuringian Mts. and the Gleichberge.

FROM THE SCHNEEBERG TO WEISSENSTADT, 1 3/4 hr. We descend to the N.E. through wood to (40 min.) the *'Drei Brüder'* (2736 ft.), three lofty groups of granite slabs; 7 min., the ***Rudolfstein** (2840 ft.), a huge and imposing group of granite rocks, ascended by steps, commanding a superb view. We descend for 1/2 hr. more through

wood, then follow a path to the right, passing several rock-cellars, to (1/2 hr.) **Weissenstadt** (2070 ft.; **Adler* or *Alte Post; Löwe*), a small town with 2600 inhab., on the *Eger*, which rises 2 M. to the S.W. Ackermann's stone-polishing works enjoy a high reputation. — Railway in 51 min. to *Kirchenlamitz* (p. 154). To *Wunsiedel* and *Alexandersbad*, see p. 155.

Ascent of the Waldstein from Weissenstadt, 1 1/4 hr. By the barns on the N. side of Weissenstadt, the road diverges from the Kirchenlamitz road to the left and leads into the wood to a (2 M.) finger-post on the left, 'zum Waldstein'; hence to the top 1/4 hr. more.

From Münchberg (p. 88) to the Waldstein, 2-3 hrs. 1. Viâ Zell: road (railway projected) to the S. to (4 1/2 M.) *Zell* (2030 ft.; Ross; Leupold), a village with 1000 inhab.; thence either direct in 1 hr., or (guide convenient, 1 *M*) to the S. viâ the *Source of the Saale* (2325 ft.) and the *Bärenfang* in 1 1/2 hr. to the summit. — 2. Viâ Rainersreuth, an attractive route: road to the S.E. to *Stockenroth*, thence by a well-marked path, to the right behind the inn, passing the W. summit of the *Rainersreuth*. — 3. Viâ *Sparneck* (1876 ft.), a village with 1200 inhab., in 2 hrs.

The **Grosse Waldstein** (2880 ft.) is another group of granite rocks, made accessible by paths and steps, and crowned with an iron pavilion; extensive and picturesque *Panorama, with wooded foreground. The castle of *Waldstein*, of which fragments remain, a robbers' stronghold, was destroyed by the Swabian League in 1523. Adjacent is the finely situated *Waldhaus* (2897 ft.; inn).

A marked path, running first to the N.W., then to the E., and crossing the road from Weissenstadt to Sparneck, leads from the Waldhaus to the (1 3/4 hr.) **Epprechtstein** (2620 ft.), with a ruined castle and a beautiful view; thence to the railway-station of *Markt Kirchenlamitz* or to *Buchhaus* (p. 155), 1/2 hr.

From Holenbrunn, a station on the railway from Hof to Wiesau (p. 155), to Wunsiedel, 2 1/4 M., branch-line in 10 minutes. — The shadeless road from Weissenstadt to (7 M.) Wunsiedel is unattractive to walkers. (Carr. and pair to Alexandersbad in 1 1/2 hr., 7-8 *M*; diligence to *Röslau*, p. 155, 6 M., twice daily in 1 1/2 hr.)

Wunsiedel (1800 ft.; **Kronprinz*, R. 1 1/4-2, D. 1 1/4 *M*; **Einhorn*, R. 1 *M*, B. 50 pf.; *Müller's Restaurant; Wartburg Restaurant*; one-horse carr. to Alexandersbad 3, two-horse 5 *M*), a pleasant well-built town with 4950 inhab., on the *Rösla* or *Röslau*, was the birthplace of *Jean Paul Friedrich Richter* (p. 105), whose bust by Schwanthaler has been placed in front of the house where he was born, adjoining the church. The *Katharinenberg* (2020 ft.), 1 M. to the S.E., with a ruined church, commands a pretty view. A path descends on the S. to the road to (1 M.) Alexandersbad.

The **Alexandersbad** (1935 ft.; **Chalybeate Baths and Curhaus*, open in summer, pens. 6-8 1/2 *M* per day, visitor's tax 5-8, music

3-6 *M*; **Hôtel Weber*, R. 1½ *M*, B. 60 pf.; **Rogler*), 2 M. to the S.E. of Wunsiedel (diligence twice daily), is named after the last Margrave of Ansbach-Bayreuth (1783). The chalybeate springs and the pine-cone and mud baths, combined with the pleasant scenery, attract numerous visitors.

The **Luisenburg** (2568 ft.), the most striking point in the environs, so named after the visit of Queen Louisa of Prussia in 1805, formerly called *Luchsburg*, with a few traces of an old castle, lies 1½ M. to the W. of the Alexandersbad and 2 M. to the S. of Wunsiedel. (Guide desirable: from Wunsiedel or from Alexandersbad to the Luisenburg 2, to the Luisenburg and Kösseine 3 *M*.) The Luisenburg is, as it were, a mountain in ruins. Huge masses of granite of fantastic form are piled together in wild confusion, the result of disintegration; they are partly overgrown with thick moss, interspersed with pines and bushes, and are rendered accessible by steps, bridges, etc. At the entrance to the labyrinth is the *Gesellschafts-Platz*, with a restaurant (2255 ft.). Numerous inscriptions on the rocks. This rocky labyrinth affords a beautiful walk, ascending in ½ hr. to the *Bundesstein* or *Kreuz* (2575 ft.). The finest point is the **Burgstein* (2858 ft.), 20 min. farther on, a group of rocks on the top of the hill, with a railing, affording a panorama towards the E., N., and W.

The **Haberstein* (2785 ft.), ¼ hr. farther on, consisting of four lofty rocks, is another good point of view. The **Kösseine* (3084 ft.), ¾ hr. from the Haberstein (1½ hr. direct from Alexandersbad), commands the finest and most extensive view in the Fichtel-Gebirge, embracing the greater part of the Upper Palatinate towards the S. (temple at the top; a little below it is a simple restaurant; good water 10 min. below the summit on the E. side). — From this point a path leads by the *Mätze* (2665 ft.) and the *Girgelstein* (2435 ft.) to the (2 hrs.) *Silberhaus* (2330 ft.; inn; comp. p. 108), whence we may ascend by the forester's house of (1 hr.) *Seehaus* (3120 ft.) to the Nusshardt and the (1 hr.) Schneeberg (p. 108). — From the Kösseine a path (white marks) descends in 2 hrs. to *Neusorg* (p. 129).

Diligence from Alexandersbad twice daily in 1 hr,, viâ *Sichersreuth*, to (4 M.) *Markt-Redwitz*, on the railway from Hof to Munich and Nuremberg (p. 155).

19. Franconian Switzerland.

The small hilly district dignified with this title (1600-1900 ft. above the sea-level), with its pretty valleys watered by the *Wiesent*, its wooded heights, forming the N.E. spurs of the Franconian Jura, and lying nearly in the centre of a triangle formed by Nuremberg, Bamberg, and Bayreuth, owes its reputation chiefly to its Stalactite Caverns, containing remains of antediluvian animals, specimens of which are preserved in almost every museum in Europe. These wild beasts probably lived in the caves, to which they brought their prey and where they afterwards themselves died. Though all the caverns will be found instructive by palæontologists, the ordinary tourist will probably be satisfied with the *Sophien-Höhle* (p. 113). The 'Jura' limestone and dolomite rock-formations are also picturesque, occasionally assuming the most grotesque shapes.

The finest points are accessible to walkers only. A guide (seldom necessary) may generally be procured for 2-3 *M* per day. — The following excursion of two days from Forchheim is recommended. 1st Day. By rail to *Ebermannstadt;* thence by carriage or omnibus to (1¼ hr.) *Muggendorf;* walk thence to the (1½ hr.) *Stempfer-Mühle* (with a deviation of ¾ hr. to *Gössweinstein* and back) and on to (¾ hr.) *Behringers-Mühle* and (1½ hr.) *Pottenstein*. — 2nd Day. Cross the plateau to (2 hrs.) *Rabenstein* (comp. p. 113), visiting the *Sophien-Höhle* (1 hr.); thence proceed to (1 hr.) *Rabeneck* and (¾ hr.) *Doos*, and viâ the *Riesenburg* to (2 hrs.) *Muggendorf*, whence

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we return by carriage or omnibus to (1¼ hr.) Ebermannstadt. — A good run for cyclists is from Ebermannstadt to (15 M.) Pottenstein and (9½ M.) Pegnitz.

From *Forchheim* (see p. 95) to *Ebermannstadt*, 9½ M., railway in 46 min. (fares 80, 55 pf.). — The line leads in a wide curve to the E. into the pleasant *Wiesent-Thal*. 2 M. *Pinzberg* (*Terrasse Inn, ½ M. from the station, with beautiful view, R. 1-1½, pens. 3½-4 *M*). — 2 M. *Gosberg*. Beyond (3¾ M.) *Wiesenthau*, to the right, is the *Ehrenbürg* or *Walberla*, a view-point with a chapel. — 5½ M. *Kirchehrenbach*; 7½ M. *Pretzfeld*. — 9½ M. **Ebermannstadt** (957 ft.; *Zur Eisenbahn; Müller's Restaurant*), a little town with 700 inhabitants.

Post Omnibus from Ebermannstadt viâ *Streitberg*, *Muggendorf*, and *Behringersmühle* to *Pottenstein* (15 M.) in 4 hrs.; to *Waischenfeld* (17½ M.) in 4½ hrs.; from Pottenstein to *Pegnitz*, twice daily in 2¼ hrs.

Tourists should drive from Ebermannstadt to Muggendorf either in an open carriage (usually to be had at the station) or in the diligence. — The road leads along the W. bank of the Wiesent, viâ *Gasseldorf*, to —

2¼ M. **Streitberg** (1046 ft.; **Curhaus zum Goldnen Kreuz*, recommended for some stay, R. 5½-10 *M* per week, D. 2 *M*; **Goldener Löwe*, with garden, R. 1¼-2, B. ½, D. 1½, pens. 4 *M*; *Adler*, plain), a picturesquely situated village, frequented as a summer-resort (visitors' tax 2 *M*, families 4 *M*). Pretty walk to the (¼ hr.) *Muschelquelle*, and to the *Schauer-Thal*, 10 min. to the N.E. Fine views from the (¼ hr.) ancient *Streitburg* and the (½ hr.) ruin of *Neudeck*, opposite; still finer from the *Hummerstein*, ¾ hr. to the W., and from the *Guckhüll*, ½ hr. to the N.E. Pleasant excursions through the **Lange-Thal* and the '*Felsenschlucht*' to the (1 hr.) *Schönstein-Höhle*, a grotto with fine stalactites (guide 1 *M*, for a party 40 pf. each), and the *Brunnenstein-Höhle*, and through the *Leinleiter-Thal* to (1 hr.) *Unter-Leinleiter*, with a fine park of Baron Seckendorf.

The road goes on from Streitberg, on the right bank of the Wiesent, to (2½ M.) **Muggendorf** (1060 ft.; **Curhaus & Hotel zur Fränkischen Schweiz*, R. 1¼-1½, D. 1½ *M*; **Stern*, R. 1, D. 1½ *M*, with reading-room; *Schwan*, R. 1-1¼, D. 1¼ *M*; *Sonne*, *Türkei*, less pretending; restaurants *Rosenau* and *Kohlmann*), prettily situated, and a good centre for excursions (visitors' tax 2, families 4 *M*). Shady promenades on the opposite bank of the Wiesent.

Below Muggendorf (½ hr.) is the *Rosenmüller's-Höhle*, the entrance to which is visible to the left from the road (guide, for 1-6 pers., 2½ *M*). It contains fine stalactites and fossil remains of animals. The *Oswalds-Höhle* (½ hr.) may be visited also, if time permit. Near it are the *Wunders-Höhle* and *Witzen-Höhle*. The latter is said to contain a heathen altar (?). The *Kuppenburg*, near the Rosenmüller's-Höhle, the *Hohenstein*, and the **Hohe Wacht*, above the Oswalds-Höhle, are good points of view. The village of *Wichsenstein*, the highest point (1944 ft.) of the Franconian Switzerland, commanding an extensive panorama, may be reached from Muggendorf in 2½ hrs., viâ *Windisch-Gailenreuth*. In the *Trubach-Thal*, 3 M. to the S., is the picturesque château of *Egloffstein* (p. 97).

From Muggendorf viâ the *Riesenburg* to *Doos*, see p. 112.

From Muggendorf to Burg Gailenreuth, 1½ hr. We follow the Behringersmühle road (see below) for ½ hr., cross the Wiesent, and take the road ascending the hill, whence a footpath, diverging to the left, leads to *Burg Gailenreuth* (1558 ft.), belonging to Baron Horneck. The forester here dispenses modest refreshments and shows the adjoining **Gailenreuther Zoolithen-Höhle** (1-3 pers. 1 *M* each, 4-6 pers. 50 pf. each, larger parties 25 pf. each; light 10 pf. for each pers.), which has attained a European celebrity owing to the investigations of Esper, Rosenmüller, Cuvier, and Goldfuss. It consists of three or four stories, one above the other, each containing chambers filled with numerous remains of bears, lions, wolves, hyænas, etc. There are several other caverns here of the same character, such as the *Kapps-Höhle* (difficult of access), containing beautiful stalactites. — From Burg Gailenreuth to *Gössweinstein* (see below), 1½ hr.

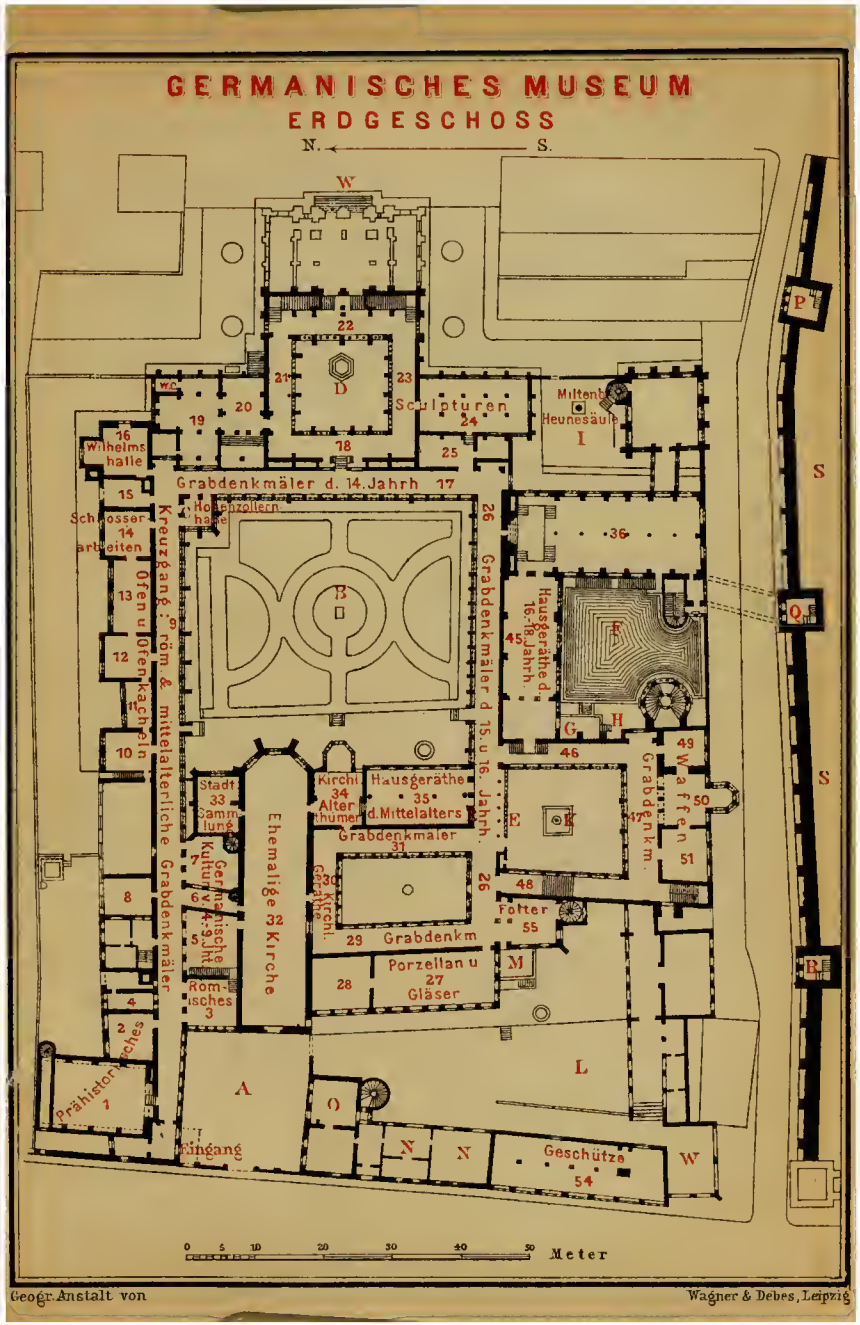
From Muggendorf the road leads to the S.E. through the Wiesent-Thal, past (3 M.) *Burg Gailenreuth* (see above; to the right, on the hill) and the (3 M.) *Stempfer-Mühle* (restaurant), with the *Drei Quellen*, whence Gössweinstein, on the height to the right, may be reached in ¾ hr. About ¾ M. farther on is **Behringersmühle** (1446 ft.; **Post*, R. 1 *M*; **Heinlein*), a village much frequented as a summer-resort, charmingly situated at the junction of the Wiesent-Thal, the Ailsbach-Thal, and the Püttlach-Thal. The *Pfaffenstein*, ½ hr. to the W., commands a fine view. To *Doos*, p. 113; to *Rabenstein*, p. 113.

The road crosses the Wiesent and divides, the left branch leading to Pottenstein (comp. below). The road to the right ascends rapidly to (½ hr.) **Gössweinstein** (1617 ft.; *Distler*, with garden, R. 1, pens. 3¼-3½ *M*; *Amschler 'zur Fränk. Schweiz'*; *Löwe*; *Rose*), where there are a large pilgrimage-church and a *Château*, completely restored in the Gothic style (visitors admitted in the absence of the family; fee 40 pf.). The Burg, the *Kreuz* behind the church, and the *Wagnershöhe*, all command a *View of the greater part of the Franconian Switzerland, including the valleys of the Ailsbach, Wiesent, and Püttlach, which converge at Behringersmühle. Through the grounds in the government-forest we descend in ½ hr. to the Stempfer-Mühle (see above). About 1½ hr. to the W. of Gössweinstein is the *Gailenreuther Höhle* (see above).

From Behringersmühle to Pottenstein, 1½ hr. The road (see above) leads through the romantic **Püttlach-Thal* to (1½ M.) **Tüchersfeld** (*Inns*), a most picturesque village, commanded by lofty pinnacles of rock. Thence to (3 M.) **Pottenstein** (1425 ft.; *Distler*; *Schöpff*), a beautifully situated little town, with a château. Diligence twice daily in 2¼ hrs. to *Pegnitz* (p. 129); to *Rabenstein*, see p. 113.

Pleasant excursion to the S. through the romantic **Schutter-Thal** or **Kühlenfelser-Thal**, past the *Schutter* and *Klumper* mills (by the first of which are an *Inn and the stalactite caverns called the *Grosse* and *Kleine Teufelsloch*), to (4½ M.) *Kühlenfels*. Back by *Kirchenbirkig* to (3½ M.) Pottenstein. — From Pottenstein we may reach Gössweinstein (see above) in 1¼ hr., either by the road viâ *Siegmannsbrunn*, or (preferable) passing the Stations of the Cross and the Calvarienberg. Both routes command fine views.

From Muggendorf to Doos, 1¼ hr. The road, to the left, crosses the hills towards the E. From this road another leads to the



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NÜRNBERG
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Meter.
Strassenbahnen
Central-Friedhof
St. Johannis Kirchhof
St. Johannis Vorstadt
Sebastian Spital
Reserve-Spital
Kleinweidenmühle
Pegnitz
Deutschherrn-Wiese
Exercier-Platz
Cavalerie Kaserne
Bärenschanze
Rosenau
Gostenhof
Gas-Fabrik
Ludwigs Bahnhof
St. Rochus Kirchhof
Panorama
Schlachthof
Ludwigs Th.
Spitzler Th.
Färber Th.
Neu-Th.
Thiergärt. Th.
Kleinreuther Th.
Industr. & Kultur Verein
Hauptzollamt
Güter Halle
Deutsches Haus
Kaserne
Zeughaus
Post & Telegr.
Bamberg, Würzburg, Augsburg, München
Steinbühl
Fürth
Ketzel Pfl.
Promenade
Kirchhof
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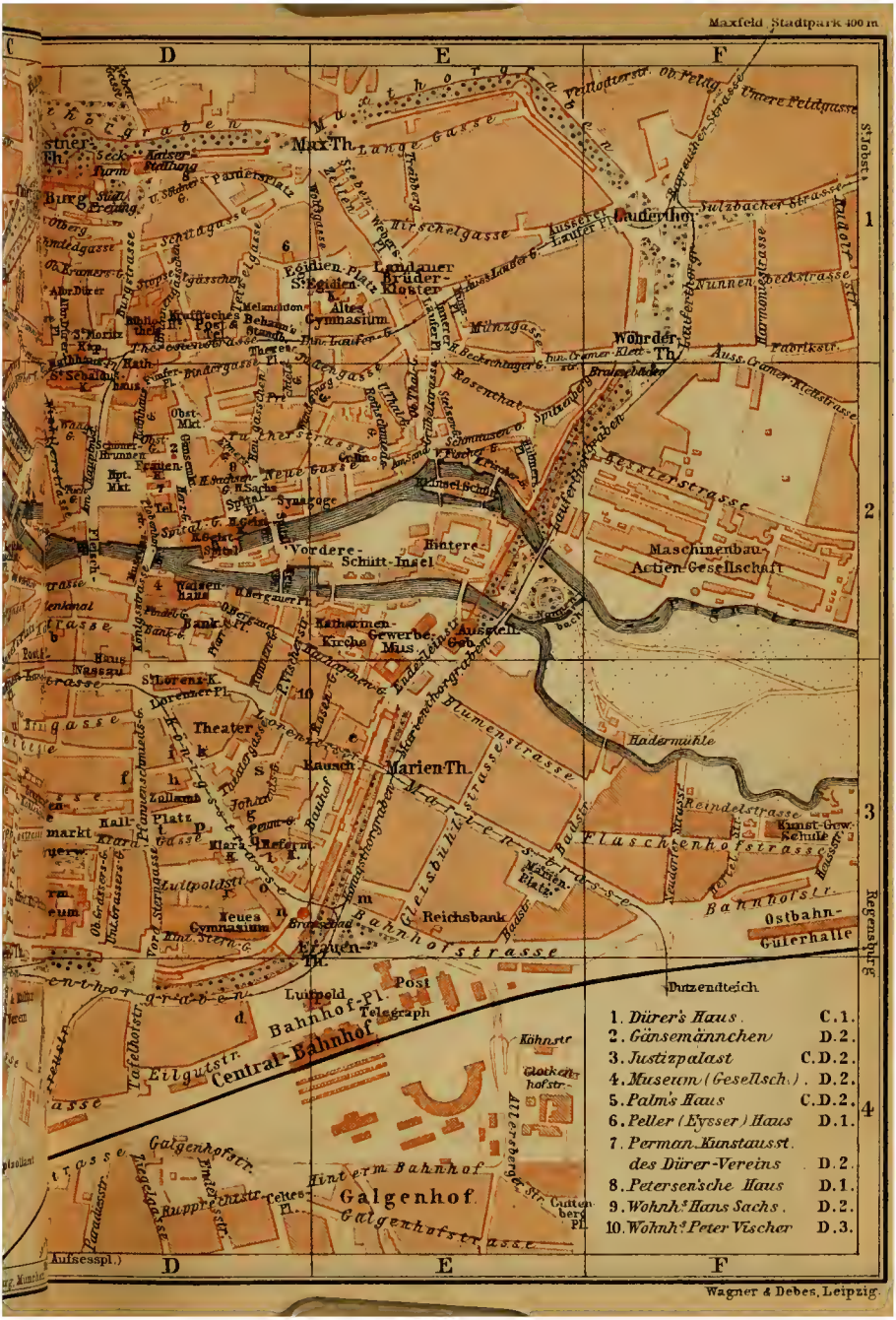
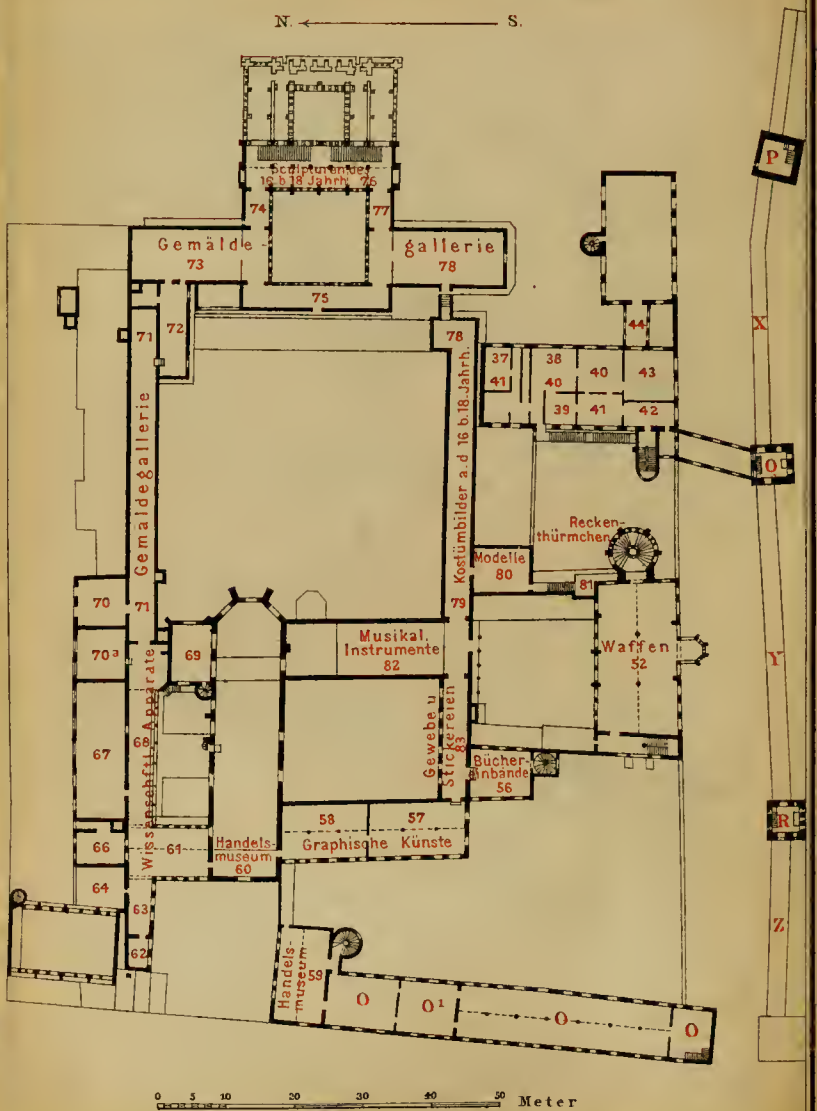


1. Dürer's Haus . C.1.
2. Gänsemännchen D.2.
3. Justizpalast C.D.2.
4. Museum (Gesellsch.) . D.2.
5. Palm's Haus C.D.2.
6. Peller (Eysser) Haus D.1.
7. Perman. Kunstausst. des Dürer-Vereins D.2.
8. Petersen'sche Haus D.1.
9. Wohnh.s Hans Sachs . D.2.
10. Wohnh.s Peter Vischer D.3.

GERMANISCHES MUSEUM
ERSTER STOCK



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right, just beyond Muggendorf, to (2 M.) *Engelhardsberg* (Wunder; key of the Riesenburg, see below).

About ½ M. to the S. rises the bold *Adlerstein* (1740 ft.), a splendid point of view, and ½ M. farther on is the *Quakenschloss*, a jagged grauwacke rock (whence we may return by Engelhardsberg).

The road leads on towards the N. to (¾ M.) the **Riesenburg*, a wild group of dolomite rocks rendered accessible by paths and bridges (adm. 50 pf., 2 pers. 35 pf. each, 3-4 pers. 25 pf. each, 5 or more pers. 20 pf. each). Charming view of the Schotter-Thal (see below). We descend into this valley, turn to the left, and in ¼ hr. reach the **Doos** or **Toos Inn** (1118 ft.; unpretending), where a key of the Riesenburg is also kept.

From Behringersmühle (p. 112) to Doos, 3 M. The road leads to the N. through the *Schotter-Thal* or *Schauder-Thal*, one of the most beautiful valleys in this district. It is watered by the Wiesent. Halfway is the *Schotter-Mühle* (inn). — *Doos*, see above.

At Doos begins the picturesque *Rabenecker-Thal*, watered by the Wiesent. We quit the road (which goes on to Waischenfeld, 2 M.) at a mill (1¾ M.), and beyond the Wiesent ascend to the right, on the left side of the partly preserved *Burg Rabeneck*, to a lofty plain; we then take the path to the left by the wood, turning off to the right after a few yards, and passing (25 min.) *Schönhof*, reach (½ hr.) **Burg Rabenstein** (1456 ft.), a pinnacled castle restored in 1829, looking down upon the *Ahorn-Thal*, 160 feet below. In the latter, at the foot of the hill, lies the *Neumühle* (restaurant).

The custodian shows the remains of antediluvian animals found in the caves, and conducts the visitor to the (¼ hr.) **Sophien-Höhle** or **Rabenstein Cavern**, the most interesting in the district owing to the abundance of the fossil bones and the perfection of the stalactites it contains. An hour is required to explore it (fee 2-4 *M*; full illumination 10 *M*; magnesium wire 40 pf. extra for each of the three chambers). The *Ludwigs-Höhle* on the opposite side of the Ahorn-Thal hardly merits a visit. From Rabenstein to *Pottenstein* and *Beringersmühle*, see below.

Those whom time permits may now cross the hill separating the Ahorn-Thal and Wiesent-Thal to (1 hr.) **Waischenfeld** (1137 ft.; *Görl*; *Hoffmann*), pleasantly situated on the Wiesent, and environed with watch-towers and ruined castles. The *Försters-Höhle* (20 min.; key at Görl's Inn; one pers. 1 *M*, each additional visitor 50 pf.), a dome-shaped vault, contains fine stalactites. — Post-omnibus hence to *Bayreuth* (p. 103), daily in 4½ hrs. (2 *M*).

Walkers may go from Rabenstein across the tableland direct in 2 hrs. to Pottenstein (p. 112): by the Neumühle (see above) we cross the bridge and ascend to the left to *Zaupenberg*; then, leaving the villages of Ailsdorf and Kleinlesan on the right (see finger-posts), we reach, beyond *Waidmannsgesess*, the road leading from Ober-Ailsdorf to Pottenstein. — To reach (2 hrs.) *Behringersmühle* we return for a few hundred paces on the Schönhof road, then take the Ober-Ailsdorf footpath to the left (whence a direct path leads to Tüchersfeld, p. 112), and follow the path through the pretty and sequestered valley of the Ailsbach. From Behringersmühle to Tüchersfeld and Gössweinstein, p. 112.

20. Nuremberg.

Hotels. *Württemberger Hof (Pl. d; D, 4), R. from 3, B. 1¼, D. 3 *M*; *Grand Hôtel (Pl. m; E, 3), R. 2-4, D. 3, pens. 8-10 *M*, these two near the station; *Strauss & Bayrischer Hof (Pl. c; C, 3), Karolinen-Str. 43, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, D. 3 *M*, with lift, electric light, and good café-restaurant; ~~*Goldner Adler (Hôt. Schlenk)~~ Pl. b, D 2), Adler-Str. 15, with lift, R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 3 *M*, these four of the first class. — *Wittelsbacher Hof (Pl. f; D, 3), Pfannenschmiedsgasse 22, R. 2-3, B. 1 *M*; *Victoria Pl. n; D, 3),

at the Frauen-Thor, near the station; *Deutscher Kaiser (Pl. g; D, 3), R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 1½-2 *M*; *Monopol (Pl. h; D, 3); *Kaiserhof (Pl. k; D, 3), R. 1½-3, B. 1 *M*; Rother Hahn (Pl. i; D, 3), R. 2-3, D. 1 *M*; Bamberger Hof (Pl. o; D, 3), these five in the König-Str.; Maximilian (Pl. e; E, 3), Lorenzer-Str. 31. — *Nürnberger Hof (Pl. 1; D, 3), R. from 1½ *M*, B. 90 pf.; Hôt. Föttinger (Pl. p; D, 3), R. 1½-2½, B. 1 *M*; Herzog Max (Pl. q; D, 3), these three in the König-Str., near the station; Prinz Luitpold (Pl. r; D, 3), Luitpold-Str. 3; Wolfsschlucht (Pl. s; D, 3), Johannesgasse 4; Blaue Flasche (Pl. t; D, 3), Hallplatz 3. — *Villa Schmidt von Dittfurth*, Lindenast-Str. 16, Maxfeld, pens. 5-10 *M*.

Restaurants. Wine. *Rathhauskeller*, at the entrance to the Obstmarkt; *Ludwigsthorzwinger*, at the Ludwigs-Thor; *Rathskeller*, in the Kaiserhof Hotel (see above); *Föttinger*, see above; *Strauss*, see p. 113; *Giessing*, Rathhausgasse 8 (closed in the evening); *Herrenkeller*, Theatergasse 19; **Posthorn (Döring)*, Glöckleinsgasse 4, near the chapel of St. Maurice; *Old German Wine Room*, Spitalgasse. — **Beer.** *Strauss*, *Deutscher Kaiser*, *Monopol*, *Wolfsschlucht*, see above; *Mohrenkeller*, König-Str.; *Wartburg*, Weinmarkt 7; *Hans Sachs*, Spital-Platz; *Bratwurst-Glöcklein* (p. 120), at the back of the Moritz-Capelle, quaint; *Bratwurst-Herzle*, Herzgasse 9; *Bratwurst-Küche*, Obstgasse 3; *Leistlein; Krokodil.* — **Popular Resorts** **Stadt-Park*, at the Maxfeld (p. 127); *Marienthorzwinger*, at the Marien-Thor; *Rosenau* (Pl. A, B, 2, 3). Comp. p. 127. *Dürstenkeller*, Obere Kanal-Str. 24, in the Munich style; *Luitpold-Säle*, Luitpold-Str. 3.

Cafés. *Monopol*, see above; *Krauss*, Kaiser-Str. 46; *Central*, Karolinen-Str. 23; *Habsburg*, König-Str. 74; *Merkur*, Klaragasse 7; *Noris*, Josephs-Platz 1; *Gisela*, Spittlerthorgraben 1. — **Confectioners.** *Eisenbeiss*, König-Str. 2a, at the Museum Bridge; *Merklein*, Rathhausgasse 10; *Scheuermann*, Schustergasse 3, behind the Sebaldus church.

Baths. *Ludwigsbad*, Breitegasse 81, at the Weisse Thurm; *Wildbad*, on the Schüttinsel, E. side of the town; *Ottobad*, Otto-Str. 13.

Cabs. For ¼ hr. 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3-4 pers. 60 pf.; each addit. ¼ hr., 40 or 50 pf.; two-horse cab 60 pf., 1 *M*, 50, or 60 pf.; small articles free, box 20 pf. — *Porter* into the town: under 33 lbs. 35 pf.; between 33 and 110 lbs. 50 pf.

Tramways (fare within the city 10 pf., incl. change of cars). 1. From the *Maxfeld* (Pl. F, 1) to the *Rathhaus-Platz* (Pl. D, 1, 2) and the *Schlachthof* (to the S.W. of Pl. A, 4); green lamps, etc. — 2. From the *Laufer-Thor* (Pl. F, 1) to *St. Jobst* (p. 128); yellow lamps. — 3. From the *Aufsess-Platz* (S. of Pl. C, 4) to the *Bahnhof-Platz* and the *New Barracks* (N.W. of Pl. A, 3); blue lamps. — 4. From the *Plärrer* (Pl. B, 3) to the *Lorenzer-Platz* (Pl. D, 3) and *Dutzendteich* (p. 127; 20 min.; 20 pf.). — 5. From the *Frauen-Thor* (Pl. E, 3) by the Aeussere Ring to the *Ludwigs-Thor* (Pl. B, 3). — 6. From the *Schlachthof* (Pl. A, 4) to the *Central Cemetery* (to the N. of Pl. A, 1). — 7. From the *Maxfeld* (P. F, 1) to the *Bahnhof-Platz* (Pl. D, E, 4), *Plärrer* (Pl. B, 3), and *Fürth* (p. 97; 1 hr., 20 pf.); white lamps.

Post Office, Bahnhof-Platz 1 (Pl. E, 4; poste restante). Several branch-offices. — **Telegraph Offices.** Bahnhof-Platz 7, Hauptmarkt 12 (next the Frauen-Kirche; Pl. D, 2), and at most of the post-offices.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 3), by the Lorenz-Kirche (closed in summer). — *Summer Theatre* at the Wittelsbacher Hof, Pfannenschmiedsgasse 22. — **Music Halls.** *Wolfsschlucht; Himmelsleiter*, Karolinen-Str. 33. — **Bands** in the *Stadt-Park* (p. 127), on Tues., Thurs., and Sun. (afternoon and evening); at the *Rosenau* (p. 127), etc.

Shops. Nuremberg Wares: *Wahnschaffe*, Josephs-Platz 18, carved wood, etc.; *C. Quehl*, Kaiser-Str. 5, at the corner of the Fleisch-Brücke, etc. — Imitations of Ancient Works of Art, in terracotta (stoves, vases, etc.), metal, papier-maché, and wood (furniture): *Fleischmann*, Hirschelgasse 28; *Eysser*, in Peller's house, Ægidien-Platz 23 (p. 124). — Fancy Articles in wood, in the Renaissance style (caskets, frames, etc.): *Schmid-Daler & Co.*, Panier-Platz 9. — Wood Mosaics: *Adelhard*, Flaschenhof-Str. 18. — Ivory Carvings: *Behl*, Kaiser-Str. 37. — Fancy Goods: *J. G. Kugler*, *L. Döhler*, König-Str. — Artistic Glass and Porcelain, etc.: *Ostermayr*, König-

Str. 33; *Leykauf*, corner of König-Str. and Karolinen-Str.; *C. Neumarck*, Adler-Str. 33. — ANTIQUITIES: *Pickert*, *Bauer*, Dürer-Platz 10 and 4; *Helbing*, Karl-Str. 2; *Wohlbold*, Augustiner-Str. 11; *F. Neumann*, Trödelmarkt 31-33. — OLD ENGRAVINGS, etc.; *Edetmann*, Haupt-Markt 3. — **Lebkuchen** (a kind of gingerbread). *Metzger*, Josephs-Platz 6, König-Str. 26, and Haupt-markt 23; *Häberlein*, König-Str. 6 and 53, Winkler-Str. 35, and Ludwig-Str. 34; *Richter & Co.*, Untere Bau-Str. 13; *Goess*, Ludwig Str. 75; *Zinn*, by the Frauen-Thor. — All the shops are shut on Sundays and holidays.

English Church Service in summer at the Bayrischer Hof.

United States Consul, *Gustave C. E. Weber*; vice-consul, *Sigmund Dünkelsbühler*.

Collections and Objects of Interest.

Albrecht Dürer's House (p. 121), daily 8-1 and 2-6; 50 pf.

**Germanic Museum* (p. 125), daily 10-1 and 2-4, 1 *M*, 4-5 pers. 3 *M*, free on Sun. (and Wed. in winter).

Industrial Museum (p. 123): Industrial products, week-days 9-12 and 2-5, Sun. 10-12 (closed on Sat.); Collection of Models and Library, week-days 8-12 and 2-6, Sun. 10-12 (closed on Sat.); adm. 50 pf. on Tues. & Frid., other days free.

Municipal Library (p. 121), daily 9-12 and 3-6.

Natural History Museum (p. 125), Sun. 10-12, free; other times 50 pf.

Panorama, Rothenburger-Str. (Pl. A, 3), all day, 1 *M*; Sun. and holidays 50 pf.

Permanent Exhibition of the Dürer Association (modern paintings), in the building of the Telegraph Office next the Frauen-Kirche (Pl. 7; D, 2), week-days 11-3, Sun. and holidays 10-2 (closed on Sat.); adm. 80 pf.

Railway Museum (p. 123), Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 9-12 and 2-5 (in winter 10-1), Sun. 10-12; adm. free.

Rathhaus (p. 119), Sun. 10.30-12.30, free; at other times, fee.

School of Industrial Art (p. 124), daily; fee.

Principal Attractions: St. Lawrence (p. 117), Frauen-Kirche, especially the Portal (p. 118), Schöne Brunnen (p. 118), St. Sebaldus (p. 119), Burg (p. 121), Germanic Museum (p. 125).

Nuremberg, Germ. *Nürnberg* (1148 ft.), pop. 260,743, a free city of the Empire down to 1806, has since belonged to Bavaria. There is probably no town in Germany still so mediæval in appearance, or so suggestive of the wealth, importance, and artistic taste of a 'City of the Empire'.

Nuremberg is first mentioned in history in 1050. The establishment of a market, the miracles wrought by the relics of St. Sebaldus, and the frequent visits of the emperors rapidly attracted new inhabitants, who at first settled between the castle and the river. The city thus sprang up under the Hohenstaufen dynasty, and the castle was frequently occupied by Conrad III. and Frederick Barbarossa, two illustrious members of that family. The progress of the city was greatly promoted by the high privileges accorded to it by these and other emperors. The government was originally vested in the patrician families. These were expelled by the civic guilds in 1349, but only to return and obtain a firmer grasp of power the same year. The office of Burggrave, originally a deputy governing in the name of the emperor, was first held by Frederick I. (d. 1218) of the Zollern family under the Emp. Henry VI. These governors soon acquired independent power, and in 1363 became 'Fürsten', or princes; but after, Frederick VI. was invested by the Emp. Sigismund with the Mark of Brandenburg in 1411, they formally ceded to the town (1427) their castle, which was situated in front of the citadel. The constant dissensions and bitter feuds between the citizens and the margraves Albrecht Achilles (1449) and Frederick (1502) did not interfere with the continuous growth of the town, which at the beginning of the sixteenth century had become, like Augsburg, one of the chief depôts of the trade between Germany, Venice, and the East. At this period, too, it attained its zenith of distinction in the sphere of art as well as of politics.

To this period belongs most of the interesting old DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE which renders Nuremberg so quaint and picturesque. The general style of the lofty houses, with their high-peaked gables, is Gothic, but the ornamentation of the façades is usually in the Renaissance style. Special care has also been bestowed upon the courts in the interior.

The zeal with which the art of SCULPTURE was cultivated is exemplified by the numerous interesting signs and figures of saints, of the 14-16th cent., with which the houses are embellished. Some of the finest are in the König-Str.; on the Glockengiesserhaus; at the corner of the Albrecht-Dürer-Platz; opposite the Moritz-Capelle; in the Obstmarkt, behind the Frauen-Kirche; at the corner of the Weinmarkt (Rothes Ross); in the Burgstrasse; at the corner of the Bindergasse; and in the Hirschelgasse. The last-named (original now in Berlin), a statue of the Virgin, has often been ascribed to an Italian artist on account of its beauty and delicacy of form. Another similar figure of Mary at the foot of the Cross, now in the Germanic Museum (p. 125), ranks among the finest works of its time, but is also by an unknown master.

Foremost among the Nuremberg workers in stone stands *Adam Krafft*, who flourished here after 1492, and died at Schwabach in 1507. His principal works are the Stations on the way to St. John's Cemetery, the tasteful tabernacle in St. Lawrence's, and the reliefs at the Frauen-Kirche, St. Sebaldus-Kirche, and Aegidien-Kirche. Of wood-carvers the chief is *Veit Stoss* (d. 1532), who at first exercised his craft at Cracow and is therefore sometimes, though erroneonsly, described as a Pole. His *chef-d'œuvre* at Nuremberg is in the church of St. Lawrence (p. 117). Both of these masters are rooted in the traditions of mediæval art, and of conservative tendencies. The brass-founder *Peter Vischer* (d. 1529), on the other hand, breathes the spirit of the Renaissance, and is endowed with versatile imagination and a delicate sense of form. His sons and *Pancratz Labenwolf* (d. 1563) also produced much meritorious work. Among the specialities of Nuremberg art in the 16th cent. were the casting of medals and goldsmiths' work, the most celebrated die-cntters being *Ludwig Krug* (at the beginning of the 16th cent.), *Peter Flötner* (d. 1546), and *Hans Lobsinger*; and the most renowned goldsmiths *Wenzel Jamnitzer* (1508-85), and his son-in-law *Valentin Maler*.

PAINTING was sedulously cultivated as early as the 14th cent., as is proved by the altar-pieces in the Frauen-Kirche and Jakobs-Kirche. The Imhoff altar-piece of the Coronation of the Virgin in St. Lawrence's dates from the first half of the 15th cent., and resembles the crude productions of the Cologne school. In the latter half of the same century *Hans Pleydenwurff* and *Michael Wohlgemuth* (1434-1519) was the most prominent of Nuremberg painters. In order to understand the wide-spread fame of the Nnrem berg school we must keep in mind that printing had recently been invented, engendering a taste for illnstrated books, engravings, and wood-cuts; for the importance of Nuremberg art lies less in the products of the paint-brush than in the humorous and thoughtful creations embodied by means of the burin and the chisel. The characteristic tendency to depth of meaning shows itself in the pictures of *Albrecht Dürer* (1473-1528), a pupil of Wohlgemuth, and the greatest painter whom Nuremberg has prodnced. Nuremberg itself, however, now possesses few products of his fertile genius; the only certified examples of his brush in his native town are the 'Hercules' (an early work), portraits of Emp. Charlemagne and Emp. Sigismund, and a Pietà, all in the Germanic Museum. His best works are to be seen at Vienna, Munich, and Berlin. None of Dürer's pnpils developed their activity to any great extent in Nuremberg itself, where, indeed, painting rapidly declined. On the other hand the artistic handicrafts, such as the engraving of medals and the manufacture of artistic cabinets, flourished here till far on in the 18th century, and are again practised with growing success at the present day.

The principles of the Reformation found favour at Nuremberg as early as 1525, and in the following year Melanchthon founded the Gymnasium. The discovery of the sea-route to India somewhat impaired the prosperity of the town; it suffered still more severely during the Thirty Years' War, and during the 18th cent. its decline was hastened by the

feeble rule of the patrician families. Since 1806, however, when Nuremberg became a Bavarian city, it has prospered greatly, and it is now the most important commercial and manufacturing town in Southern Germany. Hops form one of the most important staple commodities.

The **Fortifications,** dating from the middle ages, form the most interesting feature of the town, but have unfortunately been removed at places. They consist of a rampart encircling the inner city, provided at intervals with round and square towers, and of a dry moat 35 yds. wide and 33 ft. deep. A walk round the walls will reveal the variety and beauty of their architectural effects. The most picturesque parts are between the Spittlerthor and Maxthor (early morning or late afternoon best light). The four round towers at the Neue, Spittler, Frauen, and Laufer gates received their present form from Georg Unger in 1555-68.

The *Pegnitz* divides the old town into two nearly equal parts, the Lawrence and the Sebald sides, the latter being the older and more interesting. It is crossed by several **Bridges.** The single-arched *Fleisch-Brücke* (Pl. D, 2), built in 1596-98, is an imitation of the Ponte Rialto at Venice. Two obelisks on the *Karls-Brücke* (Pl. C, 2), one with a dove and olive-branch, the other with the imperial eagle, are memorials of a visit of Emp. Charles VI., 'the peace-bringer', in 1728. The *Suspension Bridge* (Pl. C, 2) was one of the first of its kind in Germany (1824). Picturesque views are obtained from it as well as from the *Henker* (*i.e.* hangman's) *Foot Bridge* (Pl. C, 2), near which are a few relics of the earlier fortifications of the 13th century.

From the new **Railway Station** (Pl. D, E, 4), in front of which stands an *Equestrian Statue of Prince-Regent Luitpold,* by Ruemann (1901), we enter the town by the *Frauen-Thor* in a straight direction, and in 5 min. reach the church of St. Lawrence; then cross the Museums-Brücke to the Frauen-Kirche, and proceed to the left, past the Schöne Brunnen, to the Rathhaus, St. Sebald's, Dürer's statue, Dürer's house, and the Burg. This order is observed in the following description.

The Gothic church of ***St. Lawrence** (Pl. D, 3; Prot.), the finest in Nuremberg, was erected at the end of the 13th and the beginning of the 14th cent. on the site of a small Romanesque church. In 1403-45 the nave was widened, and in 1439-77 the choir was rebuilt on a larger scale by *Konrad Roritzer* of Ratisbon. The whole edifice was carefully restored in 1824 by *Heideloff.* Rich W. **Portal* with numerous sculptures (1332); above it a superb rose window, 30 ft. in diameter. To the left of the portal is a modern Gothic fountain by *Wanderer.* The *N. Tower,* with its roof of gilded copper, has been re-erected in its original form since a fire in 1865. The sacristan, who lives at No. 7 Lorenz-Platz, is generally in the church in summer. (Knock loudly at the N. door; fee 40 pf.; the printed description obtained in the church is inaccurate.)

Interior. Seven of the beautiful stained-glass *Windows in the choir date from the 15th and 16th cent.; the finest are the 6th to the right

('Volkamer window'), representing the genealogy of Christ with the portrait of the donor, and the 9th or 'Tucher window'. The four Evangelists and Apostles (after Dürer; comp. p. 187) in the 7th window are modern, as also the 8th ('Kaiserfenster'), pnt up in 1881 in memory of the 84th birthday of Emp. William I. — The finest work of art in the church is the *Ciborium, or receptacle for the host, in the choir, beautifully and elaborately executed in stone, in the form of a tower, 65 ft. in height, and enriched with many sculptures of scenes from the life of Christ. The apex of the tower is bent like a bishop's crozier. It rests upon the three kneeling *Figures of the sculptor *Adam Krafft* and his two assistants, who were engaged in the work from 1493 to 1500. In front of the altar, suspended from the roof, is a curious *Work in carved wood with numerous figures, by *Veit Stoss*, representing the Salutation. The Gothic brass candelabrum in the choir is by *P. Vischer* (1489). Handsome modern pulpit and high-altar by *Heideloff* and *Rotermundt* (1839). The Krell Altar (end of the 15th century), behind the high-altar, bears the earliest known representation of the town. The various carved wooden altars and altar-pieces of the 15th cent. repay inspection; especially the Imhoff Altar (ca. 1420) in the gallery over the N. entrance, the St. Anna Altar, in the N. ambulatory, and the Theocarus Altar in the nave (No. 19; to the left). The side-chapels contain tapestry of the 15th century.

The *Tugendbrunnen*, a fountain on the N.W. side of the church, with numerous figures in bronze, was executed in 1589 by Benedikt Wurzelbauer (covered in winter). To the left of it, at the corner of the Karolinen-Str., is the so-called *Nassauer Haus*, erected in the Gothic style in the 14th cent., with a tasteful oriel. — In the adjoining Adler-Strasse rises the *Warriors' Monument*, by Wanderer and Rössner, a granite column surmounted by a figure of Victory (1876). — On the Pegnitz is the *Museum* (Pl. 4; a club; adm. only on the introduction of a member).

The Gothic ***Frauen-Kirche** or *Church of Our Lady* (Pl. D, 2; Rom. Cath. since 1816), in the market-place, was erected in 1355-61 on the site of a synagogue destroyed in 1349 during the persecutions of the Jews. The church was restored in 1878-81 by *Essenwein*. Fine façade. Over the portal of the W. *Portico, with its rich sculpturing, is a curious old clock, known as the 'Männleinlaufen', constructed in 1506-9 by G. Heuss and Seb. Lindenast, with moving figures of the seven German electors (seen daily at noon). The N. aisle (open 7-10 a.m.; tickets, 20 pf., in the sacristy at the S.E. angle of the church; sacristan, Tucher-Str. 9) contains an *Epitaphium of the Pergenstorfer family of 1498, by *A. Krafft*, with a relief of the Madonna as Mother of Mercy. Adjacent is the Tucher-sche Altar, with a winged picture on a gold ground, one of the finest works of the Nuremberg school about 1440-50; at the sides, 14th cent. frescoes. Old stained glass in the choir, with the armorial bearings of many Nuremberg families.

In the Gänsemarkt, behind the Frauen-Kirche, is a quaint fountain-figure in bronze, by Pancratz Labenwolf, called the **Gänsemännchen* ('little goose-man'; Pl. 2), a peasant carrying a goose under each arm.

The ***Schöne Brunnen** (Pl. D, 2), opposite the Frauen-Kirche, erected in 1385-96, by *Meister Heinrich*, the *'Palier'*, and restored

in 1821-24, is a Gothic pyramid 63 ft. in height, adorned with numerous figures (originally painted). The *Statues below represent seven electors and the nine worthies (*viz.* Charlemagne, Godfrey de Bouillon, Clovis, the Christian worthies; Judas Maccabæus, Joshua, David, the Jewish worthies; Cæsar, Alexander, Hector, the pagan worthies); those above, Moses and the seven prophets. In the iron railing of the fountain, on the N.W. side, is a small movable iron ring, ingeniously wrought, which the travelling apprentices regard as the cognisance of the city. — No. 19, Hauptmarkt (Pl. D, 2; tablet), opposite the Schöne Brunnen, was the residence of the celebrated humanist *Pirkheimer* (born at Eichstätt in 1470; died at Nuremberg in 1530). No. 15, adjacent, adorned with frescoes designed by Wanderer (1886), is the house in which *Martin Behaim*, the cosmographer (1459-1507), was born. Until the introduction of the Reformation the crown-jewels were exhibited annually in front of this house (comp. p. 124).

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. D, 1, 2; adm., see p. 115; entrance opposite the guard-house; bell for the custodian on the first floor to the right), 290 ft. in length, was erected by *Jakob Wolf* in 1616-22 in the Italian Renaissance style, incorporating an earlier building of the 14-15th centuries. The late-Gothic part of the building at the back, with a fine façade towards the Theresien-Str. and an interesting court, was added by *Essenwein* in 1885-89.

The great hall, with its timber roof, belongs to the older part of the building, erected in 1340, and is adorned with badly-preserved frescoes designed by *Dürer*, representing the triumphal procession of the Emp. Maximilian, Town Musicians, and Calumny (after Apelles); it also contains stained glass by *Veit Hirschvogel*, etc. On the central buttress is a mural painting, executed in 1613 (restored in 1824), representing an execution by a kind of guillotine, proving that this instrument is not a modern invention. — On the wall of the staircase to the second floor is a large painting by *Paul Ritter* (1883): The representatives of Nuremberg entering the town in triumphal procession with the imperial regalia in 1424. — The ceiling of the long corridor in the second floor is adorned with a relief in stucco representing a tournament held at Nuremberg in 1446, executed by *Hans* and *Heinrich Kern* in 1621 (restored in 1891). — On the 3rd floor is the Municipal Picture Gallery (chiefly modern paintings). Room I. *Jäger*, Emp. Maximilian I. visiting A. Dürer in 1518; *Ans. Feuerbach*, Battle of Amazons; *Bauer*, Body of Emp. Otho III. being brought across the Alps. — R. II. *Joachim von Sandrart*, Banquet in the Rathhaus in 1649; *Maar*, The Schöne Brunnen, 1424; *Mayer*, Interior of St. Sebald's. — R. III. *Kreling*, Magdeburgers besieged by Tilly receiving the Sacrament; also portraits of distinguished Nurembergers.

The tasteful *Fountain* in the old court is by Pancratz Labenwolf, 1557. The gallery in the S.E. corner of the court, resting upon curious carved brackets, and with Gothic balustrades, is by Hans Behaim (1425). Under the Rathhaus are subterranean passages, partly fallen in, leading from the old dungeons to the deep well at the Burg (p. 122) and in other directions; these may be inspected by the curious.

The church of ***St. Sebaldus** (Pl. D, 2; Prot.), originally a Romanesque structure of the 11th cent., restored in the Transition style at

the beginning of the 13th cent., was provided with a Gothic E. choir in 1361-77. The W. choir with the Löffelholz Chapel, the lower part of the towers (completed in the 15th cent.), and the nave date from the 13th century. The church is now undergoing restoration under the direction of *Hauberrisser*. The sacristan (Burg-Str. 6) is generally in the church; visitors knock at the N. side-door (adm. 20 pf., 3-4 pers. 50 pf.). The printed description obtained at the church is worthless.

Exterior. The visitor should inspect the N. Portal, or '*Bride's Door*', the reliefs on the buttresses of the E. choir, representing the Passion; the 'Schreyer Monument' (opposite the Rathhaus), with numerous lifesize figures in stone, representing the Bearing of the Cross, the Entombment, and the Resurrection, executed in 1492 by *Adam Krafft*, one of the richest and most important of his works; the Last Judgment over the S. entrance.

Interior. In the E. ambulatory, to the right, three reliefs by *Veit Stoss* (1449): Last Supper, Christ on the Mt. of Olives, and the Kiss of Judas. Above these, the 'Markgrafenfenster', a fine stained-glass window executed by *Veit Hirschvogel* in 1515, representing the Margrave Frederick of Ansbach and Bayreuth, with his wife and eight children; to the left, a triple fresco (Christ washing the Disciples' feet, Last Supper, Christ on the Mt. of Olives; 1423), and a winged picture on the Tucher'sche altar, painted in 1513 by *Hans von Kulmbach*, from drawings by *Dürer*, probably the master's finest work. *Crucifix and wooden figures of the Virgin and St. John, over the high-altar, the latest work of *Veit Stoss*. High-altar in wood (1821) by *Rotermundt* and *Heideloff*. — ***St. Sebald's Monument* (eight tons in weight, for which the trustees of the church paid 3145 florins), the masterpiece of *Peter Vischer*, the celebrated artist in bronze, was completed by him with the aid of his five sons in 1519, after thirteen years' labour. The twelve Apostles in niches around the sarcophagus containing the relics of the saint are admirable; above are twelve smaller figures of church-fathers and prophets; below, about seventy allegorical figures of genii, mermaids, animals, etc. The miracles performed by the saint are pourtrayed in four beautiful reliefs below the sarcophagus. In the niche at the W. end is St. Sebaldus, and in the E. niche is the artist himself with apron and chisel, a beautiful statuette. Near the fine modern wooden pulpit (by *Rotermundt*; 1859) is a copy of the Pietà by Dürer now in the Germanic Museum. — The *Löffelholz Chapel*, W. choir, contains a Gothic font in bronze, of the beginning, and an altar of the middle, of the 15th century.

The *Parsonage of St. Sebald*, on the N. side, with its fine Gothic *Oriel Window ('Chörlein'), dating from 1318, was once occupied by Melchior Pfinzing (d. 1535), provost of St. Sebald, and author of the 'Teuerdank', an allegorical narrative of the wooing of Mary of Burgundy by Emp. Maximilian I.

Opposite St. Sebald's, on the N., is the Gothic *Chapel of St. Moritz* (Pl. D, 1), transferred hither from the Hauptmarkt in 1313, and restored in 1829. Adjoining is the *Bratwurst-Glöcklein* (p. 114), mentioned as early as 1519. At No. 6 Halbwachsengasse, behind, is the *Rotermundt Collection* of antiquities, casts of ancient Nuremberg sculptures, etc.

To the S.W. of St. Sebald's, Winkler-Str. 29, is *Palm's House* (Pl. 5; C, D, 2), with the inscription: 'Here dwelt John Palm, bookseller, who fell a victim to the tyranny of Napoleon in 1806'. The patriotic Palm had published a pamphlet on the 'Degradation of Germany', written in a tone derogatory to France, for which the

Emperor caused him to be condemned by a court-martial and shot (p. 261). — At the corner of the adjacent Augustiner-Strasse, on the site of an Augustinian monastery, stand the **Courts of Law** (Pl. 3; C, D, 2), erected by *Solger* in 1877. In the hall are marble busts of the jurists Anselm von Feuerbach and Rud. von Holzschuher; the Commercial Court contains a large painting by *A. Feuerbach:* Emp. Lewis the Bavarian conferring privileges on the merchants of Nuremberg.

Opposite Palm's house, over the gateway of the *Stadtwage*, is a good relief by *Krafft* (1497). Near this (Winkler-Strasse 20) is the house in which *Dürer* was born, with an inscription.

***Dürer's Statue** (Pl. D, 1), erected in 1840 on the Albrecht-Dürer-Platz, was designed by the eminent *Rauch*, after *Dürer's* portrait of himself at Vienna. Some hundred paces to the N.W., No. 39 Albrecht-Dürer-Strasse, near the Thiergärtner-Thor, is *Dürer's House* (Pl. 1; C, 1), the property of the city, and marked by a medallion. It contains a collection of antique furniture and utensils, and also copies of Dürer's paintings. Adm., see p. 115.

We return to the Rathhaus (p. 119). Opposite, on the right side of the Burgstrasse, is the old Dominican monastery, containing the *Municipal Archives* on the groundfloor. The upper floor contains the **Town Library** (Pl. D, 1; adm., see p. 115), of 70,000 vols. and 2000 MSS., including a missal with fine miniatures by the brothers Glockendon, miniature-painters of Nuremberg; also early specimens of typography, *e.g.* the Rationale of Durandus (1459), one of the first books printed by Gutenberg; autographs of Luther, Melanchthon, Ulrich von Hutten, Hans Sachs, etc.; and various curiosities.

The Burg-Strasse (No. 21 in which was Wohlgemuth's house) ascends the **Burg** or **Castle Hill** (1164 ft.; Pl. C, D, 1) to the N., a sandstone rock on the N.W. side of the town. At the top the route forks; the left branch leads by the 'Himmelsweg' direct to the Kaiserburg (p. 122); that to the right leads past a *Mt. of Olives* (1499) to the *Pentagonal Tower* ('Alt-Nürnberg'), the oldest building in the town.

This tower and the *Walpurgis* or *St. Ottmar's Chapel* (restored in 1892), situated opposite, are relics of the old *Burg* of the Hohenzollern burggraves, destroyed in the war of 1420. The tower (adm. 30 pf.) contains a torture-chamber with the 'Iron Virgin', a hollow figure with iron spikes in the interior, into which the victim was thrust, and a collection of antiquities. — Next this tower, on the right, is the old *Granary* (now a barrack), built by Hans Behaim the Elder in 1494-95 and named '*Kaiserstallung*' ('imperial stables'). To the E. of this lies the *Luginsland*, with turrets at its four corners said to have been built by the townsfolk in 1367 in order to watch the Hohenzollern-Burg. — We return to the *N. Freiung* or *Landfreiung*, commanding a view of the wide moat and the N. suburbs. On the parapet are shown two hoof-shaped impressions, which are said to have been left by the horse of a captive robber-knight (Eppelein von Gailingen) in the 16th cent., who escaped by leaping over the moat. This incident gave rise to a sarcastic proverb: 'The Nurembergers hang no man, unless they have caught him'. — We then pass through a gate to the S.W. to the *S. Stadtfreiung*, with a view of the city and of the 'Nu-

remberg Switzerland'. Another gateway brings us to the *Vestnerthor-Thurm* (view from the top; 10 pf.), and farther on is the *Deep Well*, the depth of which is shown by lowering candles into it, or by reflecting the daylight upon the surface of the water by means of a mirror (10 pf.).

Straight on is the ***Kaiserburg,** founded in the 11th cent. and enlarged by Frederick Barbarossa in the 12th. It was restored in the Gothic style and fitted up as a royal residence in 1854-56, and since 1866 has belonged in common to the Bavarian and Prussian royal families (ring at the gate; fee $^1/_2$-1 *M*).

The venerable *Lime Tree* in the court, said to have been planted by the Empress Kunigunde, wife of Emp. Henry II. (1002-24), died in 1893. A niche in the wall contains a statue of the Saxon ambassador *Glansdorf*, who died at Nuremberg during the Thirty Years' War. The *Heidenthurm*, by the castle-gate, contains two Romanesque chapels of the 12th cent., one above the other: the lower, *St. Margaret's Chapel*, is built over the burial-vault of the Burggraves; the upper, the *Kaiser-Capelle*, with groined vaulting resting on slender marble columns with Romanesque capitals, and pictures by Wohlgemuth, Krafft, and Holbein the Elder, was used for divine service. Some frescoes, little inferior to Dürer's work, have recently been discovered in the oratory ('Betstübchen') adjoining the gallery. In the Audience Chamber, next the Kaiser-Capelle, are several pictures, chiefly copies of later Italian works. Handsome old stoves and panelled ceilings in this and other rooms. Most of the rooms and particularly the new balcony on the W. side of the castle afford splendid views of the city and environs. — The castle-enclosure (now a royal garden), on the S.W. side of the castle-hill, is open to the public.

On the S.W. side of the castle is the *Thiergärtner-Thor* (Pl. C, 1), with its square tower, beyond which, in the Burgschmiet-Str., is the *Bronze Foundry of Prof. Lenz*, with a collection of models (formerly *Burgschmiet;* Pl. C, 1). The road leads on past the *Stations of the Cross*, consisting of seven sandstone pillars with reliefs of the Passion, and the *Calvarienberg*, all by *Krafft* (now mostly replaced by copies; originals in the Germanic Museum).

St. John's Cemetery (Pl. A, 1) contains many interesting tombs and numerous good old brasses. The wife of the chief sexton (house to the right of St. John's) affords all information (50 pf.). The *Holzschuher Chapel*, to the left of the entrance near the Calvarienberg, contains a good Entombment with fifteen lifesize figures by *A. Krafft* (1507) and an altar by *Veit Stoss*. The Gothic *Church of St. John* (14th cent.), straight on from the entrance, has an altar-piece by *Altdorfer*. In the 8th row to the S. of the conspicuous Müntzer tomb (1560; 23 ft. in height) is the grave of *Albrecht Dürer* (d. 1528; No. 649; 'emigravit VIII. Id. April. 1528') At the foot of the grave of *A. von Kreling* (d. 1876), the artist, three graves to the right (N.E.) of Dürer's, is that of *Wenzel Jamnitzer* (d. 1585; No. 665), with a fine epitaph by Jost Amman. In the 8th row to the N.W. of Dürer lies *Veit Stoss* (d. 1533; No. 268), and two rows farther on rests the poet *Grübel* (p. 124; No. 200). Four rows farther on, in front of St. John's church, is the grave of *Paumgärtner* (d. 1679), with a large bronze skull; and in the second row to the N.W., beyond the walk leading to the right, is that of *Sandrart* the painter (d. 1688). *Pirkheimer's* tomb (No. 1414) is in the 6th row from the entrance, five graves to the N.E. of the Holzschuher chapel.

The new *Central Cemetery*, also in the Johannis Suburb (to the N.W. of Pl. A, 1), has a fine portal by Hase (1879).

On the way back to the town a visit may be paid to the Gothic *Heiligkreuz-Capelle* (Pl. B, 1; entrance Johannis-Str. 24; fee 30 pf.),

built in 1390, which contains a fine altar in carved wood, with an architectural top and double wings painted by *Wohlgemuth.*

We now proceed past the *Neuthor* and *Haller-Thor* to the *Spittler-Thor* (Pl. B, 3; comp. p. 117). In this neighbourhood is the Ludwig Station (Pl. A, B, 3; for *Fürth*, see p. 84), in front of which, on the Plärrer, a *Monumental Fountain* was erected in 1890 in memory of the opening of this, the first railway in Germany (p. 84). — In the Rothenburger-Str., which diverges to the S.W. from the Plärrer, are the *Panorama* (p. 115), and the *Cemetery of St. Rochus* (Pl. A, 3), with the grave of the celebrated *Peter Vischer* (d. 1529; No. 90, ninth stone on the right). The Imhof Chapel (1519) contains an interesting altar and stained-glass windows by *Hirschvogel.* At the end of the street is the *Harbour* of the Ludwigs-Canal (p. 90), 370 yds. long.

The broad Ludwig-Str. leads from the Spittler Thor to the **St. Jakobs-Kirche** (Pl, B, C, 3), founded in 1209, restored in the 14-15th cent., rebuilt in 1692, and restored by Heideloff in 1824.

In the Interior (ring at the N.W. door; fee 30 pf.) are a Gothic high-altar with winged paintings (14th cent.) and four figures of Apostles (six others of the series being now in the Germanic Museum). On the N. and E. sides of the choir and in the windows are the armorial bearings of Teutonic Knights. Many fine sculptures in wood and stone. At the E. end of the N. aisle is a triptych by *Veit Stoss*, restored by *Burgschmiet.* Stained-glass windows with the arms of Nuremberg families. Escutcheons of Teutonic Knights. The Dillherr Chapel contains a Lamentation for Christ by *Veit Stoss.*

Opposite are the old *Deutsche Haus*, or Teutonic Lodge, now an infantry-barrack, and the Roman Catholic *Church of St. Elizabeth*, built in 1785 as the Deutschhaus-Kirche, in the Italian baroque style, with a massive dome. — The Jakob-Str. leads to the E. from the Jakobs-Platz to the Germanic Museum (p. 125). To the N.E. we may pass through the *Weisse Thurm* ('white tower'), a relic of the 13th cent. fortifications, and thence cross the Häfner-Platz and follow the Karolinen-Str. to the church of St. Lawrence (p. 117).

From St. Lawrence's the Lorenz-Strasse leads to the E. to the Marien-Thor and the Marien suburb. To the right is the *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 3). In the Peter-Vischer-Gasse, nearly opposite, are *Peter Vischer's House* (Pl. 10; No. 23) and the Gothic *Church of St. Catharine* (Pl. E, 2), long used by the Meistersingers as their school. The latter (key kept by the steward of the hospital behind the church) contains a large *Painting by *P. Ritter*, representing the town and castle of Nuremberg in the 17th century. To the left, at the end of the Katharinen-Str., rises the —

Bavarian Industrial Museum (Pl. E, 2, 3), a handsome building erected in 1894-96, with extensive collections and a library (adm., see p. 115). — Adjoining, at No. 8 Marienthorgraben, is the **Railway Museum** (Pl. E, 2; adm., see p. 115) containing numerous models, machines, drawings, and plans relating to railways; also

Bismarck's saloon-carriage. On the first floor is the *Postal Museum.* — Farther to the W., in the Flaschenhof-Str. (Pl. F, 3), is the new *School of Industrial Art* (adm., see p. 115).

To the N.W., beyond the island of *Schütt*, is the Spital-Platz (Pl. D, 2), in the centre of which is a bronze *Statue of Hans Sachs*, by Krauser (1874). *Sachs's House*, in which the poet was born in 1494, is in the adjacent Hans-Sachs-Gasse (Pl. 9; No. 15; tablet). — On the E. side of the square is the new *Synagogue* (Pl. D, 2), built in 1869-74 in the Moorish style, by Wolf. The *Heiligegeist-Spital* (Pl. D, 2), on the S. side, was founded by Conrad Gross in 1331; in the anterior court is the old *Heinzel Fountain*, and in another court, beyond the river, is a small chapel built in 1459 on the model of the Holy Sepulchre, containing frescoes. The Gothic *Spital-Kirche* or *Heiligegeist-Kirche*, built in 1331-41 and modernized in the 17th cent., was from 1424 to 1796 the depository of the imperial regalia (now in Vienna; casket in the Germanic Museum, p. 126).

Not far off, at the corner of the Tucher-Str. and the Neue Gasse (Pl. E, 2), is a tasteful fountain with a bronze figure (by Wanderer) of *Konrad Grübel* (1736-1809), a popular poet of Nuremberg; the charming bronze reliefs on the pedestal refer to Grübel's poems. — The Rothschmiedsgasse and Judengasse lead hence to the N.W. to the Theresien-Platz (Pl. D, 1, 2), with a monument to the navigator *Martin Behaim* (p. 119), by Rössner (1890). — The Bindergasse (fine Madonna by *Adam Krafft* on No. 1, to the right) and the Theresien-Strasse run to the W. to the Rathhaus (p. 119). In the Theresien-Strasse are *Paumgärtner's House* (No. 23), with a relief of St. George and the dragon above the door, by *Krafft;* then, at the corner of the Tetzelgasse, the *Post and Telegraph Office* (1894) of the Sebaldus quarter; and *Krafft's House* (No. 7; on the right), with a fine court.

To the N.E., above the Theresien-Platz, is the *Ægidien-Platz* (Pl. D, E, 1), on the N. side of which rises *Peller's*, now *Eysser's*, *House* (No. 23; Pl. 6), with its rich Renaissance façade (1605) and fine court in the interior. It contains a magnificent old timber ceiling, and has been handsomely and tastefully fitted up and furnished by the owner, a furniture-manufacturer of Bayreuth (fee). To the right, in front of the *Gymnasium*, is a statue of *Melanchthon* by Burgschmiet. No. 13 Ægidien-Platz (tablet) was the house of the famous printer *Anton Koberger* (1470-1513).

St. Ægidius (Pl. E, 1; key at the gymnasium), originally a Romanesque basilica, erected in 1140, and burned down in 1696, was rebuilt in 1711-18 in the degraded style of that period. It contains a Pietà by *Van Dyck*, and at the back of the altar two reliefs in bronze by the sons of *P. Vischer*. Adjacent is the Romanesque *Eucharius Chapel* (end of the 12th cent.), with two altars by *Veit Stoss*. In the Gothic *Tetzel-Capelle* (1345) is a Coronation of the Virgin in stone, by *A. Krafft*.

To the E. is the old *Landauer Kloster*, formerly an art-school. The fine vaulting of the *Chapel* is borne by two spiral columns (1507). For this chapel, in 1511, Dürer painted his celebrated All Saints altar-piece, now at Vienna.

We next cross the Weber-Platz with the Sieben Zeilen, *i.e.* seven rows of weavers' houses, to the Hirschelgasse (Pl. E, 1), where the *Tucher'sche Landhaus* (No. 11; 1533-44) and *Rupprecht's House* (1534) are worth seeing. The latter contains a beautiful early-Italian Renaissance hall (called 'Hirschvogel-Saal' after its builder), of 1534, recently well restored. The figure of the Virgin on the outside is a cast of the original, now in Berlin (comp. p. 116).

Retracing our steps, we cross the Weber-Platz to the Max-Thor, whence the Lange Gasse to the right leads to the Laufer Thor. — To the left is the Paniers-Platz, on the N.W. side of which is *Topler's*, now *Petersen's*, *House* (Pl. 8; D, 1), built in 1590.

Near this, in the house 'Zur Blume', Schildgasse 12, is the **Natural History Museum**, containing zoological, botanical, ethnographical, and anthropological collections (adm., see p. 115). At No. 23, opposite, the *House with the Golden Shield*, decorated with mural paintings in 1888, the first twenty-three articles of Charles IV.'s Golden Bull were composed in 1356, providing amongst other points, that every German emperor should hold his first diet in Nuremberg.

The ***Germanic National Museum** (Pl. C, D, 3; entrance, Karthäusergasse 7), an institution for the illustration of German historical research, founded in 1852, is established in a suppressed *Carthusian Monastery*, a Gothic building of the 14th cent., with a fine church and extensive cloisters. Since 1866, owing to the energy of the late director *Dr. von Essenwein* (d. 1892) and the munificence of private donors, the museum has become one of the finest in Germany. The objects of general interest are exhibited in 83 rooms (some badly lighted), while others are reserved for the use of artists and students. Admission, see p. 115. Catalogue at the entrance, 50 pf.; the numbers correspond with the *red* numbers on the exhibits. (See plans, pp. 114, 115.) Simple refreshments in Cloister 29.

The long *Cloister Wing* 9, which we enter first, contains casts of Roman tombstones of the 1-4th cent. and of mediæval monuments down to the 14th century.

To the left. *Room 1.* Prehistoric antiquities, objects from lake-dwellings, stone articles, funereal urns. — *R. 2.* Prehistoric bronze antiquities, iron weapons and tools, etc. — *3, 4.* Roman antiquities; beams from the Roman bridge at Mainz. — *5-7.* Germanic antiquities of the 4-9th centuries: ornaments, weapons, coffins, etc.; No. 264 (in R. 7), Greek epitaph of a Germanic Christian of Constantinople (3rd or 4th cent.); No. 258 (R. 7), Copy of the 'Treasure of Athanarich', King of the Visigoths (d. 381), found at Petreosa in Roumania (original at Bucharest). — *8.* Recent acquisitions. — *10-13.* Stoves and stove-tiles. — *14, 15.* Locksmith's work. — *16.* (corner-room), called the '*Wilhelms-Halle*', from a window presented by Emp. William I. (when King of Prussia) in 1861, representing the foundation of the Carthusian monastery in 1381 by Burggrave Frederick of Nuremberg, executed at Berlin from designs by Kreling. Original model of Luther's mon-

ument at Worms, by Rietschel. — Opposite, at the angle of the cloisters, is the '*Hohenzollern-Halle*' (Pl. C), with four Gothic windows bearing the arms of the provinces of Prussia, presented by Princes Charles and Albert of Prussia, and Charles Anthony and Leopold of Hohenzollern.

Cloister Wing 17 (Ludwigsgang). Casts of tombstones of the 14th century. — *Cloisters 18, 21, 22,* and *23,* and *Rooms 19, 20, 24,* and *25 (Victoria* and *Friedrich Wilhelm Buildings):* Casts of sculptures of the 10-16th centuries. — The above-mentioned cloisters enclose the *Reichshof* (Pl. D), containing a copy in stucco of the Roland Column at Bremen.

Cloisters 26 and *46-48* (adjoining on the left): Tombstones of the 15-16th centuries. Fine old and modern stained glass (Pl. E, five windows presented by the Austrian imperial house). — *Rooms 49-51* contain armour and weapons, from the 10th to the beginning of the 16th century.

Cloisters 29-31. Casts of tombstones from the 16-18th cent.; casts of ecclesiastical implements; book-bindings. — We then pass through the Chapel *(34),* with altars, wooden figures, and ecclesiastical vessels of the late-mediæval period, and enter (to the left) —

32, formerly the Church, which contains a collection of *Sculpture, chiefly of the 15-16th centuries. To the left of the entrance, on the S. wall: Madonna and Child (end of the 15th cent.); *Swabian School* (1510-30), SS. Zosimus and Barbara, SS. Gereon and Catharine, two groups in high relief; between these, *Nuremberg School* (ca. 1500), St. Catharine. Farther on, to the left, is a *Mural Painting by *W. von Kaulbach*, representing Emp. Otho III. visiting the tomb of Charlemagne in 1000, symbolical of the object of the institution to bring to light the treasures of the past. Opposite, on the N. wall: *Nuremberg School* (early 16th cent.), Six seated figures of Apostles, three seated Madonnas, and a kneeling Madonna (in and upon Case VI). Farther on, to the right: above the door, *Wohlgemuth*, St. Anna and two companions; *Veit Stoss*, Kneeling Madonna; **Tilmann Riemenschneider*, St. Elisabeth; *School of Michael Pacher*, SS. Leonard and Stephen; to the right, in the choir, Top of an altar. In the centre of the church: So-called *Nuremberg Madonna, by *Peter Vischer the Younger*, a masterpiece of the Nuremberg School (early 16th cent.; a wooden model to be cast in bronze). Also, Silver-mounted casket in which the imperial jewels of the Holy Roman Empire were formerly kept (from the Spital-Kirche, p. 124). Small carvings in ivory, alabaster, mother-ofpearl, etc.; ecclesiastical vessels and vestments.

The Chapel *(33)* contains (on the left) the Nuremberg Art Collection: Model of *Labenwolf's* Gänsemännchen (p. 118); *Veit Stoss*, Madonna and Child; Statue of St. Wenzel, the model of *P. Vischer's* bronze statue in the cathedral of Prague; *Frame of the All Saints' picture from the Landauer Brüder-Capelle, executed in 1512 from a design by Dürer, who here shows his genuine Renaissance tendency. On the window-wall: Reliquary of St. Sebastian (15th cent.); Two 'Palmesel' (wooden asses used on Palm Sunday). Back-wall: *Veit Stoss*, The rosary, a circular woodcarving, Justice, Coronation of the Virgin, in high relief.

The Collection of Domestic Antiquities occupies RR. *27, 28, 35-45.* — *Room, 27, 28* (Refectory). German and Venetian glass, porcelain, majolicas, pottery, etc. — *35-45.* Domestic life of 16-18th cent., illustrated by furniture and utensils. In R. *35*: Richly carved wardrobe (ca. 1500); Large Gothic bedstead of the Fürer family (ca. 1500). In R. *45:* Bedstead in ebony with alabaster ornamentation (early 17th cent.); in the centre, ornamental vessels, goblets, ewers; also, silver travelling-service, adorned with agate (Augsburg; 17-18th cent.). — *36.* Antique portal from the monastery of Heilsbrunn (13th cent.). — Above this are *Rooms 37-44*, containing Tyrolese, Swiss, and Nuremberg wainscoting of the 16th and 17th cent.; also a mediæval kitchen. Returning to the groundfloor, we turn to the left at the end of Cloister 26, and enter —

Hall 55. Instruments of torture. — *Hall 54*, in the S.W. part of the building, contains a collection of cannon. — We next ascend the open spiral staircase (Pl. H), passing the Dantsic 'Beischlag' or balcony (Pl. G), to the —

Second Floor. *Room 53*, fitted up by the German 'imperial' towns,

contains a collection of costumes. — The staircase on the W. side descends to *R. 52*, fitted up by the German 'Standesherren', or nobles of the highest rank, which is occupied by a very complete historical collection of fire-arms and other weapons (16-19th cent.), including some magnificent specimens acquired with the Sulkowski Collection in 1889. — We now descend on the S. side by the 'Reckenthürmchen' *(81)* to the —

First Floor. *80.* Ordnance of 17-19th cent., tents, military apparatus, etc. — Through *Gallery 79*, containing pictures of costumes (16-18th cent.), we reach the *Galleries and Rooms 71-78*, containing casts of sculptures of the 16-18th cent. *(R. 76)*, coins *(73)*, and the *Picture Gallery (Catalogue 1½ M), unsurpassed for its works of the upper and lower German Schools of the 15th and 16th centuries. *R. 71.* Section I.: to the right, 7. *In the style of Meister Wilhelm of Cologne*, Madonna with the pea-blossom; to the left, 11. *Stephan Lochner*, Crucifixion, with six saints; to the right, 22. *Early Flemish School* (ca. 1480), Coronation of Emp. Frederick III.; to the left, 27. *Master of the Lyversberg Passion*, Annunciation; 37. *Victor & Hein. Dünwegge*, Pietà. Sect. II.: to the left, *19. *Hugo van der Goes*, Cardinal Bourbon. Sect. III.: to the right, 96. *Master of the Imhof Altar-piece*, Pietà; to the left. *Hans Pleydenwurff*, 100. Crucifixion, 101. Portrait of Canon Schönborn; between these, 204. *A. Dürer*, Portrait. This section also contains enamels, painted glass, and a bronze figure of Neptune (17th cent.: German). — *R. 72.* To the left, 162, 163. *Hans Holbein the Elder*, Madonnas; 245. *A. Altdorfer*, Crucifixion; 262. *L. Cranach the Elder* Portrait of Luther; on the wall opposite, 194, 195. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Two nude allegorical female figures; *Alb. Dürer*, 209. Emp. Maximilian I., 205. Hercules (1500); 220. *H. L. Schäufelein*, Crucifixion with John the Baptist and King David; on the end-wall, 210. Copy of *Dürer's* All Saints picture (p. 125); 186, 185. *B. Strigel*, Portraits. In the centre are bronzes and wood-carvings. — *R. 73.* To the right, 207, 208. *A. Dürer*, Emperors Charlemagne and Sigismund (freely retouched); 145. *B. Zeitblom*, Pietà; opposite, *Hans Burgkmair*, 168. St. Sebastian before the Emp. Constantine, 170. Madonna; 213, 214. *Hans von Kulmbach*, SS. Cosmas and Damianus; *206. *A. Dürer*, Pietà. On the left wall, 107-110. *M. Wohlgemuth*, Four wings from the Peringsdörfer altar-piece, with the legend of St. Vitus and saints (from the Augustine church; ca. 1490). In the centre are medals. — *R. 74.* Dies for medals; painted metal plaques. — *RR. 77, 78* contain delicate carvings in wood and ivory, some by *P. Flötner*. The paintings in R. 78 are chiefly Netherlandish works of the 17th century. Right wall: 331. *P. Hooch*, Party; *Rembrandt*, 325. Portrait of himself (ca. 1629), 326. St. Paul; 330. *Corn. Begas*, Tavern-scene. In the middle of this room are various small sculptures in bronze (Figure of a boy, Dog, Genius, all ascribed to *Peter Vischer*), lead (goldsmiths' models; 16-18th cent.), and ivory.

Rooms 61 and *68*. Scientific apparatus, calendars, and maps. — *62-64.* Pharmaceutical Collection (63. Apothecary's shop). — *67.* Models of agricultural implements. — *Chapel 69.* Ecclesiastical Art of the 16-18th centuries. — *Rooms 70, 70 a.* Antiquities of guilds. — *66.* Models. — *Church Gallery 60* and *R. 59.* Commercial Museum, interesting models of ships and waggons; weights and measures. — *57, 58.* Collection of documents illustrative of the arts of writing and printing; MSS., incunabula, woodcuts, engravings. — *83 (Gallery).* Weaving and embroidery. — *Hall 82* (fitted up by the nobility of Mecklenburg). Musical Instruments. — *R. 56.* Book-bindings.

The most popular pleasure-grounds at Nuremberg are the ***Stadt-Park** or *Maxfeld*, on the N. side (restaurant; music frequently; tramway, see p. 114), and the *Rosenau* (Pl. A, B, 2, 3; restaurant; music frequently, see p. 114). — Pleasant excursion to *Dutzendteich* (p. 137; tramway); thence a beautiful walk through wood, by *Falznerweiher* (restaurant) and *Schmausenbuck* (1275 ft.; rustic inn), with its view-tower (20 pf.), to *Mögeldorf* (station; see p. 261).

21. From Nuremberg to Eger by Schnabelwaid.

94 M. Railway in 3¼-6 hrs. (fares 12 ℳ 20, 8 ℳ 10, 5 ℳ 20 pf.).

Nuremberg, see p. 113. Soon after leaving the station the train diverges to the left from the lines to Ratisbon and Amberg, and crosses the *Pegnitz-Thal* by means of a long embankment and several bridges to (2½ M.) *St. Jobst*. It then skirts the hills on the N. side of the Pegnitz-Thal, running parallel with the Amberg railway (p. 262) on the S. side. On the left, *Schloss Platnersberg*, restored by Heideloff. 6 M. *Behringersdorf;* 8 M. *Rückersdorf* (3 M. to the N. is the *Ludwigshöhe*, a summer-resort with view-tower); 10½ M. *Lauf* (Rail. Restaurant), with a château, on the Pegnitz (½ M. to the S. is the station of the Amberg line, p. 262); 12½ M. *Schnaittach*, which lies 3 M. to the N. of the station, with the ruin of *Rothenburg* rising above it (a fine point of view); 15 M. *Reichenschwand*, at the base of the *Hansgörgl-Berg* (see below), with a château and park.

17 M. **Hersbruck** (1100 ft.; **Post; **Traube*, in the market-place; *Rother Hahn*), a prosperous little town (4014 inhab.) on the right bank of the Pegnitz, at the foot of the *Michelsberg*, surrounded by hop-gardens. The station on the right bank of the Pegnitz (**Heissmann's Restaurant*) lies on the N.W. side of the town, 1½ M. from the station on the left bank of the Pegnitz (p. 262).

The **Michelsberg** (1420 ft.), ascended from the right bank station in ¼ hr., affords an admirable survey of the town and district. A still finer point of view is the **Hansgörgl-Berg* (1979 ft.), 1 hr. from *Reichenschwand*, or 1½ hr. from Hersbruck. On the top is a pavilion.

At (20½ M.) *Hohenstadt* the line turns to the N. and enters the narrow and tortuous Upper Pegnitz-Thal; to the right, prettily situated at the mouth of the *Hirschbach-Thal*, lies the summer-resort of *Eschenbach* (1140 ft.), with a Schloss and a Curhaus. We cross the Pegnitz twice, and pass *Alfalter* and *Düsselbach* on the left. 25 M. *Vorra* (1160 ft.; *Krone). Then five bridges and two short tunnels. — 27 M. **Rupprechtstegen** (1184 ft.; *Inn 'Zur Fränkischen Schweiz'*, with a huge lime-tree), the centre of the 'Nuremberg Switzerland'. The **Cur-Hôtel* (pens. 5-6 ℳ), pleasantly situated on the slope to the left, is a favourite resort in summer.

The **Anka-Thal*, with its beautiful woods and picturesque groups of rocks, affords a pleasant walk. The path then crosses a lofty plain to (2 hrs.) the ruin of *Hohenstein* (2080 ft.), rising above the village of that name (Inn zur Felsburg; beer at Maier's); fine view from the wooden belvedere (key at the village). — Walk on the left bank of the Pegnitz to the (1 hr.) castle of *Hartenstein*, mentioned in the 'Parzival' of Wolfram von Eschenbach.

Ten bridges and five tunnels (90 to 350 yds. in length) in rapid succession. The walk through the Pegnitz-Thal to Velden is interesting. — 29 M. *Velden*, a picturesquely-situated town (1235 ft.; Krone), with an ancient gate, lies ⅓ M. to the N.W. of the station. The valley now expands. — 31½ M. *Neuhaus* (Rossbach's Inn, at the station, R. 1-1¼, pens. 3-3½ ℳ; Wilder Mann), commanded by the watch-tower of the old castle of *Veldenstein* (1423 ft.).

Near the village of *Krottensee* (Zur Grotte), 1½ M. to the E., is the ***Maximilians-Grotte**, a large stalactite grotto, made accessible in 1878 (adm. 1 pers. 75 pf., 2 pers. 1 *M*, etc.; guide necessary; magnesium wire 75 pf. extra). The most beautiful part is called the 'Crystal Palace'.

We cross and recross the Pegnitz several times. 33½ M. *Ranna*; 37 M. *Michelfeld*. — 41½ M. **Pegnitz** (1380 ft.; **Lamm*; *Ross*, well spoken of), a district-town on the Pegnitz, which rises at *Lindenhart*, 9 M. to the N. (diligence daily in 2¾ hrs. by *Pottenstein* to *Gössweinstein*, p. 112). — The train now ascends to (46½ M.) **Schnabelwaid** (1466 ft.).

Branch Railway to Bayreuth (11 M., in 40 min.) by (4 M.) *Creussen*, an old town in the valley of the *Rothe Main*, noted for its earthenware, and (7 M.) *Neuenreuth*. 11 M. *Bayreuth* (see p. 103).

The train turns to the E., and near (50 M.) *Engelmannsreuth* (1610 ft.) passes through the watershed between the Pegnitz and the *Naab* by a cutting 880 yds. long. Beyond (53½ M.) *Vorbach* the *Hard* is penetrated by a tunnel of 490 yds.

58 M. **Kirchenlaibach** (1510 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for the Neuenmarkt and Weiden line (p. 106). The train pursues a N.E. direction. Near (63½ M.) *Immenreuth* it crosses the *Haidenaab*, and at *Oberwappenöst* it passes under the watershed between the Haidenaab and the *Fichtelnaab* by a tunnel of 935 yds. The valley of the latter stream is crossed near *Riglasreuth* by a lofty iron viaduct. 70 M. *Neusorg* (1827 ft.); branch hence to (9½ M.) *Fichtelberg*. Near *Langentheilen* the watershed between the Naab and the *Röslau* is pierced by another long tunnel. 75 M. *Waldershof* (1805 ft.); 2 hrs. to the W. is the *Kösseine* (p. 110). — 77 M. **Markt-Redwitz** (1765 ft.; *Anker*, at the station, R. 1¼-2 *M*, B. 60 pf.; *Weisses Ross*, unpretentious), a busy little town on the *Kössein*, with a Protestant church in the transition style; junction of the line from Hof to Wiesau (p. 155). — The line now turns to the N.E. and follows the Röslau, which it crosses twice. 81½ M. *Seussen*; 83½ *Arzberg*; 86 M. *Schirnding*. Before reaching (88½ M.) *Mühlbach* we enter Austrian territory. The train now follows the *Eger*, intersects the plateau to the S. of Eger at a depth of 56 ft., and, curving to the N., enters the station of (94 M.) **Eger** (see *Baedeker's Austria*).

22. From Nuremberg to Augsburg.

105 M. Railway, express in 3½-3¾ hrs. (fares 16½, 11 *M*), ordinary train in 6 hrs. (13 *M* 60, 9 *M*, 5 *M* 80 pf.).

Nuremberg, see p. 113. Thence to (28 M.) **Pleinfeld** (*Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of the line to Munich viâ Treuchtlingen, see pp. 97, 98. — 33 M. *Langlau*.

37 M. **Gunzenhausen** (795 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Altmühl*, junction of the Würzburg and Munich line (see p. 151). Beyond (42 M.) *Kronheim* the line reaches the *Wörnitz*. To the right of (46 M.) *Wassertrüdingen* rises the long *Hesselberg* (2270 ft.), with

prehistoric dykes and moats; a stone commemorates its ascent by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632 and by Frederick William III. in 1833. — 48½ M. *Auhausen;* 54 M. *Oettingen*, a small town with 3000 inhab., on the Wörnitz, residence of the Prince of Oettingen-Spielberg. Beyond (57 M.) *Dürrenzimmern*, the *Ipf* (p. 33) becomes conspicuous on the W. The village on the right near Nördlingen is *Wallerstein* (see below), with a ruined castle.

62 M. **Nördlingen** (1410 ft.; *Bahnhofs-Hotel*, at the station, R. 1¼-1½ *M*, B. 60 pf.; *Krone; Deutsches Haus; Weisses Ross;* beer at the *Sonne*), formerly an imperial town, is still surrounded with walls and towers. Pop. 8300. In the gardens outside the station is a bronze bust of the poet *Melchior Meyr* (d. 1871), author of 'Erzählungen aus dem Ries'. The Gothic **St. George's Church*, erected in 1428-1505, contains a fine late-Gothic ciborium (1511-25), a good stone pulpit of the same period, a curious winding staircase to the organ-loft, paintings by *Schäufelein* (Mourning for Christ, in the Baptistery) and *Herlen* (behind the high-altar) and good stained glass. Fine prospect from the tower (290 ft. in height), extending over the Ries with its numerous villages, of which 99 are said to be visible. The late-Gothic *Rathhaus* contains a large mural painting by *Schäufelein* (1515), of the history of Judith and Holofernes; on the upper floor is a collection of old German pictures (chiefly by *Schäufelein* and *Herlen*), autographs, coins, local antiquities, etc. (Apply to custodian on first floor.)

During the Thirty Years' War the Imperial Generals Ferdinand of Hungary and the Cardinal Infante Don Fernando gained a signal victory here over the Swedes under Bernhard of Weimar and Horn, 27th Aug., 1634.

A diligence plies daily from Nördlingen viâ *Fessenheim* to (12 M.) **Wemding** (1480 ft.; *Kreuz; Sonne*), on the *Dosbach*, near which is the small bath of *Wemding*, with a sulphurous spring.

Remsthal Railway from Nördlingen to Stuttgart, see R. 7.

FROM NÖRDLINGEN TO DOMBÜHL, 33½ M. (railway in 2½-3¼ hrs.). — 3 M. *Wallerstein*, with a picturesque ruined castle; 5½ M. *Marktoffingen*, 1 M. to the E. of which lies *Maihingen*, formerly a convent, with the valuable library, armoury, and other collections of Prince Oettingen-Wallerstein. 9½ M. *Fremdingen;* 15 M. *Wilburgstetten.* — 18½ M. **Dinkelsbühl** (1445 ft.; **Goldne Rose*), an old imperial town on the *Wörnitz*, still surrounded with walls and towers (4560 inhab.), was the birthplace of *Chr. von Schmid* (d. 1854), a popular writer for the young, to whom a statue has been erected in the market-place. The late-Gothic *Church of St. George* (built in 1444-99), with its handsome ciborium and carved altars, and the *Deutsche Haus* (15th cent.) are interesting. — 22½ M. *Schopfloch;* 27 M. *Feuchtwangen* (Post), an old town with a Gothic abbey-church; 30 M. *Dorfgütingen.* — 33½ M. *Dombühl*, see p. 30.

67½ M. *Möttingen;* to the left, the *Lierheimer Schloss.* Beyond (70 M.) *Hoppingen* we enter the *Ries*, a remarkably fertile tract, doubtless once the bed of a lake; eruptive and volcanic rocks occur on its margins. 72 M. *Harburg*, a little town belonging to Prince Wallerstein, with a well-preserved castle, picturesquely perched on a rock. 75½ M. *Wörnitzstein.* The train follows the fertile valley of the winding *Wörnitz.*

79½ M. **Donauwörth** (1320 ft.; **Krone; Krebs; Becher*), an old town on the *Danube*, with 4367 inhabitants. The Gothic *Town Church* contains a fine ciborium. The buildings of the suppressed Benedictine Abbey of the *Holy Cross*, at the W. end of the town, now contain the *Cassianeum*, an institution for the improvement of Roman Catholic education, with a boys' school, a library of 50,000 vols., various collections, and a printing and publishing office. In the baroque *Abbey Church*, which has been judiciously restored, is the sarcophagus of the ill-fated Mary of Brabant, consort of Duke Lewis of Bavaria, by whose order she was beheaded in 1256 on a groundless suspicion of infidelity. The tasteful iron railway enclosing it was erected by Prince-Regent Leopold in 1895. The fortress of *Mangoldstein*, where the execution took place, at the N.E. angle of the Promenade, ¾ M. from the station, was destroyed by Emp. Albert I. in 1308, and the ruins were removed in 1818. A tablet in the rock, bearing the words '*Castrum Woerth*', now marks the site of the castle, and a cross above indicates the scene of the execution. The *Schellenberg* (1623 ft.), above the station, was stormed with severe loss by the Duke of Marlborough and Margrave Lewis of Baden in 1704. Its capture formed a prelude to the disastrous battle of Höchstädt (see below).

From Donauwörth to Neu-Offingen, 27½ M., railway in 1⅓ hr. (to Ulm in 3 hrs.). The line skirts the N. side of the town, turns to the S.W., and traverses the valley of the tortuous *Danube*. 5 M. *Tapfheim;* 9 M. *Blenheim*, or *Blindheim;* 12 M. *Höchstädt*. Each of the last two names recalls more than one fiercely contested battle. Here in 1083 Guelph I. of Bavaria was defeated and deprived of his duchy by Emp. Henry IV. In 1703 Elector Max Emanuel of Bavaria and Marshal Villars gained a victory at Höchstädt over the Imperial troops under Count Styrum; but the Elector and Marshal Tallard were signally defeated, at Blenheim, by Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, on 13th Aug., 1704. Nearly a century later, on 19th June, 1800, the Austrians under Kray engaged the French under Moreau at Höchstädt. — 11½ M. *Steinheim*. — 17 M. **Dillingen** (*Stern; Sonne; Bayrischer Hof*), a thriving town of 6100 inhab., which has belonged to Bavaria since 1803, was formerly the seat of a university, suppressed in 1804. The old château once belonged to the bishops of Augsburg. — 19 M. **Lauingen** (1423 ft.; *Post*), a busy town of 3862 inhab., the residence during the middle ages of the Bavarian dukes of Pfalz-Neuburg, whose burial-vault is below the Roman Catholic church. The isolated *Hof-Thurm*, 180 ft. high, in sixteen stories, was erected in 1478. A bronze statue (by Pazzi) of the celebrated scholar *Albertus Magnus* (Count Albert of Bollstädt; 1193-1280), a native of Lauingen, stands in the market-place. At *Faimingen*, 1 M. to the W., a well-preserved Roman hypocaust was discovered in 1896. — 22½ M. *Gundelfingen*, a small town on the *Brenz*. The line turns towards the S., crosses the Danube, and joins the Ulm and Augsburg line (p. 154) at (27½ M.) *Neu-Offingen*.

From Donauwörth to *Ingolstadt* and *Ratisbon*, see R. 24.

The train crosses the Danube, and then the *Schmutter*. Stations *Bäumenheim*, *Mertingen*, *Nordendorf* (right, the château of Count Fischler-Treuberg), *Meitingen* (right, on the height, the castle of *Markt*, once a Roman fort, the property of Prince Fugger), *Langweid*, *Gersthofen*, and *Oberhausen* (to *Ulm*, see p. 154). We cross the *Wertach*, near its union with the Lech.

105 M. **Augsburg.** — **Hotels.** *Drei Mohren (Pl. a; C, 4), Maximilian-Str., R. from 3, B. 1, D. 3 *M*, omn. 70 pf., one of the oldest hostelries in Germany, but lately rebuilt; *Kaiserhof (Pl. i; B, 4), Halder-Str., with frequented restaurant, R. 2-3, B. 1 *M*; *Goldne Traube (Pl. b; C, 4), Maximilian-Str., R. 1½ *M*, D. 2 *M* 20 pf., B. 70 pf.; *Bayrischer Hof (Pl. d; B, 4), R. 1 *M* 30 pf.-2 *M*, B. 70 pf., *Drei Kronen (Pl. e; B, 4), with garden, R. 1-2 *M*, both in the Bahnhof-Str.; Bamberger Hof (Pl. h; B, 4), Halder-Str., well spoken of; Weisses Lamm (Pl. c; B, 3), Ludwig-Str., good cuisine; Eisenhut (Pl. g; C, 3), Obstmarkt, R. 1-1½ *M*.

Restaurants and Cafés. **Railway Restaurant*; **Kaiserhof*, see above; **Kernstock*, Steingasse, D. 1 *M* 20 pf.; **Restaurant* in the *Stadt-Garten*; *Café Central*, *Café Augusta*, both in the Fugger-Str.; **Maximilian*, *Bavaria*, Maximilian-Str.; *Luitpold*, Bismarck-Str. — Wine. **Metzler-Hofmann (Grünes Haus)*, Anna-Str.; *Lamberger zur Weiberschule*, Bei der Metzg (C, 182); *Eisenhut*, see above; *Rathskeller*, Eisenberg (C, 323). — Beer. *Hering* at the Schmiedberg; *Kohleis*, Burgergässchen; *Stockhauskeller Beer Garden*, Esserwall-Str.

Baths. *Ott'sche Badeanstalt*, Baumgartner-Str., outside the Rothe Thor (Pl. C, 6; cold. warm, and vapour baths); *Augustusbad*, at the Katzenstadel (F, 152). *Municipal Swimming Bath* (Pl. D, 6); *Swimming School* (Pl. A, 3).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3, 4), Grottenau, at the corner of the Ludwig-Str.; also at the railway-station.

Cabs. Drive (¼ hr.), 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3 pers. 60 pf.; from the station 20 pf. more. At night (10 to 6) double fares. Each box of 56lbs. 20 pf.

Tramways (comp. Plan): from the Ludwigs-Platz (Perlach; Pl. C, 4) to Oberhausen 10 pf., to the Ulrichs-Platz 10 pf., the railway-station 10 pf., Pfersee 15 pf., Göggingen (p. 137) 20 pf.; from the Metz-Platz to Lechhausen 10 pf.

American Commercial Agent, *G. Oberndorf.*

Augsburg (1340 ft.), with 88,900 inhab. (⅓ Prot.), the Roman *Augusta Vindelicorum*, situated at the confluence of the *Wertach* and the *Lech*, is one of the most important towns in S. Germany. Its abundant water-power, utilised by canals traversing the town, has given rise to various industries (weaving, cotton-spinning, etc., chiefly outside the town).

In the middle ages (from 1268) Augsburg was a free imperial city, and the great centre of the traffic between N. Enrope, Italy, and the Levant. It reached the height of its prosperity in the 15th and 16th centuries, and several of its citizens enjoyed princely wealth and power. Three daughters of Augsburgers were married to princes: Clara von Detten to Elector Frederick the Victorions of the Palatinate; Agnes Bernauer, the beautifnl daughter of a barber, to Duke Albert III. of Bavaria (p. 264); and Philippina Welser to Archduke Ferdinand of Anstria. Bartholomew Welser, another citizen, fitted out a squadron to take possession of Venezuela, which had been assigned to him as a pledge by Emp. Charles V. The Fugger family raised themselves within a century from the condition of poor weavers to that of the wealthiest merchants at Augsburg, or perhaps in Europe. They were the Rothschilds of their age, and like them ennobled; and they frequently replenished the exhausted coffers of the emperors Maximilian I. and Charles V. A separate quarter of Augsburg, founded by Joh. Jacob Fugger 'the Rich' in 1519, is still called the *Fuggerei* (p. 133), closed by its own gates, and consisting of fifty-three small houses, tenanted at a merely nominal rent by indigent Roman Catholic citizens. — At Augsburg Charles V. held his famous diets; that of 1530, at which the Protestant princes presented to the Emperor and the estates the '*Augsburg Confession*', a reformed creed framed by Melanchthon; that of 1548, at which the 'Interim' was issued; and that of 1555, by which a religious peace was concluded. The delivery of the Confession took place in a hall of the episcopal palace, which is now a royal residence. — *Hans Holbein the Elder* and *Hans Burgkmair the Elder* flourished at Augsburg about 1500.

AUGSBURG.
1:20,200
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
Oberhausen
Vorstadt
Diesel-Motoren-F.
Podewils Fabr.
Buntweb. Augsbg.
Baumwollspinn.
Maschinen-Fabr.
Riedinger
St. Sebastian
Schule
Papier-Fabr.
Lech
hausen
Proviant-Bach
Schäffler-Bach
Am Pfannenstiel
Bastion
Luegins Land
Vieh-Mkt.
Vorstadt
rechts d. Wertach
Spinnerei
Schäfflerbach
Wertachbr.-Th.
Kleiner Exercier-Platz
Städt. Schwimmschulen
Milit.
Gas-Anst.
Chem. Fabr.
Wertach
Georg-K.
St. Georgen-Gasse
Pfärrle
Stephan Abtei
Pl. St. Stephan
Oblatterwall
Augsburg
Zollstat.
Taubst.-A.
Engl. Fräul.-Inst.
Frohnf.
Armen-Kind.-Hs
Grünwald
Blind.-Inst.
Augustus-Bd.
K. Waisenh.
Schule
Landger. Gefgn.
Realg.
Königl. Resid.
Dom
Krankenh.
St. Max
Mutterh.
Marien-Anst.
Theater
Jakobs-Thor
Ulmer Strasse
Wertach-Str.
Sebastian-Str.
Donauwörth
Ld. Wertach
Schule
St. Josef K.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The present appearance of Augsburg still recalls its ancient importance. Most of the houses are in the Renaissance style of the 16th and 17th cent., and several are still adorned with well-preserved frescoes. Those of greatest historical interest are indicated by tablets. The old fortifications have been removed, and handsome new streets erected on their site (comp. p. 136).

The principal street is the handsome, broad *Maximilian-Strasse* (Pl. C, 4; between the Maximilians-Platz and the Ludwigs-Platz), with its continuation, the busy *Karolinen-Strasse* (Pl. C, 3). At the N. end of the latter rises the **Cathedral** (Pl. B, C, 3), an irregular Gothic pile, originally a Romanesque basilica, begun in 995, consecrated in 1006, and altered in 1321-1431. It now consists of a nave with low vaulting, borne by square pillars, double aisles separated by slender round columns with foliage-capitals, an E. and a W. choir, and a chevet of chapels. The N. and S. portals of the E. choir, with sculptures of the 14th cent., are particularly fine.

The W. choir contains a very ancient episcopal throne and an ancient Gothic altar in bronze. In the nave hangs a fine bronze candelabrum of the 11th century. The richly carved Gothic pulpit and the high-altar in the E. choir are modern. The bronze doors of the S. aisle, dating from about 1050, contain representations of Adam and Eve, the Serpent, Centaurs, etc., in thirty-five sections. Fine stained glass, ancient and modern; the S. Romanesque windows of the nave (11th cent.) are among the oldest in existence. The altar-pieces of the first four side-altars are by *Holbein the Elder* (1493); those of the other four belong to the *School of Zeitblom*. In the ambulatory, by the Chapel of St. Wolfgang, is a fine altar-piece by *Amberger* (Madonna and Child, with SS. Ulrich and Afra on the wings; 1554). On the back-wall of the N. aisle are portraits of all the bishops from 596 to the present day. The choir-chapels, containing the tombs of many bishops, are separated from the choir by tasteful iron screens. The fine cloisters on the N. side (late-Gothic, 1474-1510) contain tombstones, some of them very old.

To the W. of the cathedral, in the Frohnhof, with its handsome *War Monument* by *Zumbusch*, is the *Royal Palace* (Pl. B, 3), now government-offices; to the E., in the Karolinen-Platz, the *Episcopal Palace* (Pl. C, 3).

On the right, in the Karolinen-Str., is the *Riedinger House*, the handsome court of which is fitted up as a winter-garden. At the S. end of the street is the **Ludwigs-Platz** (Pl. C, 4; usually called 'Eiermarkt' or 'Perlach'), the busiest part of the town, in the centre of which rises the *Fountain of Augustus*, the founder of the city, whose statue was cast by the Dutch master Gerhard in 1594. On the right is the *Exchange;* on the left the *Perlach-Thurm*, a clock-tower, erected in 1063 as a watch-tower, heightened in 1615, with a fine view from the top. — The **Barfüsser-Kirche** (Pl. C, 4; Prot.), to the E. of the Perlach-Thurm, contains pictures of the 17th and 18th cent. and an excellent organ. — The *Jacober-Strasse*, the E. continuation of the Barfüssergasse, is still one of the most mediæval-looking streets in existence. Near it is the *Fuggerei* (p. 132). — In the 'Vordere Lech' is the house in which Holbein the Elder (p. 135) lived and Holbein the Younger was born.

The ***Rathhaus** (Pl. C, 4; bell in the vestibule to the right, in the middle; in summer the keeper is usually in the hall upstairs), a handsome Renaissance edifice, was erected in 1615-20 by *Elias Holl*. On the gable in front is a large pine-cone in bronze, the heraldic emblem of the city. The lower vestibule contains an eagle, with gilded beak and claws (1606), and busts of Roman emperors from Cæsar to Otho; on the back-wall is a bust of Emp. Frederick III., who commanded the Bavarian troops in the war of 1870-71. An antechamber on the first floor, borne by eight columns of red marble, has a fine wooden ceiling and a statue of Chr. von Schmid (d. 1854; see p. 130), the educational writer. On the second floor is the **'*Golden Hall*', 118 by 62 ft., and 54 ft. in height, one of the finest halls in Germany, with rococo decorations in the Italian style, compared with which the paintings by Kager (after designs by Peter Candid) seem somewhat ineffective. The adjoining *Fürstenzimmer* also have fine wooden ceilings, wall-panelling, artistic stoves, and a few pictures, casts, flags, etc.

To the S.W., in the Ludwigs-Platz, opens the Philippine-Welser-Strasse, in which a *Statue of Joh. Jac. Fugger* (1516-1575) was erected in 1857. To the E. of the monument is the handsome house in which Philippina Welser lived from 1530 to 1550. To the W. is the **Maximilians-Museum** (Pl. B, C, 4), a Renaissance edifice of the 16th cent., containing the collections of the *Historical* and *Natural History Society* (daily, except Sat. afternoon, 10-1 and 2-5; Oct.-March, 10-12 and 2-4; 50 pf.). On the groundfloor are Roman antiquities from the neighbourhood of Augsburg; on the first floor the mediæval collections, including sculptures, wood-carvings, seals, coins, drawings, etc. The pictures include portraits by *Amberger*, and an Adoration of the Magi by *Gumpolt Giltlinger*, a rare contemporary of Holbein. The natural history department embraces valuable collections of zoological botany, mineralogy, palæontology, ethnography, etc.

In the neighbouring St. Anna-Strasse is the church of **St. Anna** (Pl. B, 4; Prot.), built in 1472-1510 in the late-Gothic style, with a central part altered to the Renaissance style.

In the interior are an altar-piece (Jesus receiving little children) and portraits of Luther and Elector John Frederick of Saxony, by *Cranach;* the Wise and Foolish Virgins, by *Amberger* (1560), who probably also painted the Transfiguration in the S. aisle; Feeding of the four thousand, by *Rottenhammer;* Portrait of the Patrician von Oestreicher, by *Van Dyck* (?); Christ in Hades, by *Burgkmair* (1534), etc. To the left of the altar is a fine relief in stone of the Raising of Lazarus (16th cent.). The paintings on the wings of the large organ are perhaps by *Burgkmair the Younger;* those on the small altar are attributed to *Holbein the Younger*. At the W. end is the elaborate burial-chapel of the Fugger family, one of the earliest Renaissance monuments in Germany, built by John Jacob Fugger the Rich (p. 132) in a thoroughly Venetian style. On the N. side is the Goldsmiths' Chapel, with frescoes of the 15-16th centuries. Numerous tombstones in the cloisters.

We return hence to the Maximilian-Strasse, where there are two

fountains, the *Mercury* and the *Hercules*, by *Adr. de Vries*, erected in 1599 and 1602. — On the right is the long **Fuggerhaus** (Pl. C, 4), the property of Prince Fugger-Babenhausen, adorned with modern frescoes by *F. Wagner*, illustrating the history of the town and the Fugger family. The 'Damenhof' was adorned by *Burgkmair the Elder* (1515) with historical and architectural scenes. The Fugger Museum, with family relics, is open on Wed. & Sat., 10-12 (50 pf.).

The office of the Fugger estates ('Domänenkanzlei', at the back of the Fuggerhaus, in the Zeugplatz, entered from the Apothekergässchen) contains the so-called ***Fugger Bath Rooms**, two sumptuous apartments in the Italian style (1570-72), now used for the meetings and exhibitions of the *Augsburg Art Union* (open on Sun., Mon., & Tues., 10-4; at other times on application to the keeper). — Opposite is the **Arsenal** (Pl. C, 4), an imposing edifice with a façade by Elias Holl (p. 134; 1602). Above the portal, which bears the inscription '*pacis firmamento, belli instrumento*', is a bronze group, by Reichel, of St. Michael smiting Satan (1607).

At the S. end of the Maximilian-Strasse are the two churches of **St. Ulrich** (Pl. C, 5), one Protestant, the other, the **Church of St. Ulrich and St. Afra*, Roman Catholic. The lofty nave of the latter was erected in 1467-99, and in 1500 the foundation of the choir was laid by Emp. Maximilian I. The tasteful pentagonal porch of the N. portal was added in 1881. The tower (305 ft.), completed in 1594, commands a fine view (adm. 20 pf.).

Interior (always open). The nave and aisles are shut off by a highly elaborate iron *Screen, of the 16th cent., which when seen from the choir produces a striking effect of perspective. The *Fugger Chapel*, between the 2nd and 3rd pillar on the left, with its fine iron railing of 1568, contains the *Tomb of Hans Fugger (1589), a marble sarcophagus with recumbent figure by A. Colins of Malines; also an altar with fine early-German carvings (14th cent.), recently erected. In the chapel of St. Bartholomew (left aisle) is a Roman sarcophagus, said to be that of St. Afra. The three handsome *Baroque Altars date from 1604. Below that to the right is a vault with the marble sarcophagus of Bishop Ulrich (10th cent.), patron of the see of Augsburg. Finely carved confessionals of the beginning of the 17th century. In the nave is a Crucifixion in bronze by Reichel and Neidhardt, cast at the beginning of the 17th century. The 16th cent. paintings above the choir-stalls represent the foundation of the choir and the procession of the emperor and estates. The sacristy, in the Renaissance style, contains good stained glass of the 15th century.

To the W. of the Hercules Fountain opens the Katharinen-Strasse, in which is situated the **Royal Picture Gallery**, in the old monastery of St. Catharine (Pl. C, 4; open daily from 9 to 1, and for strangers at other times; fee ½-1 *M*; catalogue 1 *M*). The collection is chiefly interesting for its early-German masters, in particular the works of *Hans Holbein the Elder* and *H. Burgkmair*, whose names mark the zenith of art in Augsburg (beginning of 16th cent.). Many of the pictures are from the suppressed churches and convents of Augsburg. Good photographs by Hoefle sold by the attendant.

Vestibule. 265. *J. A. Koch*, Heroic landscape, with St. George and the Dragon; *G. Ph. Rugendas*, 272. Riding-school, 273. Horse-market at

Rome. — Room I. In the centre, marble bust of the younger Holbein after his portrait of himself at Bâle, executed by *Lossow*. To the right of the entrance: *H. Burgkmair the Elder*, 85, 86-88 (over the door), St. Peter's (1501) and San Giovanni in Laterano (1502). To the left of the entrance: *Master L. F.* (?), 82-84. San Lorenzo and San Sebastiano (1502). These form part of a cycle of 16 paintings belonging to the old convent of St. Catharine, relating to an indulgence granted to its inmates and representing the seven principal churches of Rome, with legendary scenes connected with them (others in Cab. 2 & 3). To the right, farther on: *49-52. *Zeitblom*, Legend of St. Valentine; *Ulrich Apt*, 103-105. Christ on the Cross and the two malefactors, 106, 107. (grisaille) Annunciation; 102. *Giltlinger* (comp. p. 134), Adoration of the Magi; 61. *Holbein the Elder*, Passion, in 13 sections. — On the N. wall, to the right and left and between the windows, *95-99. *Burgkmair the Elder*, Altar-piece for the Convent of St. Catharine (1519), with St. George, Emp. Henry II., and Crucifixion. In the niches, 57-60. *M. Schaffner*, Scenes from the Passion; 168-178. *H. tom Ring*, Sibyls and Prophets. — On the exit-wall: 89-91. *Burgkmair*, Santa Croce (1504; see above). Above (145-150) are six paintings by a *Tyrolese Master of about 1480* (*Michael Hans Pacher?*), representing SS. Jerome and Ambrose and the legend of St. Nicholas of Cusa. 130, 131. *H. Pleydenwurff* (*Wohlgemuth?*), Crucifixion, Resurrection.

Room II, chiefly Italian artists. On the first partition: 309. *Tintoretto*, Christ at the house of Mary and Martha; 405. *Rosalba Carriera*, Head of a child; on the back, *291. *Dutch Imitator of Leonardo da Vinci*, Head of a girl; 411. *Spanish School* (ca. 1670). St. Francis; 288. *Jacopo de' Barbari*, Still-life (1504); 409. Early copy of *Ribera*, St. Sebastian. Second partition: *298. *Parmigianino*, Madonna and St. Bruno. — Above, beside the door to the left, 303. *Fr. Torbido*, Transfiguration.

Room III. Netherlandish Schools. Entrance-wall: 574. *Ben. Cuyp*, Circumcision; above, 638. *A. Cuyp*, Pastoral scene. — First partition: 578. *G. Schalcken*. Mocking of Christ; *592. *Jan Steen*, Merry-makers; on the back, 611. *Berchem*, Evening-scene, with cattle; above, 612. *Pynacker*, A wanderer; 561. *Pieter Lastman* (teacher of Rembrandt), Odysseus and Nausicaa (1619); 435. *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, Landing-place (1615); 622. *Jan van Goyen*, Village; 585. *Isaac van Ostade*, Cottage. — Second partition: 605. *Poelenburg*, Waterfall; above, 476, 477. *A. van Dyck*, Sketches (grisaille) for engravings; on the back, 623. *Van Goyen*, Farm-yard; 475. *Kneller* (after Van Dyck), Queen Henrietta Maria; *620. *Van Goyen*, Village (1636); 523. *Jan Fyt*. Poultry (1657); 631. *Hobbema*, Cottage by a wood. — Third partition: 621. *Van Goyen*, Inn (1653); on the back, 471. *Van Dyck* (?), Portrait. — Rear-wall: 663. *Jan van Os*, Flowers; 258. *C. Ruthart*, Bear-hunt; above, 208. *J. Sandrart*, Miraculous Draught of Fishes (1646); 593. *M. Sweerts*, Concert. — On the left wall (in returning): 645. *Schellincks*, Sea-piece; 462. *Rubens*, Arabs fighting with crocodiles and hippopotamus (studio-piece); 596. *Ph. Wouverman*, Hawking.

Cabinet 5. 204. *Chr. Paudiss*, St. Jerome. — Cab. 4. 159. *Cranach the Elder*, Pharaoh and his host overwhelmed in the Red Sea; 92-94. *Burgkmair*, Christ and Mary enthroned, with saints (1507). — Cab. 3. *62-64. *Holbein the Elder*, Santa Maria Maggiore (1499; comp. No. 85, Room I); *142. *Altdorfer*, Birth of the Virgin; 71-73. *Holbein the Elder*, Crucifixion, Descent from the Cross, Entombment. — Cab. 2. *Holbein the Elder*, 68-70. Basilica of St. Peter; 74. Legend of St. Ulrich; 75. Martyrdom of St. Catharine; 76. Madonna, St. Anna, and the Infant Christ; 77. Crucifixion of St. Peter (1493). *Zeitblom*, 33. SS. Fretius and Theodule, 54. St. Alexandra. — Cab. 1. 65-67. *Holbein the Elder*, Miracles of Christ; 55, 56. *B. Strigel*, Zachariah and Isaiah; *Dürer*, 133. Virgin with the pink (1516), 134. The Virgin as mediatrix (1497); *138. *Barthel Beham*, Portrait; 120. *Amberger*, Madonna; 12. *Cologne Master of St. Severin*, Assumption.

The new W. quarters near the railway-station (comp. p. 133) contain several handsome buildings: in the Fugger-Strasse the *Courts of Law* (Pl. B, 4; built 1871-75) and the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 3;

built 1876-77); in the Schätzler-Strasse the *Municipal Library* (Pl. B, 3, **4**; built 1893), with upwards of 150,000 volumes. Farther to the S.W., beyond the railway, is the *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. B, 5), a tastefully laid out pleasure-ground with a café-restaurant and a large concert-hall.

On the E. side of the town extends the public *Park*, at the upper end of which are the large water-works in the Lech called the 'Ablass', for conveying water to the town (*Restaurant). Adjacent are the *Water Works* for supplying the town with drinking-water. — In the Wertach-Thal, 2½ M. to the S.W. (tramway, see p. 132), is *Göggingen* (Dr. Hessing's Curanstalt), with a church, palm-house, summer-theatre, and concerts.

23. From Nuremberg to Ratisbon.

62 M. Railway in 2¼-5¾ hrs. (fares 9 ℳ 30, 6 ℳ 60, or 8 ℳ 10, 5 ℳ 40, 3 ℳ 50 pf.). — From Nuremberg to Ratisbon by *Schwandorf*, see R. 41 and p. 155; from Ratisbon to Linz, see R. 42.

Nuremberg, see p. 113. The line at first runs through wood. 2 M. *Dutzendteich* (*Restaurant Dutzendteich; *Waldlust), a favourite resort of the Nurembergers (tramway to Nuremberg, see p. 127). At (7½ M.) *Feucht* (Cur-Hotel Waldschlösschen) branch-lines diverge to the E. to (7½ M.) *Altdorf*, a quaint little town that has belonged to Nuremberg since 1505 and was the seat of a university in 1623-1806; and to the W. to (3 M.) *Wendelstein*. — From (10 M.) *Ochenbruck*, a pleasant walk leads into the romantic *Schwarzach-Thal*, 1½ M. to the W., by *Schwarzenbruck*. — 16½ M. *Postbauer*. To the left rises the *Dillberg* (1945 ft.), to the right the *Tyrolsberg* (1880 ft.). The line crosses the Ludwigs-Canal.

22½ M. **Neumarkt** *in der Oberpfalz* (1385 ft.; *Gans; Egner*, near the station), a prettily-situated town of 6040 inhab., on the *Sulz*, with chalybeate and sulphureous springs. The late-Gothic *Church* (ca. 1404-34) and the 15th cent. *Rathhaus* are interesting. The *Schloss* contains the law-courts. Fine views from the (1 M.) *Mariahilfberg* (1918 ft.) and the (3 M.) ruins of *Wolfstein* (1905 ft.). — Branch-lines to *Freystadt*, 10½ M. to the S.W., and to *Beilngries* (Post; Schattenhofer), 17 M. to the S.

The line traverses the broad *Sulzthal* and enters a wooded and hilly region. Beyond (29 M.) *Deining* it crosses the *Laber* near its source. From (35 M.) *Seubersdorf* a diligence plies twice daily to (5 M.) *Velburg* (1165 inhab.), near which are two stalactite caverns. — 39½ M. *Parsberg*, picturesquely situated on the slope of a hill, which is crowned by an old château, now the district tribunal. The church contains a late-Gothic font of the 15th century. — 43 M. *Mausheim*.

Near (46 M.) *Beratzhausen* the train enters the valley of the *Schwarze Laber*, wild and romantic at places, passes *Laber*, *Deuerling*, and *Eichhofen*, describes a wide circuit towards the E., and enters the

pleasant *Naabthal.* Near (56 M.) *Etterzhausen*, much visited from Ratisbon, is the *'Robbers' Cave'*, a lofty dome-shaped cavern in the rock.

The line follows the slope on the right bank of the Naab, and crosses the *Danube* above the influx of the Naab. At (60 M.) *Prüfening* is the suppressed monastery of the same name, with a frequented open-air restaurant.

62 M. **Ratisbon.** — **Hotels.** GOLDENES KREUZ (Pl. a; B, 2), Haidplatz, R. 2-3½, B. 1, pens. 6½-9 *M*; *GRÜNER KRANZ (Pl. b; C, 3), Obermünster-Str., R. 2-3, D. 2½ *M*; MAXIMILIAN (Pl. c; D, 4), near the station, with restaurant and garden, R. 1¾-4 *M*, B. 80 pf., pens. from 5 *M*; *NATIONAL (Pl. e; D, 4), R. 1½-2½, pens. 3-5 *M*; *WEIDENHOF (Pl. f; D, 3), R. 1 *M* 20 pf.-2 *M*; WOLF (Pl. g; D, 3); *KARMELITENBRÄU (Pl. h; D, 3), these four in the Maximilian-Str.; WEISSER HAHN (Pl. d; D, 2), near the bridge.

Restaurants. **Rail. Restaurant*; **Maximilian*, near the station, with concert-garden (see above); *Goldenes Kreuz*, see above; **Münchnerhof*, Tändlergasse (Pl. C, 2, 3); *Velodrom*, Arnulf-Platz (Pl. B, 2); *Neues Haus*, Bismarck-Platz; *Café-Restaurant Central*, Pfauengasse; *Greineder*, *Prinzen-Garten*, outside the Jakobsthor; *Wurstküche*, quaint, below the bridge (open 6-11 a.m.). — Schillfisch and Scheidfisch, or Waller, are good kinds of fish.

Wine. *Weisse Lilie*, Fröhliche Türken-Str. (Pl. D, 3); *Wellhöfer*, Schäffner-Str. (Pl. D, 3); *Diem*, Ludwig-Str. — **Beer.** At the *Bischofshof*, Domplatz; *Obermünster-Brauerei* and *Jesuitenbräu*, Obermünster-Str.; *Weiss-Bräuhaus*, Schwarze Bären-Str.; *Karmelitenbräu* (see above) and *Goldner Stern*, Maximilian-Str.; *Pfaller*, Ludwig-Str.; at the *Beer Gardens* beyond the railway; at the *Katharinenspital*, in Stadt-am-Hof, to the left of the bridge.

Post & Telegraph Office at the station and in the Dom-Platz.

Cabs. To or from the station, one-horse cab (1-2 pers.) 60, two-horse 80 pf. (3-4 pers. 1 *M*); in the town, one-horse cab, ¼ hr. 50 pf., ½ hr. 1 *M*, two-horse 1 *M* or 2 *M*. To the Walhalla, one-horse, 1-2 pers. 5 *M*, 3 pers. 5½ *M*, two-horse, 1-2 pers. 5½ *M*, 3-4 pers. 6½, 5 pers. 7 *M*. (The hirer should insist on being driven up to the Walhalla, as the drivers are apt to stop at the foot of the hill.)

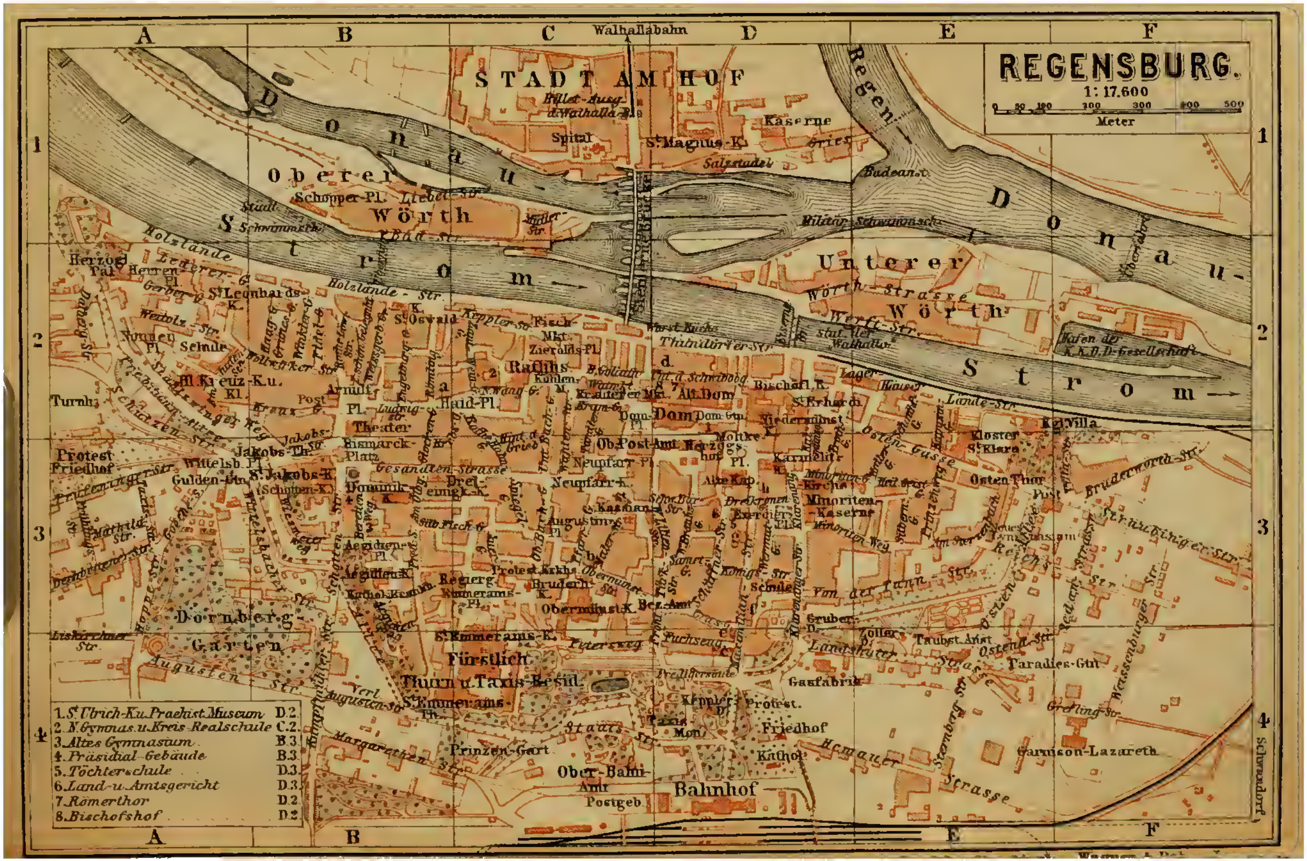
Steam Tramway from Stadt-am-Hof (p. 143) to *Donaustauf*, 5½ M., in 35 min.; fare 75 or 45 pf., return 1 *M* 10 pf. or 75 pf.; it starts close to the bridge on the left bank, ¼ hr. from the railway-station.

Steamboat to *Donaustauf (Walhalla)* from the Untere Wöhrd by the lower bridge (Pl. D, 2), from May 21st till July 1st once daily, from July 2nd to Sept. 17th twice daily, in ½ hr. (back in 1-1¼ hr.); return-fare 1st cl. 1 *M* 10 pf., 2nd cl. 75 pf.

Baths. *Otto-Bad*, Keppler-Str. and Fischmarkt. — River-baths (20 pf.) at the Obere and the Untere Wöhrd.

Ratisbon, Germ. *Regensburg* (1115 ft.), situated at the confluence of the Danube and *Regen*, with 45,312 inhab. (6000 Prot.), the *Castra Regina* of the Romans, the Celtic *Ratisbona*, and since the 8th cent. the seat of an episcopal see founded by St. Boniface, was from the 11th to the 15th cent. one of the most flourishing and populous cities of S. Germany. At an early period it was a free town of the Empire, and from 1663 to 1806 the permanent seat of the Imperial Diet. By the Peace of Lunéville it was adjudged to the Primate Dalberg; and in 1810 it became Bavarian, after the disastrous defeat of the Austrians beneath its walls the preceding year, when part of the town had been reduced to ashes.

Some of the numerous mediæval houses still retain the armorial bearings of their ancient owners, and several still possess their


REGENSBURG.
1: 17.600
Meter
STADT AM HOF
Donau
Oberer Wörth
Unterer Wörth
Strom
Regen
Walhallabahn
Spital
Kaserne
St. Magnus-K.
Rathhs.
Dom
Alt. Dom
Theater
Bismarck-Platz
Neupfarr-Pl.
Fürstlich Thurn u. Taxis-Resid.
St. Emmerams-K.
Dornberg-Garten
Bahnhof
Ober-Bahn-Amt
Postgeb.
Friedhof
Gasfabrik
Paradies-Gut
Garnison-Lazareth
Hafen der K.K.D.D.-Gesellschaft
Kl. Villa
Kloster St. Klara
Osten-Thor
Jakobs-Th.
Protest. Friedhof
Minoriten-Kirche
Minoriten-Kaserne
Prinzen-Gart.
1. St. Ulrich-K. u. Prähist. Museum D.2.
2. K. Gymnas. u. Kreis-Realschule C.2.
3. Altes Gymnasium B.3.
4. Präsidial-Gebäude B.3.
5. Töchterschule D.3.
6. Land- u. Amtsgericht D.3.
7. Römerthor D.2.
8. Bischofshof D.2.

towers of defence, a reminiscence of early-German civic life now preserved at Ratisbon alone. Of these the *Goldene Thurm* in the Wahlen-Strasse is the most conspicuous, near which, in the Watmarkt, is a tower with a relief said to be a portrait of Emp. Henry I. We also observe the *Goliath*, the ancestral seat of the powerful Thundorffer family, opposite the bridge, restored in 1883; the so-called *Römerthurm*, adjoining the ancient 'Herzogsburg' in the Kornmarkt; and the tower of the 'Golden Cross' hotel. Ratisbon is one of the earliest homes of art in Germany, and so far back as the late Carlovingian period possessed many interesting buildings.

Of *Roman Buildings* there are still a few relics. Thus the remains of the *Porta Praetoria* in the street 'Unter den Schwibbögen', opposite No. F, 112, on the N. side of the Bischofshof (Pl. D, 2). Parts of the old Roman walls were found during building operations, but have been covered in again. The foundations of a Roman building to the S. of the railway-station were excavated in 1885. During the construction of the railway-station in 1870-74 a large Roman and Merovingian burial-ground was discovered; the objects found there are now in the Roman museum in St. Ulrich's (p. 140).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. D, 2) of *St. Peter* was begun by Bishop Leo Thundorffer on the site of an earlier edifice in 1275, and completed during the following centuries (down to 1534), with the exception of the towers. The symmetrical proportions of the interior recall Strassburg Cathedral. Peculiarities of construction are that the transept does not project beyond the sides of the aisles, and that the choir is destitute of the ambulatory and chapels usual in Gothic churches. The W. façade, with the chief portal and a curious triangular *Porch, is of the 15th century. A gallery, with open stone balustrade, is carried round the roof, and affords a good survey of the town. On the N. side of the transept rises the *Eselsthurm*, or Asses' Tower, containing a winding inclined plane. The elegant open *Towers were completed in 1859-69 by *Denzinger*; and a slender wooden spire, coated with zinc, has been raised above the centre of the transept. Length of interior 306 ft., breadth 125 ft.; nave 132 ft. high. (Admission 5-10 a.m.; the sacristan's house is Domgarten, F, 125, at the back of the choir; entrance by the gate on the S. side.)

Interior. The nave contains a monument in bronze erected in 1598 to Bishop Philip William, Duke of Bavaria. In a niche in the N. aisle, partly concealed from view, is the monument of the Primate Prince Dalberg (d. 1817), designed by Canova, and executed in white marble. On the N. side of the choir the *Monument of Margaretha Tucher in bronze, by *P. Vischer* (1521), representing Christ with the sisters of Lazarus. On the opposite wall of the choir is a marble relief in memory of Bishop Herberstein (d. 1663), representing Christ feeding the five thousand. Adjacent, the altar-tomb of Bishop Wittmann (d. 1833). The high-altar, presented in 1785 by the Prince-Bishop Count Fugger, is entirely covered with silver plating; adjoining it is the elegant *Ciborium, 56 ft. in height, with numerous statuettes, partly executed by Roritzer in 1493. On the S. side of the choir are two other modern monuments to bishops, by Eberhard; near them a well 66 ft. in depth, with an elegant covering sculptured in stone, executed in 1501 by the cathedral-architect Wolfgang Roritzer, who was beheaded in 1514, for 'rebellion against the imperial authority'. The

aisles contain five altars with handsome Gothic canopies and modern pictures, The finest of these is in the N. aisle, with statues of Emp. Frederick II. and the Empress Cunigunde. Late-Gothic pulpit of 1482. An elegant open gallery runs round the interior of the church below the windows. The *Treasury* contains old and costly crucifixes, reliquaries, and other valuables.

The **Cloisters* on the N. side of the cathedral are shown by the sacristan. The central hall contains beautifully-sculptured windows of the 16th cent.; the pavement is formed by the tombstones of canons and patricians of Ratisbon. Adjoining this hall on the E. is the Romanesque *All Saints' Chapel*, erected in 1164, with the remains of early frescoes and an interesting antique altar. On the N. side of the cloisters is the *Old Cathedral* (*St. Stephen's*), a very early building in the circular style, with four recesses in the sides. The altar in the apse, a block of stone partly hollowed out, with elegant little round-arched windows, in which relics are said once to have been kept, is evidently of great antiquity.

Just beyond the cathedral is **St. Ulrich**, or the *Alte Pfarre*, a curious but elegant church in the transition-style of the first half of the 13th century. It now contains the older collections of the *Historical Society* (see below), prehistoric and Roman, including several sarcophagi and over thirty inscriptions. The gallery contains the bronzes and other smaller antiquities (open daily in summer, 7-12 & 2-5, 50 pf., Sun. 9-12, 20 pf.; catalogue 30 pf.). — To the N.E., beyond the cathedral-garden, lies the church of *Niedermünster*, of early foundation but entirely rebuilt in the baroque style. The vestibule has a Romanesque portal and contains Gothic tombstones of good workmanship. Adjoining is the *Bishops' Palace*, occupying part of the old convent of St. Erhard. The interesting little *Crypt of St. Erhard*, in the Niedermünstergasse, behind the church, dates from the 11th century. In the Kallmünzergasse is the handsome new Roman Catholic *Vereinshaus St. Erhard*, with a fine Gothic hall ('Dollinger-Saal') On the upper floor are the archives, library, coins, drawings, seals, weapons, pictures, etc., belonging to the *Historical Society* (adm. on application to the custodian in St. Ulrich's church).

In the Old Kornmarkt (now the Moltke-Platz; Pl. D, 3), to the S.E. of the cathedral, are the *Herzogshof* (now the Forestry Bureau) and the *Römerthurm* or *Heidenthurm* (p. 139). On the S. side is the *Alte Capelle*, originally a Romanesque church with a Gothic choir, restored in the 18th cent. in the baroque style. Opposite, to the E., is the little *Karmeliten-Kirche* (1641-60), in the Ital. baroque style. On the Minoriten-Platz rises the Gothic *Minoriten-Kirche*, built early in the 14th cent., with a fine lofty choir. Part of it is now a military gymnasium, and the adjacent monastery is now a barrack.

From the cathedral we pass through the Kramgasse to the W. to the **Rathhaus** (Pl. C, 2), a gloomy, irregular pile, partly erected in the 14th cent. and partly after 1660. The Imperial Diet met here from 1663 to 1806. The façade towards the Rathhaus-Platz has an elegant bow-window and a fine portal. Cards of admission at the police guard-room (50 pf. each; on Sun., 10-12, 20 pf.).

The walls of the *Hall of the Imperial Diet* are hung with tapestry. The stained-glass windows exhibit the armorial bearings of Emperors Charles V.

and Matthias. The *Fürsten-Collegium* contains what is groundlessly called the imperial throne, covered with leather and studded with brass nails. Here also is preserved tapestry of the 14-15th cent.: Æneas and Dido, Coronation of Esther, Contest of the virtues and the vices; also embroidery of the same period ('the heart's joys and sorrows'); tapestry of the 15-17th cent. (mythological and hunting scenes). The *Nebenzimmer* (entrance under the gallery of the Imperial Hall) contains old flags, portraits, views of Ratisbon (1725) and Nnremberg (1637), etc. In the *Model Room* are models of buildings in Ratisbon, antiquities, etc. Subterranean dungeons and a torture-chamber are also shown.

Farther to the W. is the HAIDPLATZ (Pl. C, 2), in which is the hotel '*Zum Goldnen Kreuz*' (Pl. a). The massive tower on the E. side of the hotel bears a medallion-portrait of Don John of Austria (modern). This celebrated general, a natural son of the Emp. Charles V. and the beautiful Barbara Plumberger, was born at Ratisbon on 25th Feb., 1547. The Emperor lodged, dnring the Diet of 1546, at the 'Golden Cross', then the house of Bernard Kraft anf der Haid, but that Don John was born here is a fiction.

Going hence through the Ludwig-Str. to the Arnulf-Platz, and turning to the left, past the *Neue Haus* with the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 2), we reach the church of the old *Benedictine Abbey of St. Jakob*, usually called the **Schotten-Kirche** (Pl. B, 3), the abbey having originally belonged to Scottish or Irish monks. The church, a Romanesque basilica of the latter half of the 12th cent., containing columns with interesting old capitals, was thoroughly restored in 1871-73. The famous *N. Portal* is adorned with curious sculptured figures of men and animals, perhaps symbolical of the victory of Christianity over paganism. The old monastery (suppressed in 1862) is now a seminary for priests. — In the vicinity, outside the Jakobsthor, is a Gothic *Column* of 1459 with Scriptural scenes and statues of saints, restored in 1855.

To the E. of the Schotten-Kirche is the BISMARCK-PLATZ (Pl. B, 3), with pleasure-grounds, on the S.E. side of which rises the large early-Gothic **Dominikaner-Kirche**, begun in 1274 and notable for the elegance of its proportions. On the S. side are some cloisters of the 15th cent., the W. walk of which is adjoined by the so-called *Schola Alberti Magni*, in which Albert (p. 131), afterwards Bishop of Ratisbon (1260-62), is said to have lectured about 1235. It is really a lecture-room of the 15th cent., afterwards converted into a chapel. The cloisters now accommodate the Lyceum, with philosophical and theological faculties. The keys of church and chapel are kept at Predigergasse C 16, which is also the entrance to the collections of the *Natural History Society* (open on Sun. in summer, 10-2). — The GESANDTEN-STRASSE (Pl. B, C, 3), with its handsome houses, leads straight on to the E. to the Neupfarr-Platz, passing the Prot. *Dreieinigkeits-Kirche*. In the adjoining court a number of interesting tombstones are built into the wall.

The Bereiterweg leads to the S. from the Bismarck-Platz, passing the *Präsidial-Gebäude* (Pl. 4), on the right, and the *Old Gymnasium* (Pl. 3), on the left, to the ÆGIDIEN-PLATZ (Pl. B, 3), where are

situated the *Roman Catholic Hospital* and the Gothic *Ægidien-Kirche* or *St. Gilgenkirche* (13th cent.), recently restored. The Marschall-Str. to the left leads thence past the *Regierungs-Gebäude* to the EMMERAMS-PLATZ (Pl. C, 3), embellished with a statue of *Bishop Joh. Mich. Sailer* (d. 1832), in bronze, by Widnmann, erected in 1868.

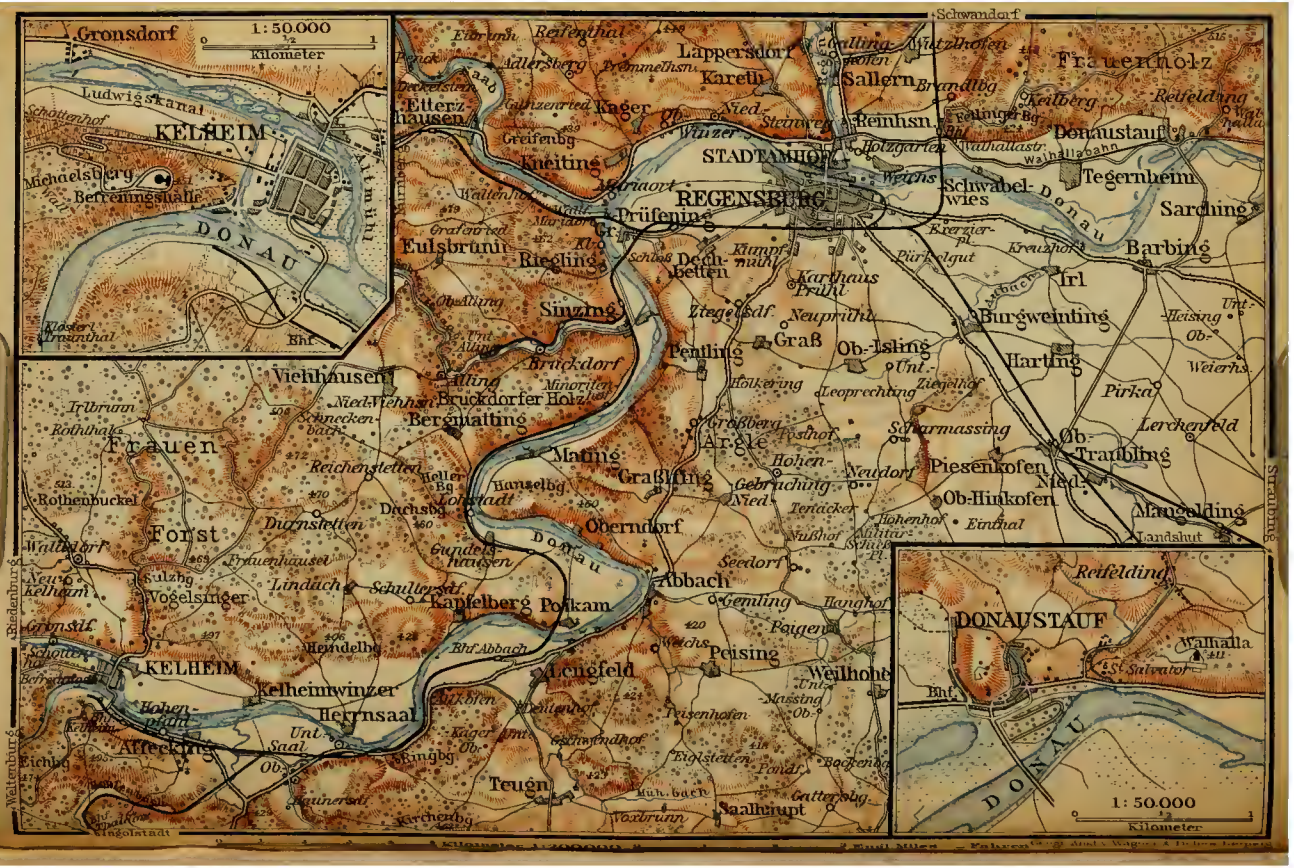
The old *Benedictine Abbey* of **St. Emmeram** (Pl. C, 3, 4), one of the oldest in Germany, was founded in the 7th cent., and suppressed in 1803. The Romanesque church, with two choirs and crypts, dates from the 11th cent., and was restored early in the 18th cent. in a degraded style. (The sacristan's house is to the left, adjoining the tower.)

The principal altar-piece is a painting by Sandrart (1666), the martyrdom of St. Emmeram; in the pavement in front of the altar a slab bearing the imperial crown denotes the tombs of Emp. Arnulph (d. 899) and Emp. Lewis the Child (d. 911). Beneath the high-altar is the sarcophagus of St. Emmeram, hewn at Ratisbon in 1423. The aisles contain some interesting ancient sculptures; in the left aisle: monuments of Empress Uta, wife of Arnulph (13th cent.); Count Warmund von Wasserburg (d. 1010); Dukes Arnulph (d. 937) and Henry (d. 995) of Bavaria; and St. Aurelia (d. 1027), daughter of Hugh Capet, erected in 1335. This aisle also contains the altar of the martyred Maximianus, with his relics; and a cabinet (opened by the sacristan) with relics of SS. Emmeram and Wolfgang, reliquaries, ecclesiastical antiquities, etc. In the right aisle: monuments of St. Wolfgang (d. 994; beneath an iron grating), Bishop Tuto, chancellor under Arnulph, and St. Emmeram; also the altar of St. Calcedonius with his relics. The W. crypt, with its wall-niches and columns, dates from 1052 and was restored in 1878. On the altar is a modern shrine, containing the relics of St. Wolfgang. In the central niche is an ancient stone seat, known as the *Wolfgangs-Stuhl.*

The fine old *Cloisters* on the S. side of the church (13th and 14th cent.) are enclosed by the extensive abbey-buildings, which have been the *Residence of the Princes of Thurn and Taxis* since 1812. The way to the cloisters (open daily, 11-12) is to the right of the church, past the *Reitbahn*, or riding-school (with sculptures by Schwanthaler); then through a portal to the left into the large court with the old *Kaiserbrunnen* (with figure said to represent Emp. Arnulph); and again to the left to a door with a glass roof, where we find the porter (fee). In the centre of the cloisters is the modern *Chapel*, adorned with stained glass; in the choir is a statue of Christ by Dannecker (p. 11); the crypt contains the family burial-vault. At the end of the E. wing of the cloisters is a fine iron gate, said to date from the 11th century.

The adjacent abbey-church of **Obermünster** (Pl. C, 3), an 11th cent. basilica resembling St. Emmeram's, contains some old frescoes and tombs. The convent is now an episcopal school for boys. — We may return hence to the cathedral viâ the Neupfarr-Platz, to the N., in which is the Prot. *Neupfarr-Kirche.*

Outside the Petersthor (Pl. D, 4; now pulled down), in the **Anlagen**, or pleasure-grounds, laid out on the site of the old ramparts, is the *Prediger-Säule*, or 'preacher's column', with reliefs of the 13th or 14th cent. (restored in 1858). In the vicinity is a small circular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Schwandorf
Etterzhausen
Reifenthal
Adlersberg
Premmelhsn.
Lappersdorf
Karell
Sallern
Brandlbg.
Frauenholz
Keilberg
Reifelding
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Donaustauf
Walhallastr.
Walhallabahn
Greifenbg.
Winzer
STADTAMHOF
Holzgarten
Weichs
Tegernheim
Kneiting
Schwabelweis
Sarching
Wallenhof
Marienort
REGENSBURG
Prüfening
Graßerried
Erzerzierpl.
Kreuzhof
Barbing
Eulsbrunn
Riegling
Schloß Dechbetten
Kümpfmühl
Karthaus Prüll
Pürkelgut
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Bruckdorf
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Leoprechting
Ziegelhof
Pirka
Niedermehnsa
Bruckdorfer Holz
Irlbrunn
Bergmaiting
Großberg
Foshof
Schwarmassing
Lerchenfeld
Frauen
Rothhalde
Arglee
Ob.-Traubling
Reichenstetten
Hohen-
Waldorf
Piesenkofen
Maiting
Graßlfing
Gebruching
Nied.
Rothenbuckel
Hanselbg.
Lohstadt
Ob.-Hinkofen
Mangelding
Dachsbg.
Tertacker
Forst
Dürnstetten
Obernd.
Hohenhof
Einthal
Landshut
Wallthorf
Nußhof
Schloß
Gundelshausen
Seedorf
Frauenhausen
Lindach
Schultersdf.
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kelheim
Vogelsinger
Sulzbg.
Gemling
Hanghof
Grünstf.
Kapfelberg
Poikam
Paigern
Schotter-
Bhf. Abbach
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Gatterlbg.
Voxbrunn
Jarchenbg.
Ingolstadt
Riedenburg
Wellenburg
Straubing
DONAUSTAUF
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temple, erected in 1808, with a bust of *Kepler*, the astronomer, who died here in 1630 whilst on a journey. The Anlagen contain several other monuments. The *Royal Villa* in the Gothic style, on an old bastion at the lower end of the town, near the Ostenthor (Pl. E, 2), commands an extensive view.

A stone bridge over the Danube, 380 yds. in length, built in the 12th cent., connects Ratisbon with **Stadt-am-Hof**, a suburb on the opposite bank, which was almost entirely burned down by the Austrians in 1809. Below Stadt-am-Hof the *Regen* empties its turbid water into the Danube.

Pleasant walk through Stadt-am-Hof to the (20 min.) *Dreifaltigkeitsberg* and to the N.W. across the ravine of the (20 min.) *Seidenplantage* (restaurant; fine view, best by evening-light).

To THE WALHALLA, a most attractive excursion; there and back in about 3 hrs. (steam-tramway, steamboat, or carriage, see p. 138). The WALHALLA-BAHN traverses Stadt-am-Hof, crosses the *Regen*, and intersects the railway (p. 155; passenger-station) at the station of *Walhalla-Strasse*. Thence it crosses the plain of the Danube, viâ *Schwabelweis* and *Tegernheim*, to ($6^3/_4$ M.) **Donaustauf** or *Stauf* (1068 ft.; *Restaurant zur Walhalla*, at the upper end). On a limestone rock above the long village rise the ruins of the castle of *Stauf* (1385 ft.), destroyed by the Swedes in 1634, with pleasure-grounds (view finer than from the Walhalla).

Two routes ascend from the upper end of Donaustauf to the (20-30 min.) Walhalla; one immediately to the left (at first a carriage-road, then ascending steps and by a footpath to the right, past the house of the custodian), approaching the Walhalla from the back, and preferable for the view suddenly disclosed. The other, a footpath, ascends direct to the grand flight of 250 steps by which the edifice is approached from the Danube. The sculptures in the S. tympanum are seen to advantage only from the upper part of the flight. The best general view is obtained from the opposite bank of the Danube. — Travellers arriving by steamer do not enter the village, but follow the first road to the right, and then either ascend to the left through the grounds to the route first described, or go on at the foot of the hill to the flight of steps.

The ***Walhalla** (*i.e.* 'Hall of the Chosen', the Paradise of the ancient Germanic tribes), a German 'Temple of Fame', stands very conspicuously on a hill planted with oaks and laid out with walks, 280 ft. above the Danube (1348 ft. above the sea-level). This magnificent edifice, founded by King Lewis I. in 1830, and designed by *Klenze*, was completed in 1842. Admission daily from April 1st to Sept. 1st, 8-12 and 1-7; in March and Sept. 8-12 and 1-6, in Oct. 8-12 and 1-5; other months 9-12 and 1-4 (free).

The EXTERIOR (246 ft. long, 115 ft. broad), surrounded by fifty-two fluted columns, a fine example of the purest Doric order, closely resembling the Parthenon at Athens, is massively constructed of unpolished grey marble (most of it quarried at the Untersberg; some of the blocks about fifteen tons in weight). The PEDIMENTS both in front and at the back contain groups in marble: S., towards the Danube, Germania, regaining her liberty after the battle of Leipsic; N. the 'Hermannschlacht', or Battle of Arminius, both by *Schwanthaler* (d. 1848). The roof is of iron, covered with plates of copper.

The INTERIOR, of the Ionic order, consists of a superb hall 180 ft. long, 50 ft. broad, and 56 ft. high, with richly decorated and gilded ceiling, and lighted from above. The pavement is of marble-mosaic. The lateral walls are divided into six sections by means of projecting buttresses, two on each side, and are lined with marble. The beams of the ceiling are supported by 14 painted Walkyries (warrior-virgins of the ancient German Paradise), by *Schwanthaler*. Around the entire hall runs a frieze, executed by *Wagner*, representing in 8 sections the history and life of the Germanic race down to the introduction of Christianity. Above the cornice are 64 marble tablets bearing the names of famous Germans of whom no portrait could be obtained. The busts are arranged chronologically (beginning on the left side by the entrance) in groups, separated by six admirable *VICTORIES by *Rauch* (the finest of which is that in the middle of the left side). At the farther extremity is the 'opisthodomos', separated from the principal hall by two Ionic columns; in front of it is a seated marble statue of King Lewis I., by F. von Miller (1890). The general effect of the interior is grand and impressive, although the association of classical Greek architecture with an ancient barbarian Paradise and modern German celebrities may appear somewhat incongruous. — The *BUSTS, 101 in number, represent celebrated Germans who were deemed worthy by the illustrious founder to grace his temple of fame. Among them are the emperors Henry the Fowler, Fred. Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg; also Gutenberg, Dürer, Luther, Wallenstein, Maria Theresa, Fred. the Great, Blücher, Schwarzenberg, and Radetzky; Lessing, Mozart, Beethoven, Kant, Schiller, Goethe, etc. Emp. William I. was added in 1898.

*View of the dark slopes of the Bavarian Forest; below flows the Danube; beyond it the fertile plain of Straubing; right, Donaustauf and Ratisbon; left, in clear weather, the snow-capped Alps.

From Ratisbon to the **Befreiungs-Halle*, at Kelheim, see below.

24. From Ratisbon to Donauwörth *(and Augsburg)*.

RAILWAY to (18½ M.) *Kelheim*, 1-1½ hr. (fares 2 ℳ 30, 1 ℳ 70, 1 ℳ 5 pf.); to (46 M.) *Ingolstadt*, 2½-3 hrs. (fares 6 ℳ, 4 ℳ, 2 ℳ 60 pf.); to (78½ M.) *Donauwörth*, 4-6 hrs. (fares 10 ℳ 30, 6 ℳ 90, 4 ℳ 50 pf.); to (87½ M.) *Augsburg*, 5 hrs. (fares 11 ℳ 30, 7 ℳ 50, 4 ℳ 80 pf.).

The line passes under the Nuremberg and Ratisbon railway at (2 M.) *Prüfening* (p. 138) and crosses the *Danube*, which is here flanked by the spurs of the *Franconian Jura*. — 4 M. *Sinzing*, at the mouth of the *Schwarze Laber* (branch-line in ¼ hr. to *Alling*, with large paper-mills). Then on the left bank of the Danube; pretty scenery. — Opposite (9 M.) *Gundelshausen* lies *Oberndorf*, where Count Palatine Otho of Wittelsbach, the murderer of the German Emperor Philip (p. 93), was overtaken and slain in 1208. Farther on is *Abbach* (1215 ft.; *Curhaus), the birthplace of Emp. Henry the Saint (972), with sulphur-baths, a new church, and a ruined castle. We then cross the Danube to (12 M.) *Abbach*; the station is 2 M from the village. The train skirts the *Teufelsfelsen*, where many Roman coins were found during the construction of the railway in 1873. The Befreiungs-Halle is visible to the left. On the *Ringberg* are well-defined traces of an extensive Roman camp. — 15½ M. *Saal* (1130 ft.).

To KELHEIM (3 M.), branch-railway in ¼ hr. The terminus lies on the right bank of the Danube, which is crossed by a fine new bridge. On

the left bank are the government-offices, in an old Schloss of the Dukes of Bavaria; in the garden are the remains of a Roman watch-tower.

Kelheim (1150 ft.; *Ehrenthaller*, at the Donauthor; *Riehl's Inn; Haberl, Lang*, restaurants with gardens and view; carr. with one horse to the Befreiungs-Halle and back to the station, 1½ hr., 3 *M*) is a busy little town (3730 inhab.) with partly preserved walls and gates, at the influx of the *Altmühl*, and through it of the *Ludwigs-Canal* (p. 90), into the Danube. The market is adorned with a Marien-Säule of 1700 and with statues of Lewis I. and Maximilian II. by *Halbig*. The late-Gothic *Church* (1468), lately restored and adorned with polychrome painting, contains altars of white Kelheim limestone. The fine group (Coronation of the Virgin) on the high-altar is by Obermeyer; on the altar to the left is a Pietà by Veit Stoss, on that to the right a St. Anna by Knabl. The choir-frescoes are from drawings by Prof. Klein of Vienna.

The ***Befreiungs-Halle** ('Hall of Liberation'; 1480 ft.), on the *Michaelsberg*, to the W. of the town, a magnificent classical edifice, designed by Gärtner and Klenze, was founded by Lewis I. in 1842, and inaugurated on 18th Oct., 1863, the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Leipsic. A rotunda, 191 ft. in height, is borne by a substruction 23 ft. high, and is reached by a flight of 84 steps. On the exterior are 18 colossal female figures, emblematical of different German provinces; in front of, and below these, 18 candelabra; on the coping above the external arcade, 18 trophies. The interior, which is entirely lined with coloured marble, contains *34 Victories in Carrara marble by Schwanthaler; between these are 17 bronze shields made of the metal of captured French guns, bearing names of victories. Above the arcades are the names of 16 German generals on white marble tablets; higher up, the names of 18 captured fortresses. Below these is a gallery borne by 72 granite columns, 20 ft. in height, with bases and capitals of white marble. The richly-fretted dome, 70 ft. in height and 105 ft. in width, is lighted by a cupola 19 ft. in diameter. Opposite the portal is a staircase (opened by the custodian; fee) ascending to the inner gallery, which affords a good survey of the interior (fine echo). A narrow staircase leads thence to the outer gallery (special permission necessary), where a view of the valleys of the Danube and Altmühl is enjoyed. — Admission daily 8-12 and 1-6 o'clock (in winter 10-12 and 2-4). The custodian lives in a house a short distance to the left.

Pleasant excursion from Kelheim up the **Altmühl-Thal** to (10½ M.) *Riedenburg* (carr., in 1¾ hr., 6 *M*, with two horses 9 *M*). The road follows the left bank of the Altmühl, skirting a bare slope, with *Neu-Kelheim* and the extensive Kelheim Quarries, and passes *Gronsdorf* and (2½ M.) *Oberau*. To the right, halfway up the hill, is the *Schullerloch*, a large cavern affording a fine view of the valleys of the Altmühl and the Danube (restaurant). [Pedestrians should follow the road to the Befreiungs-Halle on the right bank of the Altmühl, as far as the first kilomètre-stone, and take the path to the right, skirting the wood, to the *Schottenhof*, above which, at the *Hesselberger* in the *Au*, is a ferry to the Schullerloch.] 4½ M. *Neu-Essing* (Graf's Brewery), commanded by the ruin of *Randeck*. 7½ M. *Nusshausen* (brewery); to the right, on a precipitous and isolated rock, the château of *Prunn*. To the left diverges a footpath to the *Klamm*, a mass of rock towering amid the woods on the hillside to the right, and affording a good survey of the Altmühl-Thal (direct and shady footpath hence to Riedenburg). — 10½ M. **Riedenburg** *(Post; Riemhofer)* possesses three castles *(Rosenburg, Rabenstein*, and *Tachenstein)*, situated on rocky spurs, which appear to close up the valley. To the left opens the pretty *Schambach-Thal*.

The ***Valley of the Danube** between Kelheim and (3 M.) *Weltenburg* is very picturesque. The barren and rugged rocks, the gorges and summits of which are wooded, rise abruptly from the river to a height of 300-400 ft. Each of the more conspicuous rocks is named from some fanciful resemblance or from some legend, such as the *Three Brothers*, *Maiden*, *Peter and Paul*, *Pulpit*, *Napoleon*, etc. The Benedictine **Abbey of Weltenburg**, founded by Duke Thassilo of Bavaria in 775 and rebuilt in the 18th cent., lies at the foot of a strongly-fortified Roman station. The present church

is a neat rococo structure. Three so-called 'Roman Walls', probably of pre-Roman origin, cross the ridge between the valleys of the Danube and the Altmühl; one of them is upwards of 2 M. long. The best plan is to follow the good forest-path (red marks) from the Befreiungs-Halle, passing the Roman walls (tablets) and reaching the Danube opposite (1 hr.) Weltenburg. Ferry hence to the Abbey (restaurant). We then descend the river in a small boat (1-6 pers. to Traunthal 3, to Kelheim 3½ *M*) to the monastery (*'Klösterl'*) of *Traunthal*, romantically situated on the left bank (pleasant garden-restaurant), whence a walk of 20 min. through wood brings us to the Befreiungs-Halle.

The line quits the Danube and runs to the S.W. through a wooded and hilly district to the valley of the *Hopfenbach*. 20 M. *Thaldorf*. Then through the N. part of the *Holledau*, a hop-growing district. — 25 M. **Abensberg** (1213 ft.; *Kuchlbauer*), a town of 2200 inhab. on the *Abensfluss*, with an old castle (now containing the local court of justice) and an interesting Carmelite church in the Gothic style, was the birthplace (1477) of the Bavarian historian Johann Thurmayer, surnamed Aventinus, to whom a monument has been erected in front of the Schloss. Napoleon defeated Archduke Charles here in 1809. To the S. are the pilgrimage-church of *Allersdorf* and the Romanesque abbey-church of *Biburg* (1125-50).

From Abensberg a road leads to the N.W. to (4½ M.) *Eining*, on the Danube, near which are the interesting remains of the Roman frontier-station of Abusina, the chief Roman military post in Bavaria. [Eining is 6 M. from Neustadt (see below), from which it may be reached by a foot-path viâ *Gögging*, a village with a strong sulphur spring and an old Romanesque church-portal.] The Romans recognised the importance of this spot as the junction of the military roads connecting the Danube territories with the Rhine and with Gaul, and as soon as they had conquered the district (B. C. 15) they established a station here, which they maintained, with three interruptions, down to the end of their sway (5th cent.). The remains, excavated since 1879, lie to the S. of the village (key kept by the schoolmaster), and include the prætorium and a bath, with a hypocaust in still usable condition under the floor.

From Eining (inn; better, Stipberger's Brewery, in *Hienheim*, opposite) we may ascend the Danube by boat to (5 M.) Weltenburg (1-6 pers. 5 *M*, each addit. pers. 60 pf.) and Kelheim. *Haderfleck* ('Locus Hadriani'), on the left bank, marks the end of the *Limes Romanus (Teufelsmauer, Pfahlrain)*, a frontier-rampart with towers, constructed about 100 A.D. to protect the Roman Empire against the incursions of the Germans, and extending from the Danube, past Weissenburg am Sand (p. 98), to Wiesbaden, on the Rhine (comp. p. 31). It was originally 10 ft. high. — Pleasant walk from Hienheim across the Teufelsmauer, through the *Hienheimer Forest*, with its huge oaks, and past *Schlott*, to the *Klamm* and (3½ hrs.) *Riedenburg* or (3 hrs.) *Neu-Essing* in the Altmühl-Thal (p. 145).

About 8½ M. to the S.E. of Abensberg (diligence daily in 1¾ hr.) lies Rohr *(Inn)*, with an interesting abbey-church in an elaborate baroque style.

Beyond (28½ M.) *Neustadt an der Donau* (1165 ft.) the country becomes flatter. The train skirts the extensive forest of *Dürnbuch*. 33½ M. *Münchsmünster*, on the *Ilm*, formerly a Benedictine abbey. 37½ M. *Vohburg* (village on the Danube, 3 M. to the N.E.); 41 M. *Manching*. — 46 M. **Ingolstadt** (p. 153).

From Ingolstadt to Augsburg, 41 M., railway in 2 hrs. The scenery is monotonous, the line running at first along the E. margin of the *Donaumoos* (p. 147). 3½ M. *Zuchering*; 15½ M. *Schrobenhausen*, a town on the *Paar*, with a late-Gothic brick church of the 15th cent.; 22 M. *Radersdorf*. Near (25½ M.) *Aichach*, to the N.E., is the ruined castle of *Wittels-*

bach, the ancestral seat of the reigning house of Bavaria, destroyed in 1209, with an obelisk erected in 1832. 32 M. *Dasing;* 37 M. *Friedberg*, an ancient little town on the *Ach*, with a modern church, decorated with frescoes by F. Wagner; 38½ M. *Hochzoll* (p. 154). The train then crosses the *Lech* and reaches *Augsburg* (p. 132).

The railway to Donauwörth traverses the *Donaumoos*, an extensive marshy district, partly drained and rendered cultivable during the 19th century. 52 M. *Weichering;* 55 M. *Rohrenfeld.*

58 M. **Neuburg** (1410 ft.; *Post*), a pleasant town with 8040 inhab., on the slope of a hill rising from the Danube. The older part of the large *Schloss* of the Dukes of Pfalz-Neuburg is now a barrack. The W. wing, in the Renaissance style, added by Elector Otho Henry in 1538, contains the district-archives. Fine vaulted gateway and two rooms with rich timber ceilings. The *Historical Society* possesses four large pieces of tapestry of the 16th century. The *Hofkirche*, adjoining the château, contains a valuable collection of ecclesiastical vestments (18th cent.). Herr Grasegger has a collection of antiquities found in the duchy of Neuburg. The town-library and the old throne-room in the town-hall are also interesting. The (1 M.) *Schlössle*, beyond the Danube, commands a good view of the town and river.

The line now traverses an uninteresting district, running 1-3 M. from the right bank of the Danube. From (62 M.) *Unterhausen* Count Arco-Stepperg's château of *Stepperg* is seen in the distance to the right, on the wooded left bank of the river. Farther on is *Bertholdsheim*, the large Schloss of Count Dumoulin. 66 M. *Burgheim;* 71 M. *Rain*, where Tilly, at the age of 73, was mortally wounded in 1632 while defending the passage of the Lech against Gustavus Adolphus. The line crosses the *Lech* to (72½ M.) *Genderkingen*, joins the Augsburg Railway, and crosses the Danube to —

78½ M. **Donauwörth** (p. 131).

25. From Frankfort to Munich by Würzburg and Ingolstadt.

253 M. Railway. Express in 8¼-8½ hrs. (fares 38 *M*, 26 *M* 80, 18 *M* 90 pf.); ordinary trains in 13½-16 hrs. (fares 32 *M* 80, 21 *M* 80 pf., 14 *M*).

As far as (81 M.) *Würzburg*, see R. 14. The Ansbach line here turns to the S.; to the right the Marienberg. 83 M. *Sanderau*, on the S.E. side of the town. Near (85 M.) *Heidingsfeld*, a small town (4154 inhab.) of which the church-tower alone is visible (interesting relief in the church by *T. Riemenschneider:* Mourning for Christ), we cross the *Main*. (The Heidelberg line diverges to the right, see p. 85.). On the opposite bank lies *Eibelstadt*. — 89 M. *Winterhausen*, opposite which is *Sommerhausen*. 91 M. *Gossmannsdorf*. — 94 M. *Ochsenfurt* (545 ft.; *Schnecke), a quaint town (3000 inhab.) with a Gothic church of 1370-1400; opposite, the late-Gothic chapel of St. Michael (1440), with a fine portal. The old forti-

fications, with their numerous towers, are well preserved. — 97 M. *Marktbreit* (Löwe), with its old watch-towers, contains an interesting *Rathhaus* in the German Renaissance style (1600), with a large hall and a panelled council-chamber. The adjoining Main-Thor is in good preservation. — We now quit the Main and approach the W. slopes of the *Steiger Wald*. 104 M. *Herrnbergtheim;* 108½ M. *Uffenheim;* 112 M. *Ermetzhofen*. — 116½ M. *Steinach* (*Goldenes Kreuz, unpretending; Rail. Restaurant).

Branch Railway viâ *Hartershofen* in 40 min. to (7 M.) —

Rothenburg ob der Tauber. — **Hotels.** Hirsch (Pl. a; C, 3), Schmied-Str., R. 2-5, D. 2 *M*. B. 60 pf., pens. 4-6 *M*, charming view from the windows overlooking the Taubergrund; Eisenhut (Pl. b; B, 2), Herren-Str., with wine-room, well spoken of; Bär (Pl. c; B, 2), Hofbronnengasse, R. 1-2 *M;* Lamm (Pl. d; C, 2), opposite the post-office. — **Restaurants.** *Deutschherrenhof*, well spoken of. Beer at *Kern's*, *Ott's*, *Beck's*, all in the Würzburger-Str.; *Hopf*, Herren-Str. — Water-colours and Drawings, *Frl. Elise Mahler*, in the Spitalhof (Pl. C, 4). Photographs, etc. *Herbert*, Schmied-Str. 122; *Albrecht*, Herren-Str.

Rothenburg ob der Tauber (1395 ft.) is a charming mediæval town (7900 inhab.), with red-tiled, gabled houses and well-preserved fortifications. As in Nuremberg the churches are Gothic, the secular buildings Renaissance. Rothenburg is already spoken of as a town in a document of 942, and from 1274 to 1803 it was a free city of the Empire. In the 14th and 15th cent. it was an energetic member of the Franconian League, in 1525 it joined the insurgent peasantry, and in 1544 embraced the Reformatien. During the Thirty Years' War the town was repeatedly besieged and taken.

In its wealth of architectural beauties and in its abundance of picturesque mediæval streets Rothenburg is unapproached by any other town in Germany. Among the most characteristic points may be mentioned the *Röder-Thor*, with the view of its enclosure; the *Röderbogen* and *Marcus-Thurm* (from both sides); the view from the market-place of the *Herren-Strasse*, *Schmied-Strasse*, and *Hofbronnengasse;* the E. choir of the *Jacobs-Kirche*, the *Gymnasium*, and the *Clergy House;* the passage through the Jacobs-Kirche (viewed from both sides); the *Klingen-Thurm* and the *Straf-Thurm;* the rotunda of the *Klingen-Bastei;* the *Weisse Thurm* with the Stein House (from both sides); *Plönlein* with the Koboltzeller-Thor; the *Spitalhof;* and the *Spital-Bastei*.

A visit of 4-5 hrs. suffices for a visit to the chief points of interest. From the railway-station we walk to (5 min.) the *Röder-Thor* (Pl. D, 2), the E. entrance of the town, and thence to (5 min.) the Market (Pl. B, C, 2). In front of us is the broad Herren-Strasse; to the left diverges the Obere Schmiedgasse, containing the so-called *Haus des Baumeisters* (No. 343), of 1596, with its handsome façade adorned with Caryatides and its interesting court. At the beginning of the Herren-Strasse (p. 149), to the left, is the *Fountain of St. George*, erected in 1606, beyond which is the *Gewerbehalle*, with a small collection of antiquities (ring). To the right rises the handsome *Rathhaus (Pl. B, 2), the older part of which is in the Gothic style, with a tower 230 ft. high, while the latter is a beautiful Re-

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

naissance structure of 1578, with a projecting rustica portico and balcony (of 1681), an oriel, and an elaborate spiral staircase.

The staircase in the interior of the newer building ascends to a vestibule with a fine timber-roof supported by Ionic columns. Beyond this is the spacious Court Room (now 'Kaisersaal'), in which an annual festival at Whitsuntide commemorates the capture of the town by Tilly in 1631. (Paintings by Birkmeyer and by Schuch in the Council Room, on the upper floor of the new Rathhaus, refer to the same event.) In the cellars are torture-chambers and dungeons, where, among others, the burgomaster Toppler, accused of treason, perished in 1408. The court contains an antique Renaissance portal. The tower (193 steps) commands a splendid view of the town and the Tauber-Thal.

The neighbouring church of *St. James (*Jakobs-Kirche;* Pl. B, 1), with its towers and a choir at each end, built in 1373-1471, is remarkable for its fine proportions and the purity of its style (restored in 1851). The sacristan, who also opens the Chapel of the Holy Blood (see below), lives opposite the E. choir (fee 50 pf.). The church contains three fine carved wooden altars: the *Altar of the Holy Blood, by *T. Riemenschneider* (1500-5); the Virgin's Altar (to the left), said to be a work of Riemenschneider of 1495, but more probably of later date and carved under his influence; and the *High Altar of 'the twelve messengers', with wings painted by *Friedrich Herlen* (1466). The beautiful stained-glass windows of the choir date from the end of the 14th cent. and were restored in 1856. The *Toppler Chapel*, to the S. of the church, contains the tomb of the above-mentioned burgomaster. Adjoining the W. choir is a handsome Renaissance house with an oriel, now the parsonage. In the street passing below the W. choir is the entrance to the *Chapel of the Holy Blood*, with old sculptures and paintings by Herlen, Wohlgemuth, and others. The *Gymnasium* (Pl. B, 1), in the Kirchplatz, was built in 1589-91.

From the passage under the W. choir of the Jakobs-Kirche we proceed straight towards the N. to the *Klingen-Thor* (Pl. B, 1) and the small Gothic *Church of St. Wolfgang*, of 1473-83, the N. side of which forms part of the town-wall. — A pleasant promenade outside the wall leads to the left to (6-8 min.) the gate of the *Burg-Garlen* (Pl. A, 2), laid out on a hill once occupied by a *Castle* of the Hohenstaufen (fine view of the town and of the deep Tauber-Thal). Below it is the *Topplerschlösschen*, which once belonged to the unfortunate Burgomaster Toppler (see above). We now return through the Burg-Thor to the Herren-Strasse, which leads to the market (p. 148) and passes the early-Gothic *Franciscan Church* (Pl. B, 2; keys kept by the sacristan), containing a beautiful carved pillar and the tomb of Dietrich von Berlichingen (d. 1484), etc. Among the many houses of patricians of Rothenburg in this street we may mention the *Staudt'sche Haus* (No. 16, on the left), with a curious old court. The house No. 48 also has a fine court.

The Schmiedgasse (p. 148) and its prolongation the Spitalgasse lead past the *Leper Hospital* (now a pawnbroker's), the Gothic *Church of St. John* (Pl. C, 2; Rom. Cath.), with the *Johanniterhof* (now district

offices), and the *Spital* (Pl. C, 4) built in 1570-76, with its quaint court, to the *Spital-Thor*, a fortified gateway with a circular bastion (1542).

The following walk (ca. 1 hr.) affords charming views of the town. Turning to the right outside the Spital-Thor, we proceed straight to the *Essigkrug* (Pl. B 4), a hill commanding a good view of the town from the S. side. We then descend into the Tauber Thal, where we reach in succession *Dr. Hessing's Orthopaedic Institution*, the late-Gothic *Cobolzeller Kirche* of 1486 (Pl. B, 3; Rom. Cath.; shut), and the old double bridge (1330) over the Tauber (beyond the bridge two taverns). We continue to follow the Tauber-Thal to the *Topplerschlösschen* (p. 149) and the old village of *Dettwang* (Lamm, wine), with a very fine carved *Altar (c. 1500) by Riemenschneider (key kept by the schoolmaster, opposite the church) and return to the Klingen-Thor.

A visit to the hill to the W., beyond the Tauber, commanding fine views of the town (best in the afternoon), may easily be combined with the preceding walk. From the old castle (p. 149) we follow the promenade to the N., descend the *Kurze Stiege*, cross the Tauber near an old mill and then the romantic *Vorbach Valley*, and ascend the *Engelsburg* by woodland paths. At the top we proceed to the S., either by the road or by easily found paths through the woods, to the above-mentioned double bridge.

Diligence daily in 2½ hrs. from Rothenburg to (11 M.) *Creglingen* (*Lamm, R. 1-1½, pens. 3-4½ *M*). The adjacent *Hergotts-Kirche* (¼ hr.) contains a celebrated carved *Altar of 1487 (uncoloured). (The *old* road to Creglingen commands, near *Schwarzenbronn*, a charming survey of Rothenburg.) From Creglingen diligence thrice daily in 2½ hrs. to (11 M.) *Weikersheim* (p. 29; carr. and pair from Rothenburg in 3-3½ hrs.). — A diligence also runs from Rothenburg daily in 3 hrs. to (13 M.) *Roth am See* (p. 29), and in 3 hrs. viâ *Schillingsfürst* (Stein, R. 1-2 *M*) to (12½ M.) *Dombühl* (p. 30).

Railway to Munich (continued). — 118¼ M. *Burgbernheim;* 1½ M. to the S.W. lies *Wildbad*, an unpretending little watering-place. At (124 M.) *Oberdachstetten* we enter the valley of the *Franconian Rezat*. The *Lerchenberg* (1660 ft.), visible to the left, may be ascended hence in 1-1¼ hr. (view). — 128 M. *Rosenbach;* 131 M. *Lehrberg*.

136 M. **Ansbach.** — **Hotels.** Stern, on the Promenade, R. 1½-2, pens. 4½-5 *M*, with garden; Zirkel, Maximilian-Str.; Deutscher Kaiser, Karl-Str., R. 1-1¼ *M;* Krone, Untere Markt. — **Restaurants.** *Onoldia*, with concert-room; *Drechsel's Garden*, 1 M. from the Schloss; *Railway Restaurant*. Wine Rooms. *Benkher; S. Wedel; König.* — *Café Roth*, opposite the Gumbertus-Kirche. — *Baths* near the Rezat.

Ansbach (1348 ft.), with 17,555 inhab. (2000 Rom. Cath.), on the *Rezat*, is the capital of Central Franconia. It is surrounded by park-like woods. The **Schloss*, built in the Italian Renaissance style in 1713-32 and once the seat of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Ansbach, is a veritable treasure-house of baroque and rococo art, both of which are seen at their best in the elegant equipment of the 22 state apartments (adm. 50 pf.). The picture-gallery is also interesting, especially that section of it which illustrates the history of the Hohenzollerns.

The *Hof-Garten*, to the E. of the Schloss, a well-kept park with a double avenue of lime-trees, contains a restaurant and a room with ten frescoes by Heideloff (1827) from the history of the margaves, an orangery, a monument to the poet *Uz* (d. 1796), and another marking

the spot where *Caspar Hauser* was assassinated, with the inscription: '*Hic occultus occulto occisus 14. Dec. 1833*'. Caspar Hauser's tombstone in the churchyard is inscribed, '*Hic jacet Casparus Hauser aenigma sui temporis, ignota nativitas, occulta mors 1833.*' It is believed that this ill-fated youth was a victim, throughout his life and in his death, to the unscrupulous ambition of some noble family to whose dignities he was the lawful heir.

The finest church is the Protestant **Gumbertus-Kirche*, with three Gothic W. towers (1483-93 and 1597) and a late-Gothic choir (1523).

The choir, known as the 'Schwanritter-Capelle', contains stone monuments of knights of the Order of the Swan, transferred in 1825 from a now partly walled-up chapel of St. George, which the Elector Albert Achilles meant to make the central point of the order in S. Germany. The chief of these is the *High Altar*, erected by Albert Achilles in 1485 and restored at the instance of Emp. Frederick III., with carvings and paintings of the school of Wohlgemuth. On the walls are scutcheons of Knights of the Swan and the old banners used at the funerals of the Margraves. The stained glass dates from the 15-16th centuries. — The sacristan's house is No. A 138, to the left of the Hofkanzlei (see below).

On the N. side of the church is the *Hofkanzlei*, now law-courts, a handsome gabled edifice of 1563. — In the Obere Markt is the Protestant **St. Johannis-Kirche*, a Gothic structure of the 15th cent., with two towers of unequal height. Below the choir is the burial-vault of the Margraves, originally constructed in 1660. — Between the two churches is the old *Landhaus* (now a druggist's), a Renaissance edifice of 1531, retaining some curious survivals of Gothic. Adjacent is a fountain with a statue of Margrave George the Pious (d. 1543), who introduced the Reformation into Franconia. At Platen-Str. 20, near the St. Johannis-Kirche, is the house in which *Aug. von Platen* (1796-1835), the poet, was born; it is indicated by a tablet with an inscription, above which is an old coat-of-arms (1696), an eagle gazing at the sun, with the motto, '*Phoebo auspice surgit*'. — The collections of the *Historical Society* (in a wing of the château), the new *Municipal Museum*, and the china and glass collections of *Herr Hirsch* (on the Promenade) are all interesting.

From Ansbach to *Heilsbronn* and *Nuremberg*, see p. 30; to *Crailsheim* and *Stuttgart*, see p. 30; to *Rothenburg* (viâ *Steinach*), see p. 148.

142 M. *Winterschneidbach.* — 146 M. *Triesdorf*, a former château of the Margraves, with a fine park. About 3 M. to the N.E. is *Eschenbach*, birthplace of the poet Wolfram von Eschenbach (d. ca. 1220), with a monument to him. — 149½ M. *Altenmuhr*, on the *Altmühl*. — 152½ M. **Gunzenhausen** *(Rail. Restaurant; Post)*, junction for Augsburg and Nuremberg (R. 22). The line crosses the Altmühl and follows its valley to Eichstätt. — 158 M. *Windsfeld;* 162½ M. *Berolzheim;* 165 M. *Wettelsheim*. — 167½ M. **Treuchtlingen** (1030 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the line from Munich to Nuremberg (p. 98).

The Altmühl is crossed twice. — 171 M. **Pappenheim** (1330 ft.; **Eisenbahn-Hôtel*, R. 1½ *M; Deutsches Haus; Krone*), charmingly

situated, is commanded by the extensive ruins of a castle of the ancient counts of that name (view). The town contains two châteaux of Count Pappenheim, one of them a fine building by Klenze (1820).

Beyond a tunnel the line crosses and recrosses the Altmühl. To the S. of (175 M.) *Solnhofen* are extensive slate-quarries, once worked by the Romans, where upwards of 3000 workmen are employed. The slate, used for lithographing purposes, table-slabs, etc., is largely exported. Numerous fossils. — A long tunnel. Then (179 M.) *Dollnstein*, a small and old town, still surrounded by walls. Below it, on the left bank of the Altmühl, rises the conspicuous, serrated *Burgstein*. Farther on is the pretty village of *Ober-Eichstätt*. The line quits the valley of the Altmühl and reaches the (185½ M.) station of *Eichstätt* (Rail. Restaurant), situated in a cutting, whence a narrow-gauge branch-line runs in 25 min. to (3 M.) —

Eichstätt (1270 ft.; **Schwarzer Adler; Traube*, R. 1¼-2, pens. 3½-5 *M*, well spoken of; **Schwarzer Bär*, R. 1-1½, pens. 3½-4½ *M*), an old town with 7700 inhab., seat of an ancient episcopal see founded in 740 by St. Willibald, a companion of St. Boniface. In the Residenz-Platz are a '*Mariensäule*' of 1777, 60 ft. high, with a gilded figure of the Virgin, and the handsome *Law Courts*, completed in 1730, formerly the residence of the archbishops. The *Cathedral*, begun in 1042, with Romanesque towers, the choir of St. Willibald in the transition-style (1269), Gothic nave and E. choir of 1365-96, has recently been tastefully painted. It contains the monument of St. Willibald with his statue, and tombstones of bishops. Good relief (1396) on the N. Portal (Death of Mary), and fine stained glass in the choir. Beautiful cloisters with Romanesque columns; the late-Gothic portion and the burial-chapel of the canons date from 1496. The fountain in the market-place, to the N. of the cathedral, is adorned with an admirable bronze statue of St. Willibald (1695). The *Walpurgis-Kirche*, containing the tomb of St. Walpurgis, from which a 'miraculous oil' exudes, is visited by numerous pilgrims on 1st May (St. Walpurgis' Day). The barrel-vaulting of the *Jesuits' Church* (1630) is fine. Willibald Pirkheimer (p. 122) was born at No. B 218, Westen-Str. (tablet). — Above the town rises the dilapidated *Willibaldsburg*, the residence of the bishops down to 1730. The tower commands a striking view, best in the evening (apply to the castellan); the ascent is difficult and not recommended to ladies. The well is 295 ft. deep. On the *Blumenberg*, to the N.W., numerous rare fossils (pterodactyl, archæopterix) have been found.

From Eichstätt to Kinding, 22 M., railway in 2½ hrs. — 7½ M. *Pfünz*, with extensive remains of the Roman fort of *Vetonianis*; 15 M. *Arnsberg*, with a ruined château (view); 18 M. *Kipfenberg* (Post; Böll), a picturesque little town, with a ruined castle on a lofty rock, situated at the point where the Roman 'limes' crosses the Altmühl. — 22 M. *Kinding* (Alte Post, Frey, both plain) has an ancient fortified churchyard.

The line traverses a hilly and wooded tract by means of deep cuttings. 188½ M. *Adelschlag*; 193 M. *Tauberfeld*; 198 M. *Gaimersheim*.

200 M. *Local Station* of **Ingolstadt** (1200 ft.; **Wittelsbacher Hof*, R. 1 ℳ-1 ℳ 70, B. 70 pf.; *Adler*; **Bär*, moderate), with 22,200 inhab., a strongly fortified town on the *Danube*, once the seat of a famous university, founded in 1472 by Duke Lewis the Rich, and transferred to Landshut in 1800 and to Munich in 1826 (p. 179). At the end of the 16th cent. it was attended by 4000 students. The *Jesuits' College*, founded in 1555, was the first established in Germany. The town was besieged by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632, while his antagonist Tilly lay mortally wounded within its walls (see p. 147). The fortifications, which were dismantled in 1800 by the French General Moreau, were reconstructed after 1827, and since 1870 the town has been converted into a fortress of the first class, defended by a wide girdle of forts. On the right bank of the Danube are strong têtes-de-pont with round towers of solid masonry and the Redoubt Tilly. — In the Kreuz-Str., at the tramway-terminus, is the Gothic *Frauen-Kirche* of 1439, with two massive towers in front. It contains the tomb of Dr. Eck (d. 1543), the opponent of Luther, and monuments to Tilly, who was buried at Alt-Oetting (p. 261), and the Bavarian General Mercy, who fell at Allersheim in 1645. The stained glass in the upper windows dates from the 16th century.

The line skirts the glacis, crosses the Danube (to the right is the tête-de-pont), and reaches the (202½ M.) *Central Station of Ingolstadt* (Rail. Restaurant; *Dintler's Inn, plain), 2 M. from the town, with which it is connected by tramway (20 pf.).

Railway to *Donauwörth*, *Augsburg*, and *Ratisbon*, see R. 24.

204 M. *Oberstimm*; 207 M. *Reichertshofen*; 211 M. *Hög*. From (214 M.) *Wolnzach* a branch-line runs to *Mainburg* (17 M.). — 221 M. *Pfaffenhofen* is a busy place with 3800 inhab., on the *Ilm*, which the line now follows. — 225 M. *Reichertshausen*. The neighbouring château contained the famous library of romances of chivalry collected by Jacob Püterich of Reichertshausen in the 15th century. — The line now reaches the *Glon*, an affluent of the Amper. 230 M. *Petershausen*; 234 M. *Esterhofen*; 235½ M. *Röhrmoos*. Then down the *Amper-Thal*, crossing the river, to (241½ M.) **Dachau** (1650 ft.; *Ziegler*, R. 1 ℳ; *Moorbad Dachau*), a small town with 5000 inhab., commanding a splendid view of the plain and the Alps. The railway intersects the extensive *Dachauer Moos*, crosses the *Würm* at (246 M.) *Allach* (Altwirth), skirts the extensive *Park of Nymphenburg*, and reaches — 253 M. **Munich** (p. 158).

26. From Stuttgart to Munich.

149 M. Railway in 4¾-9 hrs. (fares 19 ℳ 40, 12 ℳ 90, 8 ℳ 30 pf.; express 22 ℳ 10, 15 ℳ 70, 11 ℳ 10 pf.).

From Stuttgart to (58½ M.) *Ulm*, see R. 8. The line here crosses the Danube, and enters the Bavarian dominions, to which *Neu-Ulm* belongs. 64½ *Burlafingen*. Near (67 M.) *Nersingen* the town and ab-

bey of *Elchingen* are seen on the opposite bank, the heights of which were occupied by the Austrians under Laudon, 14th Oct., 1805, but were stormed by the French under Ney. From this victory the marshal derived his title of Duc d'Elchingen (comp. p. 37). 69½ M. *Leipheim.*

74 M. **Günzburg** *(Bär*, R. 1¼-2 *M; Rail. Restaurant)*, the Rom. *Guntia*, a town with a Schloss, lies picturesquely on a hill, at the confluence of the *Günz* and Danube. Pop. 4630. We next notice a range of wooded hills to the right, crowned by the castle of *Reisensburg*. — 79 M. **Neu-Offingen** *(Rail. Restaurant)* is the junction for Donauwörth and Ratisbon (p. 131).

The train quits the Danube. Near *Offingen* it crosses the *Mindel*. 83 M. *Burgau*, with an old and a new château. 85 M. *Jettingen;* 89 M. *Gabelbach*. The country becomes flatter. — From (94½ M.) *Dinkelscherben*, where we cross the *Zusam*, a branch-line runs to (8½ M. in 1 hr.) *Thannhausen*, on the Mindel, with an interesting late-Gothic church. — Stations *Mödishofen* (beyond it across the *Schmutter*), *Gessertshausen*, *Diedorf*, *Westheim*. — 109 M. *Oberhausen* is the junction of the Nuremberg line (p. 131). The train then crosses the *Wertach* and reaches (110½ M.) **Augsburg** (p. 132).

Beyond Augsburg (to the right, the Protestant Cemetery) the line crosses the *Lech* and traverses a sterile plain. 113½ M. *Hochzoll*, junction for Ingolstadt (p. 147). To the left lies the small town of *Friedberg* (p. 147). The Lech is now quitted. — 120 M. *Mering*.

From Mering to Weilheim, 33½ M., railway in 3¼-4 hrs. — The line runs through the smiling *Paar-Thal*. At (13 M.) *Geltendorf* (p. 224) it crosses the line from Munich to Lindau. At (17½ M.) *Greifenberg* the train reaches the *Ammersee* (p. 223), the left bank of which it then skirts. Stations *Theresienbad*, *Schondorf* (p. 223). *Diessen* (p. 223). Then through the *Ammer-Thal* to (33½ M.) *Weilheim* (p. 222).

Stations *Althegnenberg* (with château), *Haspelmoor*, *Nannhofen*, *Maisach*, *Olching* (where the *Amper*, the discharge of the Ammersee, is crossed), *Lochhausen*. The *Dachauer Moos* is then traversed. At (144½ M.) *Pasing* the train crosses the *Würm*, by which the Lake of Starnberg is drained. Near Munich the park and palace of *Nymphenburg* (p. 220) are seen on the left; then the *Marsfeld*, or military drilling-ground.

149 M. **Munich,** see R. 28.

27. From Leipsic to Munich viâ Hof and Ratisbon.

300 M. Railway in 9¾-16½ hrs. (fares 39 *M*, 27 *M*, 17 *M* 70 pf.; express 44 *M* 20, 31 *M* 70, 22 *M* 30 pf.). The 'Nord-Süd' express accomplishes the distance in 7¾ hrs. (1st cl. only; 20-25 per cent higher fares).

From Leipsic to (102½ M.) **Hof,** see R. 16. Beyond Hof the line traverses a hilly district, running near the winding Saale. 106 M. *Oberkotzau* (Rail. Restaurant), junction for Eger (p. 88) to the left, and Nuremberg (p. 88) to the right. 109 M. *Martinlamitz*. — 113½ M. **Kirchenlamitz** (1834 ft.). A branch-line runs hence to (7½ M. in

51 min.) *Weissenstadt* (p. 109) viâ (2¼ M.) *Markt Kirchenlamitz* (1965 ft.; Löwe; Post), whence the *Epprechtstein* (p. 109) may be ascended in ¾ hr., and (3½ M.) *Buchhaus* (p. 109). The *Grosse Kornberg* (2715 ft.; belvedere) rises 3 M. to the E. of the station of Kirchenlamitz. — 117 M. *Marktleuthen*, where the train crosses the *Eger*. 121 M. *Röslau* (1916 ft.). At (123½ M.) *Holenbrunn* (1846 ft.) a branch-line diverges to (2½ M.) *Wunsiedel* (p. 109). At *Unterthölau* we cross the valley of the *Röslau* by a viaduct 115 ft. high. — 128½ M. **Markt-Redwitz,** junction of the Nuremberg-Eger line (p. 129). To *Alexandersbad*, see p. 110. — 135 M. *Groschlattengrün*.

140 M. **Wiesau** (1730 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Goldner Anker*), with a chalybeate spring *(König Otto-Bad)*, junction for *Eger* (p. 87). Branch-line to *Tirschenreuth* (7 M.). — 145 M. *Reuth*. — Then through the valley of the *Fichtelnaab* to (150½ M.) *Windisch-Eschenbach* and (156½ M.) **Neustadt** *an der Waldnaab* (1375 ft.; good inns), a prettily situated little town in a well-wooded neighbourhood, adapted for summer-quarters. On a hill to the right is the ruin of *Parkstein*.

From Neustadt to Waidhaus, 27 M., local railway in 2¾ hrs. — 6 M. *Floss* (Drei Könige; Löwe), 4½ M. to the E. of which is *Flossenburg*, with a ruined castle. 10½ M. *Waldthurn*, 3 M. to the W. of the *Fahrenberg* (view; pilgrimage-church). — 16 M. *Vohenstrauss* (Drei Lilien; Wilder Mann), with a château. The loftily situated ruin of *Leuchtenberg*, 4½ M. to the S.W., was the ancestral seat of the landgraves of that name. — 20½ M. *Pleystein* (Goldnes Kreuz). — 27 M. *Waidhaus*.

160 M. **Weiden** (1300 ft.; **Post*, R. 1 *M* 20-1 *M* 50 pf., B. 60 pf.), a pleasant little town (9960 inhab.), junction for *Bayreuth* (p. 106) and *Neukirchen* (p. 262). — 163 M. *Rothenstadt*. At (165 M.) *Luhe* (1270 ft.) the *Heidenaab* and Waldnaab unite to form the *Naab*. 171 M. *Wernberg* (to the left the village, with an old castle). — 174½ M. *Pfreimd* (Schwan; Wilder Mann). About 5 M. to the N.E. are the village and castle of *Trausnitz*, where Frederick the Handsome was a prisoner in 1322-25. — 177½ M. *Nabburg* (Hecht; Schwan), a quaint little town with a Gothic church (ca. 1400); 187½ M. *Schwarzenfeld;* 185 M. *Irrenlohe* (Rail. Restaurant), junction for Nuremberg (see p. 262). — The train now crosses the Naab to (187½ M.) **Schwandorf** (1204 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Bär*, R. 80 pf.-1 *M* 50 pf., pens. 2½-3½ *M; Kloster*, R. 1-1½ *M*, B. 40 pf.; *Pfälzerhof*), a prettily situated little town (6100 inhab.), the junction for Furth and Prague (R. 41). — 192 M. *Klardorf*. From (197 M.) *Haidhof* a branch-line runs viâ the rail-factory of *Maximilianshütte* to (4½ M.) *Burglengenfeld*, with a picturesque ruined castle. — To the right beyond (199 M.) *Ponholz* rises *Schloss Birkensee*. Near (204 M.) *Regenstauf* the *Regen* is crossed. 209 M. *Wutzlhofen*. On the right Ratisbon with its cathedral, and on the left the Walhalla come in sight. Beyond (211 M.) *Walhalla-Strasse* (p. 143) the train crosses the *Danube* by an iron bridge, 775 yds. long.

213 M. **Ratisbon** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, see p. 138.

Backing out of Ratisbon station, the Munich train now traverses an uninteresting district. 218½ M. *Obertraubling* (to Passau, see R. 42); 221½ M. *Köfering;* 224 M. *Hagelstadt;* 229 M. *Eggmühl*, where the French under Davoust (Prince d'Eckmuhl) defeated the Austrians, on 22nd April, 1809. The *Grosse Laber* is now crossed. 235 M. *Steinrain;* 238 M. *Neufahrn*, on the *Kleine Laber* (branch by *Geiselhöring* to *Straubing*, see p. 264); 241 M. *Ergoldsbach;* 248 M. *Mirskofen.*

252 M. **Landshut.** — **Hotels.** *Kronprinz, R. 1¼-2 M, B. 70 pf., D. 2 M; Dräxlmeier, R. 1-1½ M; *Ainmiller; Bernlochner; Deutscher Kaiser, near the station; Drei Mohren. — *Rail. Restaurant.* — Omnibus from the station to the town, 1½ M., 20 pf.; cab 60 pf.

Landshut (1290 ft.), with 21,736 inhab., a pleasant town with wide streets and gabled houses, lies picturesquely on the *Isar*, which forms an island within the town. The quarter on this island is called *Zwischen den Brücken.* The chief attractions are in the broad main street, named the 'Altstadt'. The three principal churches are fine structures in brick, adorned with sculpturing in stone. *St. Martin's (after 1407-1478), nearly opposite the Theatergasse, has slender columns only 3 ft. in diameter, and is noted for its tower (432 ft.) and for its boldness of construction. The late-Gothic pulpit, of limestone, dates from 1422. Beautiful late-Gothic high-altar (1424), the back of which is also interesting. The lofty choir-windows contain modern stained glass. Among the numerous tomb-stones on the outer walls of this church is (on the S. side, protected by a railing) that of *Stettheimmer* (Hans der Steinmetz, d. 1432), the builder of this church and the Hospital Church, with his bust and a half-length figure of the Saviour. — The *Post Office* (formerly *House of the Estates*) is decorated with old frescoes of the sovereigns of Bavaria from Otho I. to Maximilian I. — In front of the simple Gothic *Law Courts*, farther to the S.W., is a bronze statue of *Duke Lewis the Rich* (d. 1479), founder of the university of Ingolstadt, which was transferred to Landshut in 1800 and thence to Munich in 1826 (see p. 179). To the left of the Theatergasse is the Rathhaus, originally erected in 1446, but entirely restored and furnished with a new façade in 1860-61. The late-Gothic *Council Chamber (apply at the Registry Office on the first floor), with its fine timber ceiling and chimney-pieces, is adorned with mural paintings by Seitz, Spiess, and other artists. In front of the Rathhaus stands a bronze *Statue of Maximilian II.*, by Bernhard (1868). — The New Palace (1536-43), begun by German, and completed by Italian architects, exhibits features both of the German and Italian Renaissance. Its columned court and fine upper rooms, with beautiful friezes, are among the best Renaissance works in Germany. (Custodian in the portal, to the right.) Some of the rooms contain an instructive collection of industrial models, established by Dr. Gehring (Sun., 10-1; at other times a fee). Farther to the left, at the end of the

old town, stands the CHURCH OF THE HOLY GHOST, or *Hospital Church* (1407-61; see p. 156), with frescoes above the vestibule and handsome modern pulpit and altar. — In the 'Obere Freyung', the next parallel street on the E. but one, is (left) the CHURCH OF ST. JODOK, rebuilt in 1447, with good stained glass. To the right is the approach to the *Hof-Garten*, with its pleasant promenades on the castle-hill. — In the suburb of *St. Nicola*, to the N.W., is a War Monument for 1870-71.

***Burg Landshut** or **Trausnitz** (1530 ft.), an old castle rising above the town, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Lower Bavaria, begun by Duke Ludwig of Kelheim in 1204, was frequently altered, and has suffered greatly from the ravages of time. Approach immediately to the S.W. of the law-courts (see p. 156). The porter who shows the castle is to be found at the second gate, to the left (½-1 *M.*). The *Chapel* (1304-31), which lately underwent thorough renovation, is the only part remaining of the original structure. The balustrades, decorated with stone figures, the large relief of the Annunciation, the mural paintings of the altar-recess, and the ciborium (1471) are worthy of notice. Some of the apartments are finely painted in the Renaissance style (1576-80), and others contain handsome wooden ceilings and panelling. The mural paintings on the '*Fools*' *Staircase*', represent scenes from Italian comedies. The upper floor has been sumptuously fitted up for the reception of the King of Bavaria. In the court is a well, surmounted by a fine wrought-iron framework; the pails in bronze (executed, according to the inscription, in 1558) are now kept inside the castle. Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen, was born at the neighbouring castle of *Wolfstein* (now a ruin) in 1252 and spent a great part of his childhood at the Trausnitz. — Beyond the Trausnitz lies the village of *Berg* (Restaurant beside the church), separated from (1¼ M.) Landshut by the Hof-Garten. — From the garden-restaurant on the (1¼ M.) *Klausenberg* a fine view is obtained of the town, the castle, and the valley.

FROM LANDSHUT TO LANDAU, 28 M., railway in 2 hrs., the shortest route from Munich to Eisenstein, Pilsen, and Prague. The train follows the left bank of the *Isar*. Stations *Altheim*, *Ahrain*, *Wörth*, *Loiching*, (18 M.) *Dingolfing*, an old town on the right bank of the Isar. Then across a tract of moorland to *Gottfrieding*, *Schwaigen*, *Pilsting*, and *Landau* (p. 273).

A railway also runs from Landshut, viâ (8 M.) *Geisenhausen*, (14 M.) *Vilsbiburg*, and (20½ M.) *Egglkofen*, to (24½ M.) *Neumarkt an der Rott* (p. 272). — Another runs to (16½ M.) *Rottenburg*, on the *Grosse Laber*.

The railway ascends the valley of the *Isar*. 257 M. *Gündlkofen;* to the left, *Schloss Kronwinkel*. 259 M. *Bruckberg*, with a small château to the right of the line; then on the right *Schloss Isareck*. The *Amper* is crossed. — 264 M. *Moosburg*, a very ancient town on the Isar; the Romanesque church contains a fine old carved altar. In clear weather the Alps soon become visible. 268 M. *Langenbach*.

274½ M. **Freising** (**Ettenhofer; Zur Eisenbahn*, unpretending; *Rail. Restaurant;* omn. into the town 20 pf.), a town with 10,092 inhab., on the Isar, and partly on a hill (Domberg), has been the seat of an episcopal see (now Munich-Freising) from the 8th cent. to the present day. Otto von Freising, the historian, grandson of Emp. Henry IV., was bishop here from 1137 to 1158 (statue in the Domhof). The Romanesque *Cathedral* (1161-1205), with its two towers and double aisles, was marred by internal alterations in the 17th century. We should notice the late-Romanesque portal (partly disfigured) and the curious quadruple crypt, the vaulting of which rests

on short round and polygonal columns, with rich capitals. In the raised vestibule, to the left on entering, are statuettes of Frederick Barbarossa and his wife Beatrix (?), of 1161. Gothic choir-stalls. The cloisters contain some fine tombstones. The *Church of St. Benedict*, connected with the cathedral by cloisters, contains a fine old and two modern stained-glass windows. The *Clerical Seminary*, opposite the cathedral, contains early-German paintings, sculptures, etc. — To the W. lies (1 M.) the loftily-situated *Weihenstephan* (1625 ft.), formerly an abbey, now an agricultural college and brewery.

2801/2 M. *Neufahrn;* 285 M. *Lohhof;* 288 M. *Schleissheim* (p. 220); 2901/2 M. *Feldmoching;* 294 M. *Moosach.* — 300 M. **Munich.**

28. Munich.

Railway Stations. 1. *Central Railway Station* (Pl. C, 4; *Restaurant), a large building erected in 1876-84, forming a terminus for most of the lines. The omnibuses of the larger hotels meet the trains here (3/4-1 *M*). — 2. *Starnberg Station* (Pl. B, 4), to the N. of the Central Station, for the trains to Starnberg, Murnau-Partenkirchen, and Kochel. — 3, 4. *Southern Station* (Pl. B, 9) and *Eastern Station* (Pl. I, 7, 8), supplementary stations of the Rosenheim and Simbach lines, without importance for the ordinary tourist. — 5. *Isarthal Railway Station* (Pl. B, 10, 11), for the local line to Wolfratshausen, Bichl, and Kochel (p. 239). — Porter from the station to a cab, 20 pf. up to 110 lbs., 40 pf. up to 220 lbs.; into the town, small articles 20 pf., trunk under 110 lbs. 40 pf., under 220 lbs. 80 pf. — Cab from the station to the town with one horse, 1-2 pers. 50, 3 pers. 60 pf.; with 2 horses, 1-4 pers., 1 *M;* from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fare and 20 pf. extra for waiting. Small articles of luggage free, trunks under 55 lbs. 20 pf., above 55 lbs. 40 pf.

Hotels (often full in the season). *Grand Hôtel Continental (Pl. e; D, 3, 4), Otto-Str. 6, R. 4-6, B. 1¼, D. 4, pens. (in winter) from 8 *M;* *Vier Jahreszeiten (*Four Seasons;* Pl. a; F, 4, 5), Maximilian-Strasse 4, R. from 4½, B. 1¼, D. 4-5, omn. 1 *M;* *Hôtel de Russie (Pl. *g;* D, 4), Otto-Str. 4, R. from 4, B. 1¼, D. 3½-4½ *M;* *Bayrischer Hof (*Bavarian Hotel;* Pl. b, E 4), Promenade-Platz 19, R. from 4, B. 1 *M* 30 pf., D. 3½-4½ *M;* *Hôtel Bellevue (Pl. c; C, 4), Karls-Platz 25, R. from 5, B. 1, D. 4 *M;* *Rheinischer Hof (Pl. d; C, 4, 5), Bayer-Str., near the Central Station, R. 4½-6 *M*, B. 1 *M* 20 pf.; Englischer Hof (Pl. f; E, 5), Diener-Str. 11, R. 3-5, B. 1, D. 3 *M;* *Hôtel Leinfelder (Pl. g; D, 4), Karls-Platz 1, R. 3-5, B. 1, D. 3 *M;* *Marienbad (Pl. h; D, 3), Barer-Str. 11 and 20, with a large garden and baths, R. 3-4, B. 1¼, D. 3-4 *M.* — *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. i; C, 4, 5), Bayer-Str., beside the Central Station (S. exit, to the right), R. 3-4, B. 1, D. 3 *M;* *Park Hôtel (Pl. *k;* D, 4), Maximilians-Platz 21; Reichshof (Pl. u; C, 6), Sonnen-Str. 15, R. 2½-5 *M;* Hôtel Maximilian (Pl. i; F, 5), Maximilian-Str. 44, R. 3-3½, B. 1 *M;* Roth (Pl. s; F, 5), Neuthurm-Str. 5; *Max Emanuel (Pl. k; E, 4), Promenade-Platz, R. 2-3 *M*, B. 3/4-1 *M;* Kaiserhof (Pl. p; C, 4), Schützen-Str. 12, R. 1½-3, D. 2½ *M*, B. 80 pf.; Deutscher Hof (Pl. t; D, 4, 5), Karlsthor; Deutscher Kaiser (Pl. r; C, 4), R. 1½-2½, B. 3/4-1 *M;* Hôt. National Simmen (Pl. *a;* B, 4), R. 2-3 *M;* Wolff (Pl. *b;* C, 4), R. 2-3 *M*, B. 80 pf.; Central Hôtel Stecher (Pl. *h;* B, 4); Sächsischer Hof (Pl. *i;* B, 4), all five in the Arnulf-Str., near the Central Station (N. exit, to the left); Grand Hôt. Grünwald (Pl. w; C, 4), Dachauer-Str. 3, near the Central Station, R. 2½ *M;* Hôt. Stachus (Pl. m; C, 5), Rother Hahn (Pl. y; D, 5), both in the Karls-Platz; Habsburg (Pl. *l;* C, 5), Bayer-Str. 9; Oberpollinger (Pl. n; D, 5), Neuhauser-Str. 41, R. 1½-3½ *M*, B. 70 pf.; Trefler (Pl. *n;* C, 5), Sonnen Str.; Ring (Pl. *m;* D, 6), Sendlinger-Thor-Platz; Grosser Kollergarten, Schwanthaler-Str. 18, well spoken of; Bamberger Hof (Pl. o; D, 5), Neuhauser-Str. 26; Neusigl

Geograph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Key to the Plan of Munich.

Academy of Art. . F, 1
„ of Science D, 5
Anatomie . . . . . C, 6
Archiepis. Palace . E, 4
Art Union . . . . . F, 3
Bavaria . . . . . A, 7
Blind Asylum . . . F, 2
Botan. Garden . . C, 3, 4
Bronze Foundry . . B, 1
Cadets, Corps of. . A, 2
Cemetery,
old . . . . C, D, 7, 8
—, new . . . . . C, 8
—, Northern. . . . D, 1
Chem. Laboratory C, 3, 4

Churches.

Allerheiligen (Court-) Chapel F, 4
St. Anna . . . . . G, 4
Auer (Maria-hilf) Kirche . . F, 8
Basilica . . . . . C, 3
St. Benno . . . . B, 2
Carmelite . . . . D, 4
Frauen-Kirche . . E, 5
Heiliggeist . . . . E, 5
St. John . . . . . D, 6
Ludwigs-Kirche . F, 2
St. Luke (Prot.) G, 5, 6
St. Mark (Prot.) . E, 3
St. Matthew (Prot.) C, 5
St. Michael . . . D, 5
St. Paul . . . . A, B, 5
St. Peter . . . . . E, 5
Theatine Ch. . . E, 4
Civic Arsenal . . . E, 6
Clinical Inst. D, 5, C, 6
Commandant's Residence . . . F, 3
Corn Hall . . . D, E, 6
Crystal Palace . . . C, 4
Deaconess Institute D, 1
Exchange . . . . . E, 4
Exhibition Building C, 3
Feldherrn-Halle . . E, 4
General Hospital . C, 6
Glyptothek . C, D, 2, 3
Government Buildings. . . . G, 5
Herzog Max Burg . D, 4
Hofbräuhaus . . . . F, 5
Hospital of St. Elizabeth. . . . C, 6
Hygienic Institute . B, 6
Industrial Art School . . . . . C, 2
Industrial Exhibition D, 4
Isarthor . . . . . F, 6
Kaim-Saal . . . . . D, 3
Karlsthor . . . . D, 4, 5
Künstlerhaus . . . D, 4
Law Courts . . . C, D, 4
Library . . . . . F, 2
Lotzbeck Collection D, 3
Lunatic Asylum . . H, 8
Maximilianeum . . H, 5
Max-Joseph Inst. . F, 1
Military School . . A, 2
Ministry of Finances F, 3
„ of Foreign Affairs E, 4
„ of the Interior . . . E, 4
Mint . . . . . F, 4, 5

Monuments.

Deroy, Schelling, Rumford, Fraunhofer . F, G, 5
Elector Maximilian I. . . . . E, 3
— Max Emanuel E, 4
Gabelsberger . . D, 4
Gærtner, Klenze E, 6, 7
Goethe . . . . . D, 4
King Lewis I. . . E, 3
„ Max I. . . . E, 4
„ Max II. . . G, 5
Liebig . . . . . D, 4
Nussbaum . . . . C, 6
Schiller. . . . . E, 3
Senefelder . . . . D, 6
Westenrieder, Gluck, Kreitmayr, Orlando E, 4
National Museum . G, 3
— —, Old . . F, G, 5
Odeon . . . . . E, 3

Palaces.

Duke Max . . . . E, 3
— Ludwig . . G, H, 6
Prince Luitpold . E, 3
Prince Ludwig Ferdinand . . . E, 3
Wittelsbach . . . E, 3
Pathological Inst. . C, 6
Pharmacological Inst. . . . . C, 6
Physiological Inst. C, 6
Pinakothek, Old . D, 2
—, New . . . . . D, 2
Police Office . . . . E, 5
Polytechnic School D. 2
Post Office . . . . E, 4, 5
Propyläa . . . . . C, 3
Railway Station, Central . . . . . C, 4
Rathhaus, Old . . . E, 5
—, New . . . . . E, 5
Reichsbank . . . . F, 3
Royal Palace . E, F, 4
— Stables . . . . . F, 4
Schack's Gallery. . C, 3
Schwanthaler Museum . . . . C, 5
Siegesthor. . . . . F, 1
Slaughter House. . B, 8
Synagogue . . . . . D, 4
Telegraph Office . C, 4

Theatres.

Hof-Theater . . . F, 4
Residenz-Theat. . F, 4
Prinz-Regenten Theater . . . . I, 4
Gärtner-Platz-Theater . . . . E, 7
Münchner Schauspielhaus . . . F, 5
Turnhalle . . . . . B, 1
University . . . . . F, 1
Veterinary School F, G, 1
War Office. . . . F, 2, 3

Hotels.

a Four Seasons F, 4, 5
b Bavaria . . . . . E, 4
c Bellevue . . . . . C, 4
d Rheinischer Hof C, 4, 5
e Continental . D, 3, 4
f Englischer Hof . E, 5
g Leinfelder . . . . D, 4
h Marienbad . . D, 3
i Maximilian . . . F, 5
k Max-Emanuel . . E, 4
l Hôt. de l'Europe C, 4, 5
m Stachus . . . . . C, 5
n Oberpollinger . . D, 5
o Bamberger Hof D, 5
p Kaiserhof . . . . C, 4
q Neusigl . . . . . C, 5
r Deutscher Kaiser C, 4
s Roth . . . . . F, 5
t Deutscher Hof D, 4, 5
u Reichshof . . . . C, 6
w Grünwald . . . . C, 4
x Schweizer Hof . C, 4
y Rother Hahn . . D, 5
a National . . . . . B, 4
b Wolff . . . . . C, 4
c Gassner . . . . . C, 5
d Metropol . . . . B, 5
e Post . . . . . B, 5
f Wittelsbach . . B, 5
g Russischer Hof . D, 4
h Stecher . . . . . B, 4
i Sächsischer Hof B, 4
k Park . . . . . D, 4
l Habsburg . . . . C, 5
m Ring . . . . . D, 6
n Trefler . . . . . C, 5

(Pl. q; C, 5), Fränkischer Hof, Senefelder-Str., near the station; Gassner (Pl. *c;* C, 5), Metropol (Pl. *d;* B, 5), Wittelsbach (Pl. *f;* B, 5), Post (Pl. *e*; B, 5), all in the Bayer-Str., near the station (S. side); Schweizerhof (Pl. x; C, 4), Louisen-Str. 1½; Hôt. Kronprinz (Pl. z; C, 5), Zweig-Str. 10, R. 2-2½ *M;* Goldnes Lamm, Zweigstr. 4; Bayerische Krone, Schützen-Str. 10, all near the Central Station.

Pensions. *Elite*, Maximilians-Platz 18; *Fontana*, Maximilians-Platz 5; *Daheim*, Schwanthaler-Str. 37; *Finckh*, Barer-Str. 38; *Bellevue*, *Helene*, *Quisisana*, Theresien-Str. 30, 34, and 82; *Washeim*, Türken-Str. 6; *Beckenbauer*, Prinz Ludwig-Str. 5; *Schramm*, Maximilian-Str. 20b; *Hofmeier*, *Lampert*, Schönfeld-Str. 17 and 32; *Central*, Prielmayer-Str. 8; *Habermaas*, *Keim*, *Bürger*, Louisen-Str. 45, 47, and 50; *International*, Fürsten-Str. 5; *Karlsthor*, Karlsplatz 8; *Luther-Seebohm*, Brienner-Str. 29; *Wörner*, Herzogspital-Str. 14; *Seiler*, Karl-Str. 10; *Continental*, Max-Joseph-Str. 3; *Meister*, Kanal-Str. 47; *Bürger*, Luisen-Str. 50; *Von Cotzhausen*, *Sussner*, Hess-Str. 24 and 28; *Pfanner*, *Stephanie*, Amalien-Str. 7 and 85; *Nordland*, *Von Mengden*, *Hansa*, Schelling-Str. 3, 54, & 78.

Cafés-Restaurants at many of the *Hotels* (see above) and *Wine Saloons* (see below). Also: *Café Luitpold*, Brienner-Str. 8; *Künstlerhaus*, Maximilians-Platz 24; *Domhof*, Kaufinger-Str.; **Hoftheater*, Max-Josephs-Platz; *Brunner*, Diener-Str.; *Kaiserhof*, Schützen-Str. 12; *Oberpollinger*, Neuhauser-Str.; *Wittelsbach*, Herzog-Wilhelm-Str. 32 (p. 162); *Schwanthaler*, Schwanthaler-Str. 13; *Maximilian. de l'Opéra*, *Victoria*, Maximilian-Str.; *Heck*, Hof-Garten; *Kaiser Franz-Joseph*, Maximilians-Platz 5; *Kaimsäle* (p. 162), Türken-Str. 7; *Fraunhofer*, Fraunhofer Str. 5; *Automatic Restaurant*, Bayer-Str. 13; *Isarlust* (p. 181), on the Isar island, pleasant on warm evenings — Vegetarian Restaurants. *Vegetarierheim*, Türken-Str. 24; *Ceres*, Löwengrube 1; *Pomona*, Schelling-Str. 52; *Thalysia*, Schommer-Str. 14a. The usual hour for dinner is 12-1, for supper 6-8.

Wine Saloons (also restaurants): *Rathskeller* (p. 215); *Schleich*, Brienner-Str. 6; *Restaurant Français*, Brienner-Str. 8; *Jugend*, Nenthurm-Str. 10; *Eberspacher*, in the Kunstgewerbehaus (p. 214), Pfandhaus-Str. 7; *Eckel*, Burg-Str. 17; *Stiftskeller*, Färber-Graben 33; *Kurtz*, Augustiner-Str. 1; *Rüdesheimer Weinstube*, Promenade-Platz 15; *Dürkheimer*, Sporer-Str. 2; *D'Orville*, Marien-Platz 21; *Neuner*, Herzogspital-Str. 20; *Moselweinstube* Liebfranen-Passage; *Tiroler Weinstube*, in the Platzl (see below); *Winzerstübl*, Frauen-Str. 2; *Michel*, Rosen-Str. 11, Hungarian wines; *Veltliner Weinhalle*, Luitpold-Str. 5; *Continental Bodega* (Spanish wines), Theatiner-Str. 47; *Osteria Bavaria*, Schelling-Str. 62; *American Bar*, Marschall-Str. (Vier Jahreszeiten).

Beer. The *Hofbräuhaus*, in the Platzl (Pl. F, 5; p. 180), famous among Bavarian beer-houses, and one of the sights of Munich, now occupies a new building decorated with frescoes by Ferd. Wagner. Opposite, *Restaurant Platzl; Bürgerbräu*, Kaufinger-Str. 6; *Pschorrbräu-Bierhallen*, *Oberpollinger*, *Bamberger Hof*, *Spatenbräu*, and *Augustinerbräu*, in the Neuhauser-Str. Near the Pinakotheken: *Lohengrin*, Türken-Str. 50; *Wittelsbacher-Garten*, Theresien-Str. 38; *Prinz Carl*, Theresien-Str. 41. — The large 'Bierkeller' outside the gates also attract numerous visitors in summer; they generally possess gardens and fair restanrants. *Hofbräuhauskeller* (Pl. H, 6), Wiener-Str., near the Maximilianeum; *Löwenbräukeller* (Pl. B, 2; p. 162), Stiglmayer-Platz, with a terraced garden and a large concert-room, often crowded; *Franziskanerkeller* (Pl. G, 8), Hoch-Str. 7, with view-terrace; *Münchner Kindlkeller* (Pl. G, 7), Rosenheimer-Str. 15, with large concert-room; *Bürgerliches Bräuhaus* (Pl. G, H, 7; p. 162), Rosenheimer-Str. 29; *Sterneckerkeller* (Pl. G, 6. 7), these on the right bank of the Isar (p. 218); *Augustinerkeller* (Pl. A, B, 3), Arnulf-Str.; *Spatenbräukeller* (Pl. A, 5), Bayer-Str. 109; *Hackerkeller* (Pl. A, 4), Bayer-Str. 34; *Pollinger-Keller*, *Bavariakeller* (Pl. A, 5), Theresienhöhe. — In the cellars and breweries the beer is served only in earthenware mugs holding a litre ('Mass'), bnt in the restanrants the glasses or mugs contain ½ litre only ('eine Quart' = ¼ litre). The following kinds of beer are drunk in spring only: *Salvator* (strong), at the *Zacherl-Keller*, Au suburb (p. 218), for about a week

from the Sun. before 19th March; *Bock* (first introduced from Eimbeck in the 16th cent.), usually in May, and at the festival of Corpus Christi in June, at the *Hofbräuhaus*.

Cafés (most, with the exception of the cafés-restaurants mentioned above, closed in the evening). *Prinz-Regent*, Prinz-Regenten-Str. 4; *Neue Börse*, Maximilians-Platz; *Putscher*, *Helbig*, in the arcades of the Hof-Garten, seats outside in summer; *Orlando di Lasso*, Platzl; *Residenz*, Theatiner-Str. 23; *Stefanie*, corner of Theresien-Str. and Amalien-Str.; *Central*, Odeons-Platz 1; *Börsen-Café*, Maffei-Str. 3; *Perzel*, Marien-Platz 13; *Danner*, *Probst*, and *Karlsthor*, near the Karlsthor; *Union*, Herzogspital-Str. 12; *Schelling*, Schelling-Str. 56, near the New Pinakothek; *Oriental Café*, Rumford-Str. 32; *Neptun*, Steinsdorfer-Str. 31, near the Ludwigs-Brücke (p. 218); *Gasteig*, Innere Wiener-Str. 31. — *Marco Polo Tea Rooms*, Burg-Str. 16.

Confectioners. *Griebel*, Residenz-Str. 26; *Brienner Bäckerei*, Odeons-Platz 1; *Eyerich*, Theatiner-Str.; *Hof*, Promenaden-Platz 6; *Bernhard*, Theresien-Str. 25; *Graupner*, Leopold-Str. 21 (with café).

Baths. *Königliches Hofbad* or *Maximiliansbad* (Pl. F, 5), Kanal-Str. 19, with swimming-bath; *Luisenbad*, Luisen-Str. 37; *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Bad*, Lindwurm-Str. 70a, with garden and restaurant; *Bavariabad*, Türken-Str. 70; *Centralbad* (Pl. C, 4), Lämmer-Str. 3; *Marienbad* (see p. 159); *Giselabad*, Müller-Str. 29, 30. — Baths in the *Würm*, at Schwabing (p. 180), to the N.E. of the terminus of the tramway-line mentioned below: **Ungerer*, with garden, etc.; *Germania-Bad*. Also at *Gern*, at the terminus of the Nymphenburg steam-tramway. — *Steiner Bad* at Pasing (p. 221).

Cabs. *(Droschke*, a one-horse vehicle, for 2-3 pers. only; *Fiaker*, with two horses.) One-horse: 1/4 hr., 1-2 pers. 70, 3 pers. 80 pf.; 1/2 hr. 1 *M* 20 or 1 *M* 40 pf.; 3/4 hr. 1 *M* 70 pf. or 2 *M*; 1 hr. 2 *M* 20 or 2 *M* 60 pf.; 1 1/2 hr. 3 *M* or 3 *M* 60 pf.; 2 hrs. 4 *M* or 4 *M* 80 pf.; 3 hrs. 5 *M* 60 or 6 *M* 80 pf.; each additional 1/4 hr. 40 or 50 pf. — Two-horse: 1/4 hr., 1-4 pers. 1 *M* 70, 5-6 pers. 1 *M* 80 pf.; 1/2 hr. 2 *M* 40 or 2 *M* 60 pf.; 1 hr. 3 *M* 80 or 4 *M* 20 pf.; each 1/4 hr. additional 70 or 80 pf. The fare for the first 1/4 hr. must be paid in full, however short the drive; for less than 5 min. of an additional 1/4 hr., 10 or 20 pf. only is paid. From dusk till 10 p.m., 10 pf. per 1/4 hr. is charged for the lamps. From 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares, also from the stations after 9 p.m. double fares and 20 pf. extra as waiting-money. Luggage up to 55 lbs., 20 pf., above 55 lbs., 40 pf.; small articles free. — *Taxameter Cabs*. Tariff 1 (red), 1-2 pers., by day, 800 mètres 50 pf., each 400 mètres more 10 pf. Tariff 2 (black), 3 pers., by day, 600m. 50 pf., each 300m. more 10 pf. Tariff 3 (black), 1-3 pers., by night (10-6) or beyond the boundary (4 1/2 kilomètres = ca. 2 1/2 M., from the Marien-Platz), 400m. 50 pf., each 200m. more 10 pf. Waiting for 8 min. before the start 50 pf., each 4 min. thereafter 10 pf., per hour 1 1/2 *M*. Luggage up to 22 lbs. free, 22-55 lbs. 20 pf., each 55 lbs. or fraction thereafter 20 pf. A fee of 20 pf. extra is charged for drives from the Central Railway Station.

Tramways (electric; uniform fare 10 pf.). The first cars start at 7 a.m., the last at 10 and 11.30 p.m. — 1. Ring Line: From the *Central Station* (Pl. C, 4) by the Sendlingerthor-Platz (Pl. D, 6), Isarthor-Platz (Pl. F, 6), Maximilian Monument (Pl. G, 5), Gallerie-Str. (Pl. F, 5), Ludwig-Str., Theresien-Str., and Augusten-Str. (Pl. C, 1-3), back to the *Central Station* (red lamps, etc.). — 2. From *Schwabing* (p. 180) by the Hohenzollern-Str., Barer-Str. (Pinakotheken), and Carolinen-Platz (Pl. D, 3) to the *Promenade-Platz* (Pl. E, 4; yellow). — 3. From *Schwabing* by the Ludwig-Str., Maximilians-Platz (Pl. E, D, 4), Bayer-Str., and Theresienhöhe, to the *Landsberger-Strasse* (Pl. A, 4, 5; green). — 4. From the *E. Railway Station* (Pl. I, 7) by the Johannis-Platz, Maximilian-Str., Promenade-Platz (Pl. E, 4), Carls-Platz, Bahnhof-Platz, and Stieglmayer-Platz (Pl. B, C, 2) to *Nymphenburg* (p. 220; white). — 5. From *Stachus* (Pl. C, 5) by the Sendlingerthor-Platz, Lindwurm-Str., and Sendling to *Neuhofen* (blue). — 6. From the *Marien-Platz* (Pl. E, 5) by the Gärtner-Platz and the Reichenbach Bridge to the Freibad-Str. at *Giesing* (Pl. E, 10; green). — 7. From the *Central Station* (Pl. C, 3) by the Neuhauser-Str., Kaufinger-Str., Thal, and the

Ludwig Bridge (Pl. G, 6, 7) to *Bogenhausen* (Pl. I, 2; yellow). — 8. From the *Bayer-Str.* (Pl. C, 4) by the Goethe-Str., Kapuziner-Str. (Pl. C, 3), and Wittelsbach Bridge to *Giesing Cemetery* (Pl. E, 10; white). — 9. From the *Färbergraben* (Pl. E, 5) by the Sendlinger-Strasse, the Thalkirchner-Str. (S. cemeteries), and South Railway Station to the *Isarthal Railway Station* (Pl. B, 10, 11; green).

Post Office in the Max-Joseph-Platz (Pl. E, 4, 5; poste restante); also near the Central Railway Station. Branch-offices at Thekla-Str. 3, Zweibrücken-Str. 37, Theresien-Str. 31 and 43, Neuhauser-Str. 51, Adalbert-Str. 9, Leopold-Str. 62 (Schwabing), etc. Offices open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; on Sun. and holidays, 8-9, 11-12, & 5-7. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. C, 4) at Bahnhof-Platz 1; also at the General Post Office, and at the three first-mentioned branch post-offices. — **Telephone Offices** at the telegraph-office, at the Central Station, and at the post-offices.

Tourist Agents. *Schenker & Co.* (agents for *H. Gaze & Sons*), Promenade-Platz 16. — **Intelligence Office** for strangers (information gratis), in the First Class Waiting Room at the Central Station (middle building).

Porters. For an errand of 1/2 M. within the city with 33 lbs. of luggage 25 pf., each addit. 1/2 M. 15 pf.; for a message without luggage 15 pf. per 5 minutes. The porter should give a counter-check.

Theatres. *Hof- und-National-Theater* (Pl. F, 4; p. 170), performances almost daily (closed in July). Ordinary charges for operas: dress-circle *(balkon)* 5-12 *M*, parquet (*i.e.* reserved seats in the parterre or pit) 5-10 *M*, Erster Rang or gallery above the dress-circle 5-8, Zweiter Rang 4-6 *M*, standing-room in the pit 1 *M* 60 pf.-3 *M*. Charges for plays: parquet 4 *M*; dress-circle 4-6 *M*; Erster Rang 4-4 1/2 *M*; Zweiter Rang 3-3 1/2 *M*; standing-room in pit 1 *M* 40 pf. Performances usually begin at 7 p.m. (long operas at 6 p.m.). Performances at reduced prices are given occasionally. Box-office open 9-1 and 4-5 o'clock; entrance in the Maximilian-Str.; booking-fee for next day 30 pf.; tickets also sold at the Academy, Neuhauser-Str. (Pl. D, 5; p. 216; open 10-6; fee 10 pf.). — *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. F, 4; p. 170), where plays are performed on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays: parquet 4 *M*; pit-boxes 3-4 *M*; Erster Rang 3 1/2-5 *M*; standing-room in pit 1 *M* 40 pf. Opera charges: parquet 5-8 *M*; pit-box 5-8 *M*; Erster Rang 6-10 *M*; standing-room in pit 2 *M*. Tickets at the box-office of the Hof-Theater and at the Academy (see above). Performances begin at 7 p.m. — *Prinz-Regenten-Theater* (Pl. J, 4; p. 171), from July to Sept., for performances in the Bayreuth manner, with concealed orchestra and amphitheatrical auditorium; seat 20 *M*. Tickets at the box-office (see above) and at the Academy. Begins at 5 p.m. — *Gärtner-Platz Theatre* (Pl. E, 7; p. 219), for comedies, operettas, and ballet: front row of first gallery 3 1/2, parquet 2 *M*. Tickets at the box-office (see above), at the Academy, and at Hieber's music-shop, Marien-Platz 3. Performances begin at 7.30 p.m. — *Münchner Schauspielhaus*, Maximilian-Str. 34 (Pl. F, 5); parqnet 2 1/2-4 *M*. Begins at 7.30 p.m. — *Summer Theatre* in the *Kaim-Säle* (p. 160), parquet 1-2 *M*. — *Neues Volks-Theater München-Ost*, Orleans-Platz 2, opposite the E. Rail. Station (Pl. I, 7), for farces, popular pieces, and operettas; reserved seat 1 *M*. Performances at 8 p.m. — *Marionette Theatre*, Blumen-Str., on Sun. afternoons in winter. — **Variety Theatres** (with restaurants): *Deutsches Theater*, Schwanthaler-Str. 6 (Pl. C, 5; p. 217); parquet 2-2 1/2 *M*; *Kil's Colosseum* (Pl. D, 7), Colosseum-Str.; *Blumensäle* (Pl. D, 7), Blumen-Str. 29; *Monachia*, *Singspielhalle Wittelsbach*, Herzog-Wilhelm-Str. 33 & 32, near the Karlsthor; *Apollo Theatre*, Dachaner-Str. 21. — **Bavaria Circus**, Theresienhöhe (Pl. A, 5).

Concerts. *Kaim-Säle* (with restaurant; pp. 160, 182), Türken-Str. 7 (concert at 8 p.m., 1 *M*; organ-recital 11.30-12.30, free); *Löwenbräu-Keller* (p. 160; military band almost every evening in summer); *Isarlust* (p. 160); *Bürgerbräu-Keller*, Rosenheimer-Str. (p. 160); *Thomasbräu-Keller*, Kapuziner-Platz 5; *Trefler* (p. 159); *Bamberger Hof* (p. 159; *Volksgarten* at *Nymphenburg* (p. 220). — High-class concerts in winter at the *Kaim-Säle* (see above), the *Odeon* (Pl. E, 3; p. 178), and the *Museum*, Promenade-Str. (Pl. E, 4).

Military Band daily at 12 at the guard-house, Marien-Platz (Pl. E, 5; p. 215), and on Tues., Thurs., Sat., and Sun. in front of the Feldherrnhalle

(Pl. E, 4; p. 177) at the same hour. In summer also every Wed. afternoon, 5-6, in the Hof-Garten, and on Sat. near the Chinese Tower in the English Garden at the same hour (p. 219).

Church Festivals. Music at the *Court Church of St. Michael* (p. 216) on Sun. at high mass, 9 a.m.; on the Sundays of Advent and Lent, and during Passion Week, vocal only; on Holy Thursday and Good Friday at 7 p.m. a grand Miserere (by Allegri, etc.), when the church is illuminated by a cross composed of 800 flames; military mass with military music in the same church at 11 (only when the court is present). — Church-music in the *Frauen-Kirche* (p. 215) at 9, in the *Allerheiligen-Kirche* (p. 170; only when the court is present) at 11 a.m. — On *Corpus Christi Day* (2nd Thurs. after Pentecost) a great procession, shared in by the court and the chief officials, wends from the Frauen-Kirche through the chief streets of the city.

Popular Festivals. During the *Carnival* large public masked balls ('Redouten') are held in Kil's Colosseum (p. 162), the Blumensäle, the Centralsäle, and other resorts. The so-called *Metzgersprung* ('Butchers' Festival') takes place in the Marien-Platz (p. 215) on Carnival Monday every third year. The *Schäfflertanz* ('Coopers' Dance') is celebrated every seven years. The *October Festival*, founded in 1810 and celebrated on the Theresienwiese (p. 217) from the end of Sept. to the middle of Oct., attracts large crowds of peasants from Upper Bavaria; it includes an agricultural show, horse-races, etc.

Shops. Specimens of the products of the arts and crafts of Munich are exhibited and sold at the *Kunstgewerbe-Verein*, Pfandhaus-Str. 7 (p. 214), the *Vereinigte Werkstätte für Kunst im Handwerk*, Maximilians-Platz 18, the *Magasin Moderne*, Theatiner-Str. 29, and the *Münchner Gewerbehalle*, Färbergraben 1½. — Among the best shops are the following. Antiquities: *Jul. Böhler*, Sophien-Str. 6; *J. Drey*, Brienner-Str. 9; *Einstein & Co.*, Maximilian-Str. 7; *Rosenau & Co.*, Maximilian-Str. 12; *Schaltmayer*, Maximilian-Str. 37; *Steinharter*, Brienner-Str. 8. — Paintings, see Exhibitions (p. 164). — Second-hand Booksellers (old engravings, etc.): *J. Halle*, Otto-Str. 3a; *H. Helbing*, Christof-Str. 2; *J. Rosenthal*, Karl-Str. 10. — Coins: *Gumbel*, Marien-Platz 7; *O. Helbing*, Maximilian-Str. 32; *Dr. Jak. Hirsch*, Reichenbach-Str. 15. — Jewellers: *Carl Merk*, Odeons-Platz 13; *M. Rottmanner*, Theatiner-Str. 31; *C. Thomass jun.*, Marien-Platz 1; *P. Rath*, Rinder-Markt 16. — Silversmith: *Ed. Wollenweber*, Theatiner-Str. 36; *M. Weishaupt*, Marien-Platz 16. — Ivory Carvings: *A. Diessl*, Maximilian-Str. 41; *J. Zimmermann*, Perusa-Str. 1. — Glass and Porcelain: *Steigerwald*, Brienner-Str. 3. — Antlers: *R. Diezel*, Sendlinger-Str. 51. — Tapestry: *L. Bernheimer*, Maximilians-Platz 1. — Stained Glass: *F. X. Zettler*, Brienner-Str. 23; *Bouché*, Ainmiller-Str. 8. — Cut Glass: *Theobald & Kaeser*, Cornelius-Str. 46. — Bronzes: *E. Tomschitz*, Theatiner-Str. 32; *E. Meier*, Promenade-Platz 16. — Pewter Articles: *Jos. Lichtinger*, Knöbel-Str. 14; *Tannhauser*, Kaufinger-Str. 7. — Etchings on Metal: *Weinbrenner & Enzler*, Adlzreiter-Str. 18. — Church Ornaments: *Mayer'sche Hofkunstanstalt*, Stiglmayer-Platz 1; *J. H. Schreibmayr*, Frauen-Platz 7. — Furniture let on hire by *Fritz Pfaffenzeller*, Amalien-Str. 74.

Collections, etc. (adm. free unless the contrary is stated): —

Academy of Science (p. 216), palæontological, mineralogical, and geological collections, Sun. 10-12, Wed. and Sat. 2-4 (in winter Sun. & Sat. only).

Anatomical and Pathological Collections (p. 217), on week-days, 12-2 (adm. by ticket, 50 pf., obtained in the Academy, Neuhauser-Str., between 10 & 12).

Antiquarium (in the New Pinakothek, p. 204), Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 9-1; in winter, Tues. & Thurs. only, 10-12.

Arco-Zinneberg Collection of Antlers (p. 182), daily on application (fee).

Arsenal and Military Museum (p. 212), in summer, Tues. and Frid. 9-12 and 3-5, and Sun. 9-12, free; on Mon. and Thurs. 9-12 and 3-5, 1 *M.*

Art Exhibitions. — *Annual International Exhibition* in the Crystal Palace (p. 214), from 1st June to 31st Oct., daily 9-6, 1 *M.* — *Exhibition of the Münchener Künstlergenossenschaft* in the Old National Museum (p. 180),

daily 9-6, Sun. 10-1; 50 pf. — *Exhibition of the Verein Bildender Künstler* (the so-called '*Secession*'), at the Exhibition Building (Pl. F, 3; p. 210), daily from 1st May to the middle of Oct., 9-6; 1 *M.* — Other exhibitions: *Wimmer & Co.*, Brienner-Str. 3; *Littauer's Kunst-Salon*, Odeons-Platz 2; *Fleischmann's*, Maximilian-Str. 1; *Windhayer's*, Maximilians-Platz 19; *Heinemann's*, Prinz-Regenten-Str; *Kaeser's*, Barer-Str. 40.

Art Union or *Kunstverein* (p. 171), daily (except Sat.), 10-6. Strangers are admitted gratis once, on application to the secretary (first floor), or when introduced by a member; ticket for four weeks 2 *M.*

Bavaria and *Ruhmeshalle* (p. 218), 9-12 and 2-7, in winter 10-12 and 2-4; adm. 40 pf.

Botanical Garden (p. 213), week-days, 8-6; palm-house on Mon. & Thurs., 2-5.

Bronze Foundry (p. 212), week-days 1-6, Sun. 12-2, adm. 40 pf.

Cabinet of Coins (at the Academy, p. 216), by special permission.

Cabinet of Drawings (Old Pinakothek, p. 197), Tues. & Frid., 9-1.

Cabinet of Engravings (Old Pinakothek, p. 197), in summer, Mon. & Thurs. 9-12, Tues. & Frid. 9-1; in winter, Tues. & Frid. 9-1.

Cabinet of Vases (Old Pinakothek, p. 197), 9-1, daily except Wed. & Sat. (in winter, Sun., Tues., and Thurs.).

Educational Exhibition, Schrannenhalle (p. 218), Wed. 3-6 (in winter 2-4) and Sat. 9-12.

Festsaalbau, see *Palace*.

Frauen-Kirche, N. tower (p. 216), daily, tickets from the sacristan, 40 pf.

Gewerbehalle, Färbergraben 1½, daily (objects for sale).

Glass Painting, Brienner-Str. 23; show-room daily, 9-12 & 3-6.

**Glyptothek* (p. 205), free on Mon., Wed., and Frid. 9-2 (in winter 10-1). On other days at the same hours 1 *M.* Closed during the 'October Festival' (see p. 163).

Hof-Theater (p. 170), arrangements of the interior, Mon., Wed., & Sat. at 2 p.m. precisely; 50 pf. (entr. in the Maximilian-Str.).

Hofwagenburg (*Royal Coach Houses*; p. 170), week-days 9-12 and 2-4, Sun. and holidays 9-12 (50 pf.); Wed., 2-4, free.

Kunstgewerbe-Verein (p. 214), Pfandhaus-Str. 7, exhibition and sale of art-industrial objects, week-days 8-7, Sun. and holidays 11-1, free.

Künstlerhaus (p. 216), Maximilians-Platz 24; reception rooms shown daily, 10-6; adm. 1 *M.*

Kunstverein, see Art Union.

Law Courts (p. 217), daily during the sittings; jury-court and library hall, Wed., 12.30-2.30.

Lenbach's Studio, daily, 2-3 (fee).

**Library* (p. 178), for readers on week-days, 9-1 (Sat. 8-12); for visitors ('Cimelien'), in summer, daily, 9-12; fee ½-1 *M.*

Lotzbeck's Collection (p. 182), Tues. and Frid., 9-3; fee 50 pf.

Maillinger Collection (p. 218), Sun., Tues., & Frid., 9-1.

Maximilianeum (modern historical paintings, p. 181), in summer, Wed. and Sat., 10-12 (closed from Nov. 1st to March 1st.).

Mayer's Exhibition of Ecclesiastical Ornaments, Stiglmayer-Platz, daily.

**Minerals*, *Collection of*, see *Academy of Science*.

Models, *Collection of* (p. 218), Sun., 9-1.

**Museum*, *Bavarian National* (p. 171), Tues., Thurs., Frid., & Sat., 9-3, 1 *M.*; Wed., 9-3, & Sun., 10-3, free; closed on Monday.

Museum of the City of Munich, *Historical* (p. 218), Sun., Tues., & Thurs., 9-1.

Museum, *Ethnographical* (p. 171), Wed. and Sun., 9-1; in winter, Sun. only, 10-12.

Museum of Plaster Casts (p. 171), Mon., Wed., Frid., and Sat., 2-5, in winter 2-4; Sun. 10-12

Natural History Collections (p. 216), see Academy (p. 163).

**Nibelungen Rooms* (p. 169), in the Palace, see below.

Observatory (p. 219), Tues. & Frid., 8-11 & 2-5.

Palace (p. 167): **Festsaalbau* (p. 168), and **Nibelungen Saloons* (p. 169) daily at 11 a.m. precisely, except Sun.; tickets 1 *M* (obtained at the approach to the broad flight of steps, to the left in the passage, by the 'Herzog

Christofs-Stein' (p. 167), a little before 11 a.m.). The *Odyssey Saloons* are at present closed. The **Treasury* (p. 168; June to Sept., Tues. and Frid., 9-11 a.m.) and the **Reiche Capelle* (p. 168; Mon. & Thurs., 9-11 a.m.) are shown by tickets, which are issued between 9 and 10.30 a.m. at the Grottenhof, adjoining the Gensdarmes' Guard-room (2 *M*).

Panopticum (p. 215), Neuhauser-Str. 1, daily 8-8 (50 pf.).

St. Peter's Church, tower (p. 215), daily, tickets from attendant, 40 pf.

***Pinakothek, Old* (p. 183), Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Frid., 9-4 (in winter 9-3); Sun., 11-5 (in winter 11-4); closed on Saturday.

**Pinakothek, New* (p. 198), Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 9-11, Sun., 9-2 (in winter, Tues., Thurs., Sat., & Sun., 10-1); porcelain-paintings, same days and hours.

Porcelain Paintings (New Pinakothek, p. 198), see above.

Railway Museum, at the Central Railway Workshops (3rd cl. fare from the Central Station to the Centralwerkstätte, 10 pf.), daily from May to September.

Rathhaus, New (p. 215): admission to the council-rooms 2-3 (Sun. 10-12), on application to the custodian (fee).

**Reiche Capelle*, in the Palace (see above).

**Schack Picture Gallery* (p. 210), daily 2-5 (in winter 2-4), Sun. 10-12.

Schwanthaler Museum (p. 217), Mon., Wed., Frid., 9-2; at other times, adm. 35 pf.

Slaughter Houses and *Cattle Market* (p. 217), week-days 8-5, Sun. 10-2; tickets at the restaurant (20 pf.).

Synagogue (p. 216), daily, except Sat., 9-12 and 2-4 (40 pf.).

Treasury, in the Palace (see above).

Churches. The *Frauen-Kirche* (p. 215) is open all day (best seen 12-4), the *Theatiner-Kirche* (p. 177) and *Auer-Kirche* (p. 219) all day except 11-1, the *Basilica* (p. 213) except 12-1, and the *Ludwigs-Kirche* (p. 179) except 12-2. The *Court Church of St. Michael* (p. 216) is closed after 12 noon. The *Allerheiligen-Hofkirche* (p. 170; entr. usually from the Brunnenhof) is open after midday (in July, Aug., & Sept. after 10.30 a.m.); after 2 p.m. tickets are necessary (20 pf.; obtained in the Sacristy).

Diary (summer). DAILY: Botanical Garden 8-6, closed on Sun.; Kunstgewerbehaus 8-7, Sun. and holidays 11-1; Old Pinakothek 9-3 (Mon., Thurs., 9-5), exc. Sat.; Library 9-12, exc. Sun.; Bavarian National Museum 9-3 (Sun. 10-3; closed on Mon.); Bronze Foundry 1-6, Sun. 12-2; Palace at 11, exc. Sun.; National Museum 9-2, exc. Mon.; New Rathhaus 2-3, Sun. 10-12; Schack's Gallery 2-5; Anatomical Collections 12-2; Exhibitions of Art in the Crystal Palace, 9-6, in the Kunstausstellungs-Gebäude ('Secession'), and in the Old National Museum, 9-6; Bavaria and Ruhmeshalle 9-12 and 2-7, exc. Sun.; Hofwagenburg 9-12 and 2-4, Sun. 9-12.

SUNDAYS: Military and Church Music, see p. 163. New Pinakothek and porcelain-paintings 8-12, 2-4. Cabinet of Vases 9-1. Ethnographical Museum 9-1. Maillinger Collection 9-1. City of Munich Museum 9-1. Military Museum 9-12. Mineralogical and Palæontological Collections 10-12. — MONDAYS: Glyptothek 8-12 and 2-4. Reiche Capelle 9-11. Cabinet of Engravings 9-12. Military Museum 9-12 and 3-5. Cabinet of Vases 9-1. Munich Museum 9-1. Schwanthaler Museum 9-2 (see p. 217). Hof-Theater (interior) 2. Plaster Casts 3-5. — TUESDAYS: New Pinakothek and porcelain-paintings 8-12, 2-4. Observatory 8-11 and 2-5. Treasury 9-11. Military Museum 9-12 and 3-5. Cabinets of Drawings and Engravings 9-1. Cabinet of Vases 9-1. Antiquarium 8-12. Maillinger Collection 9-1. Lotzbeck Collection 9-3. — WEDNESDAYS: Glyptothek 8-12. Maximilianeum 10-12. Museum of Casts 3-5. Mineralog. and Palæont. Collections 2-4. Hof-Theater (interior) 2. Schwanthaler Museum 9-2. Ethnograph. Museum 9-1. Military music in the Hof-Garten 5-6. — THURSDAYS: New Pinakothek and porcelain-paintings 8-12, 2-4. Cabinet of Engravings 9-1. Reiche Capelle 9-11. Military Museum 9-12 and 3-5. Cab. of Vases 9-1. Munich Museum 9-1. Plaster Casts 3-5. — FRIDAYS: Treasury 9-11. Glyptothek 8-12, 2-4. Drawings and Engravings 9-1. Schwanthaler Museum 9-2. Maillinger Collection 9-1. Observatory 8-11 and 2-5. Military Museum 9-12 and 3-5. Cabinet of Vases 9-1. Lotzbeck Collection 9-3. — SATURDAYS: Old Pina-

kothek closed. New Pinakothek 8-12, 2-4. Maximilianeum 10-12. Mineralog and Palæont. Collections 2-4. Antiquarium 8-12. Hof-Theater (interior) 2. Military Music, at the Chinese Tower in the Engl. Garden 5-6. — A *Drive (cabs see p. 161) in the English Garden (p. 219) or in the Gasteig Grounds (p. 182) is recommended after a morning of sight-seeing; also excursions by the Isarthal railway (p. 239) or on the Starnberger-See (p. 221).

GREATEST ATTRACTIONS: Old Pinakothek (p. 183), New Pinakothek (p. 198), National Museum (p. 171), Basilica (p. 213), Palace (p. 167), Glyptothek (p. 205), Schack Gallery (p. 210).

English Church Service at No. 3, Von-der-Tann-Strasse (Sun. 11 a.m. & 3.30 p.m.). — *American Church*, Theatiner-Str. 23, opposite the Royal Palace (Sun. 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.). — *Wesleyan Church*, Müller-Str. 33.

British Minister Resident: *V. A. W. Drummond, Esq.*, Barer-Str. 15, 11-2; Consul, *Jacob Krapp, Esq.*, Barer-Str. 14, 11-1. — **American Consul:** *James H. Worman, Esq.*

Munich (1703 ft.), the capital of Bavaria, with 498,500 inhab., lies on the S. side of a sterile plain, 50 sq. M. in area, chiefly on the left bank of the *Isar*, which emerges from a narrow gorge (10 M. long) about $4^1/_2$ M. above the city. The lofty situation of the city and its proximity to the Alps render it liable to sudden changes of temperature, against which visitors should be on their guard, especially towards evening. The high mountains, about 25 M. to the S. of the city, become very distinct after a thunder-storm or on the approach of bad weather.

History. Munich was founded by Henry the Lion, who constructed a bridge over the Isar, a custom-house, a mint, and a salt-depôt on the site of the present city in 1158. The land is said to have belonged to the monks of Schäftlarn or Tegernsee, whence the name of *Forum ad Monachos*, *Muniha*, or Munich. Under the Wittelsbach princes the town prospered. Otho the Illustrious (d. 1253) transferred his residence to Munich, and his son Lewis the Severe built the Alte Hof (p. 180). Emp. Lewis the Bavarian almost entirely re-erected the city, which was loyally attached to him, after a fire in 1327 (his tomb in the Frauen-Kirche, see p. 215). Duke Albert V. (1550-73) founded the Library and the Kunstkammer, to which the Antiquarium, cabinet of coins, and part of the National Museum owe their origin. Elector Maximilian I. (1597-1651) erected the Arsenal, the Old Palace, and the Mariensäule (p. 214). In 1631 Gustavus Adolphus paid a lengthened visit to the city. Elector Maximilian III. Joseph founded the Academy (p. 216) in 1757, and his successor Charles Theodore of the Palatinate removed the old fortifications. King Maximilian I. Joseph (d. 1825) contributed materially to the improvement of the city by the dissolution of the religious houses and the erection of new buildings, but for its modern magnificence Munich is chiefly indebted to his son LEWIS I. (d. 1868). That monarch, who even before his accession had purchased several valuable works of art (*e.g.* the Ægina Marbles, the so-called Ilioneus) and attracted Cornelius and other artists to Munich, raised the city during his reign of 23 years (ending in 1848) to the foremost rank as a school of German art. *Klenze* (d. 1864) was chiefly instrumental in carrying out the architectural plans of the monarch, and he was ably seconded by *Gärtner*, *Ohlmüller*, and *Ziebland*. The indefatigable *Schwanthaler* (d. 1848) provided the plastic embellishment, and *Cornelius* (d. 1867) and his pupils enlivened the walls with paintings of a monumental character. The harmony of this period, however, was soon disturbed by a difference between Cornelius and Klenze, and when the king showed that his sympathies were with the latter, Cornelius removed to Berlin. As *Kaulbach* (d. 1874) also for the last ten years of his life worked chiefly at Berlin, and *Schwind* (d. 1871) at the Wartburg, the glory of Munich as an art-centre began to pale. The decline, however, was transient; for while Munich has lately produced nothing of the first rank in architecture or sculpture, it has maintained its position as a leading school of painting, though under

completely altered conditions. The elder Munich artists were distinguished for their accuracy of drawing and composition, and prided themselves on having revived the romantic style of art; the latest generation, under the lead of *Karl Piloty* (1826-1886), on the contrary, has fixed its attention chiefly on the study of colouring, and bestows the utmost care upon technical perfection of finish.

a. N.E. Quarters of the City. Royal Palace. Ludwig-Strasse. Maximilian-Strasse.

The Max-Joseph-Platz (Pl. E, 4), the centre of the city and its traffic, situated between the old quarters and the new, is adorned with the ***Monument of King Max Joseph** (d. 1825), erected by the city on the 25th anniversary of that monarch's accession, modelled by *Rauch* of Berlin, and cast in bronze by *Stiglmayer*. The colossal statue in a sitting posture rests on a pedestal adorned with reliefs emblematical of Agriculture, Art, the Constitution, and Religious Toleration.

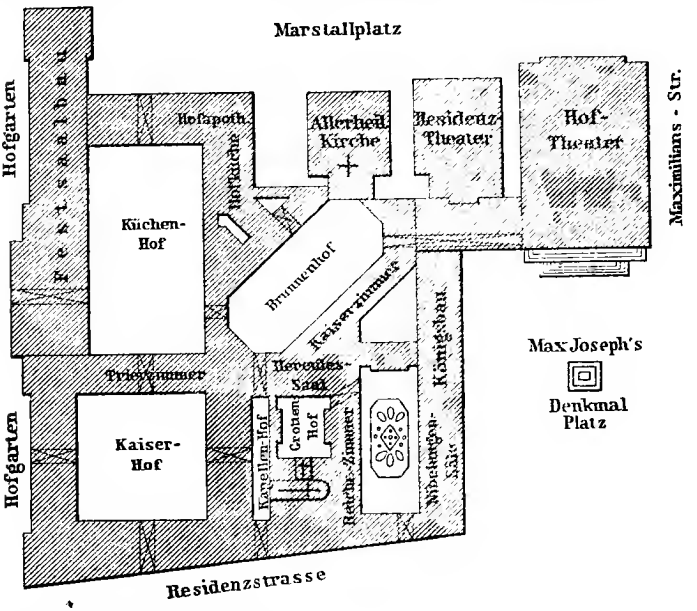
The N. side of the Max-Joseph-Platz is bounded by the **Royal Palace** (Pl. E, F, 4), which consists of three parts: on the S. side towards the Platz the *Königsbau*, N. towards the Hof-Garten the *Festsaalbau*, and between these the *Alte Residenz*, or old palace, facing the Residenz-Str.

The **Alte Residenz**, built by *Hans Reifenstuel* in 1596-1619, under Elector Maximilian I., comprises four courts, Kaiserhof, Küchenhof, Brunnenhof, and Kapellenhof (*i. e.* courts of the emperor, kitchen, fountain, and chapel). The simple façade is embellished with two handsome bronze doors and a bronze statue of the Virgin by *Hans Krumper*. By the door to the right we enter the *Kapellenhof*. The passage thence to the Brunnenhof contains '*Duke Christopher's Stone*' (an inscription on the wall). A staircase to the left ascends to the *Hercules Saloon*, where visitors to the palace assemble at 11 o'clock sharp (comp. p. 164). To the right of the Kapellenhof is the *Grottenhof*, with a small garden and a fantastic shell-grotto; in the centre a bronze Perseus, after B. Cellini. From the S.E. corner a passage leads to a larger court, with fountain-figures of Neptune, etc., from which the Nibelungen Saloons in the Königsbau are entered (p. 169). The *Brunnenhof*, to the E. of the Kapellenhof, is embellished with a statue of Otho of Wittelsbach and other figures in bronze by *P. Candid*. The Allerheiligen-Kirche (p. 170) adjoins this court on the E.; to the S. a passage leads to the Hof-Theater (p. 170).

The apartments of the Alte Residenz are sumptuously fitted up in 17th cent. style. Visitors are first conducted to the Kaiserzimmer or Reichen Zimmer, which include the *Ante-Room*, with a portrait of King Lewis II. by Piloty; the *Audience Chamber*, with twelve Roman emperors by an unknown Venetian painter; the *Throne Room*, occupied in 1809 by Napoleon I.; the *Green Gallery*, containing Italian and Dutch pictures of little value; the *Bed Chamber*,

with a richly-gilded bed; the *Mirror Cabinet*, with valuable crystal; the *Miniature Cabinet*, with miniatures. — The TRIERZIMMER (for royal guests) and the PAPSTZIMMER, occupied in 1782 by Pope Pius VI., with furniture, tapestry, etc., of the 17th and 18th cent., are now usually shown after the visit to the Festsaalbau (see below).

The ***Treasury** (admission, see p. 165) contains jewels and precious trinkets, including the Bavarian 'Hausdiamant', a magnificent blue diamond, and the 'pearl of the Palatinate', half black; goblets, orders, regalia, including the Bohemian crown of Frederick V. of the Palatinate, captured



at Prague in 1620, and the crowns of Emp. Henry II. ('the Saint') and his wife Cunigunde, of the year 1010; group of St. George and the Dragon, with the knight in chased gold, the dragon of jasper, and the whole adorned with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls; model of Trajan's Column, executed by the goldsmith Valadier (1763-83); violin of tortoise-shell.

The ***Reiche Capelle** (adm., see p. 165) contains costly objects in gold and silver, many of them of high artistic worth; two miniature altars by Benv. Cellini (?), the enamelled pocket-altar of Mary, Queen of Scots, about 6 in. in length, and a Descent from the Cross in wax by Michael Angelo (?).

The ***Festsaalbau** (façade towards the Hof-Garten, 256 yds. long), a 'building of festive halls', erected in 1832-42 by *Klenze* in the later Italian Renaissance style, possesses a handsome porch of 10 Ionic columns, surmounted by two lions, between which are 8 allegorical figures in marble-limestone by *Schwanthaler*, representing the different provinces of the kingdom. The six saloons of the groundfloor are decorated with encaustic MURAL PAINTINGS FROM

THE ODYSSEY, by *Hiltensperger*, from designs by *Schwanthaler* (closed at present).

A broad marble staircase ascends to the first floor from the passage on the E. side of the Küchenhof. Visitors, however, are usually conducted from the Hercules Saloon to the ante-chambers by a long corridor.

STAIRCASE, with six handsome columns of marble from the Untersberg. ANTE-CHAMBER, with reliefs by *Schwanthaler;* 2nd ante-chamber decorated in the Pompeian style by *Hiltensperger.* — Magnificent BALL ROOM, with tribunes supported by marble columns and bearing Caryatides of papier-maché; coloured reliefs (dancing genii) by *Schwanthaler.* TWO CARD ROOMS with thirty-six **Portraits of Beautiful Women* by *Stieler.* — BATTLE SALOON: Fourteen large pictures representing scenes from the wars in 1805-15. — *HALL OF CHARLEMAGNE, with six encaustic paintings (mural paintings on wax ground) designed by *Schnorr.* Charlemagne anointed by Pope Stephen II. as Defender of the Church; Charlemagne entering Pavia after his victory over the Lombard king Desiderius; victory over the Saxons, felling of the sacred oak, and erection of the cross; synod at Frankfort; coronation; also twelve smaller scenes from the emperor's life. Between the windows: Alcuin, Arno, and Eginhard. — *BARBAROSSA HALL, with six mural paintings by the same masters: election as emperor, entry into Milan, reconciliation with Pope Alexander III. at Venice, imperial festival at Mayence, battle at Iconium, death. Reliefs above by *Schwanthaler.* — *HAPSBURG SALOON, with four paintings, mainly by *Schnorr:* Rudolph's meeting with the priest; his acceptance of the imperial sceptre; victory over Ottocar of Bohemia on the Marchfeld; Rhenish robber-knights summoned before his tribunal. Frieze by *Schwind*, representing the Triumph of the Arts, etc. — *THRONE SALOON. Twelve magnificent gilded bronze statues, over life-size, by *Schwanthaler*, of the ancestors of the House of Wittelsbach, from Otho the Illustrious to Charles XII. of Sweden.

The **Königsbau** (façade towards the Max-Joseph-Platz, 136 yds. long), erected in 1826-33 by *Klenze* in imitation of the Pitti Palace at Florence, but of inferior effect owing to necessary deviations from the original plan, is adorned in the interior with sculptures, frescoes, and other works of art (not accessible).

The S.W. apartments on the groundfloor (entered from the Grottenhof, p. 167) are adorned with the magnificent *NIBELUNGEN FRESCOES by *Schnorr*, begun in 1861. Five saloons with large paintings; in the lunettes, numerous smaller paintings.

ENTRANCE HALL: the principal persons of the poem, right, Siegfried and Chriemhild; then Hagen, Volker, Dankwart; above, the dwarf Alberich, keeper of the Nibelungen treasure, and Eckewart, Chriemhild's messenger; left, Gunther and Brunhild; Queen Ute (Gunther's mother) with her sons Gernot and Giselher; Siegmund and Siegelinde, Siegfried's parents; next, King Attila and Rudiger, Dietrich of Bern and Meister Hildebrand. MARRIAGE HALL: Siegfried's return from the war against the Saxons; Brunhild's arrival at Worms; Siegfried and Chriemhild's nuptials; opposite, by the window, the delivery of the girdle. HALL OF TREACHERY: (by the window) quarrel of the queens Chriemhild and Brunhild in front of the cathedral at Worms. Siegfried murdered by Hagen at the well; Chriemhild finds Siegfried's corpse at the door of the cathedral: Hagen proved to be the murderer by the corpse beginning to bleed afresh. Over the door: Hagen throwing the Nibelungen treasure into the Rhine. HALL OF REVENGE: Fall of the heroes (by the window); Chriemhild expostulates with Volker and Hagen; combat on the staircase of the burning palace; Dietrich conquers Hagen; Chriemhild's death. Over the doors: the last combat of the heroes; Hagen brought before Chriemhild by Dietrich; Attila's lament. HALL OF MOURNING:

Burial of the fallen heroes; the sad tidings conveyed to Burgundy; Bishop Pilgram of Passau causes mass to be sung for the repose of the dead (by Schnorr's pupils).

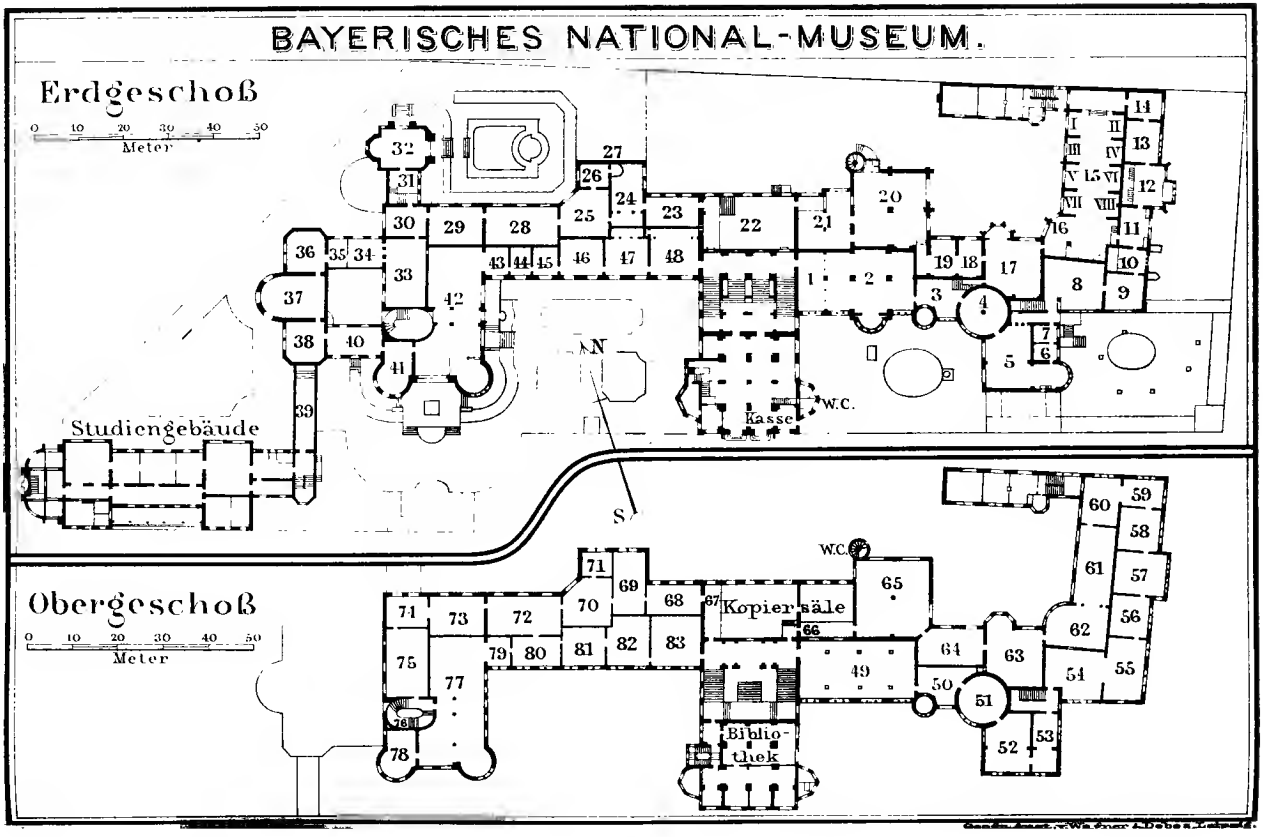
The **Hof-und-National-Theater** (Pl. F, 4; performances, see p. 162), on the E. side of the Max-Joseph-Platz, one of the largest in Germany, accommodating 2200 spectators, was erected by *Fischer* (d. 1822) in 1818, but was burned down in 1823 and re-erected in its original form by *Klenze* within eleven months. Handsome portico of eight Corinthian columns. The pedimental frescoes designed by *Schwanthaler* (Pegasus and the Horæ, Apollo and the Muses) were replaced in 1894 by glass mosaics. The building is 145 ft. high, 188 ft. broad, and 332 ft. deep; the stage measures 95 ft. in breadth by 115 ft. in depth. The interior deserves a visit (which takes an hour; adm., see p. 164); fine view of the Alps from the roof. — Between the Hof-Theater and the Allerheiligen-Kirche is the **Residenz-Theater**, built in 1752-60 and restored in 1857, richly decorated in the rococo style (room for 800 spectators).

The ***Allerheiligen-Hofkirche** (All Saints' Church), or *Court Chapel* (adm., see p. 165; music, see p. 163), on the E. side of the palace, erected in 1837 by *Klenze* in the Byzantine-Romanesque style, is sumptuously fitted up. The arches rest on columns of variegated marble, the walls are covered with different coloured marbles; and the vaulting, window-arches, and choir are adorned with frescoes on a gold ground by *Hess*, *Schraudolph*, and *Koch*. The concealment of the windows causes the light to enter in a very effective manner.

At the back of the Alte Residenz, in the Marstall-Platz, are the **Royal Coach Houses and Harness Rooms** (*Hofwagenburg*; adm., see p. 164), containing an extensive collection of vehicles belonging to the rulers of Bavaria in the 17-19th centuries. Among the most noteworthy objects are the *State Coaches and Sleighs of Elector Max Emmanuel (1679), the Carriage of Elector Charles Albert (1726), and the *State Sledges and Carriages of King Lewis II.

Adjoining the Festsaalbau on the N. is the **Hof-Garten** (Pl. E, F, 3, 4), or palace-garden, laid out in 1614. Originally a pleasant park, with fountains and a pond, it is now simply a square planted with trees, and bounded on two sides by open **Arcades**, which are adorned with frescoes of landscapes and historical subjects, painted in 1827-34.

By the entrances next to the Palace are three frescoes by *Kaulbach*, representing Bavaria and the rivers Danube, Rhine, Isar, and Main. The historical frescoes on the W. side, of events from the history of Bavaria, were executed by pupils of Cornelius (most of them restored); beyond them are landscapes from Italy and Sicily (now much faded) by *Karl Rottmann* (d. 1850). Each scene has its name annexed. The distichs above the pictures are by King Lewis I. On the N. side, at the top, are thirty-nine small encaustic paintings from the Greek War of Independence, from sketches by *P. Hess* (p. 202). — In the seven niches at the N.E. end are the labours of Hercules in colossal wooden groups, executed by *R. Boos* (1730-1810) and restored in 1852. — In the middle of the Hof-Garten is the *Diana Temple*, restored in 1896-97.


BAYERISCHES NATIONAL-MUSEUM.
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The groundfloor of the N. wing contains the **Museum of Plaster Casts** of classic sculptures (adm., see p. 164), affording a good survey of the development of the plastic art from the 6th cent. before Christ down to the present day. Director, Prof. Furtwängler. Catalogue 40 pf. — The extensive **Ethnographical Museum** occupies seven rooms on the upper floor (adm., see p. 164). Conservator, Dr. Buchner. Catalogue 50 pf. — Opposite, to the right of the exit, is the **Art Union,** or *Kunstverein* (Pl. F, 3; entrance in the Arcades; adm., see p. 164), containing paintings and sculptures by living artists, some of them the property of the society, others for sale.

From this point the PRINZ-REGENTEN-STRASSE (Pl. F, G, H, 3, 4) leads to the N.E. to the *Luitpold-Brücke* (Pl. H, 4), skirting the S. margin of the *English Garden* (p. 219) and passing the *Bavarian National Museum* (left; see below) and other handsome new buildings. The bridge has been rebuilt since its destruction by a flood in 1899. On the farther bank of the Isar are flights of steps and inclined driveways leading to the **Peace Monument,** a column with the Genius of Peace, by Petzold, Düll, and Heilmaier, erected in 1898 to commemorate the peace of 1871. Fine view of the town from the terrace. The Prinz-Regenten-Strasse is continued, passing the *Villa Stuck* (r.; with statues), to the *Prinz-Regenten-Platz* and the *Prinz-Regenten-Theater* (Pl. I, 4; p. 162), the latter erected in 1901.

The ***Bavarian National Museum** (Pl. G, 3; adm., see p. 164), founded by King Max II. in 1855 and formerly exhibited in the Maximilian-Str., was transferred in 1900 to an extensive building in the Prinz-Regenten-Str., erected in 1894 et seq. in the German Renaissance style from the designs of *Gabriel Seidl.* The interior has been skilfully adapted to the nature of the collections. In the historical section each room reflects in its fitting up the period to which its contents belong, while the special collections ('Fachsammlungen') of objects of industrial art are exhibited in well-lighted rooms in a modern style. The various original ceilings, from many different centuries, deserve special attention.

The 48 rooms of the GROUND FLOOR contain chronologically arranged collections of works of art from prehistoric times to the present day, representing all civilized countries, but with special reference to Bavaria. On the FIRST FLOOR (34 rooms) are the special collections. In a large room on the SECOND FLOOR is the *Collection of 'Crèches'* or *'Presepes'* (*i.e.* representations of the Infant Christ in the manger). On the left side of the BASEMENT are the *Torture Room*, the *Leaden Coffins* from the Lauingen Vault (p. 176), the *Collection of Carriages*, and *Peasant Interiors of the Olden Time.* To the right is a *Buffet.* The books of the extensive *Library of Technical Works* and the plates of the graphic collections are shown to students and artists on application in the *Reading* and *Copying Rooms* on the first floor. The COURTS to the right of the Vestibule contain, interspersed among the flower-beds, Roman, early-Christian, and mediæval sculptures and architectural fragments, including the so-called Huns' Column of Miltenberg (1st court). In the courts to the left are works of the Renaissance, including a fine colossal *Bronze Group by Hubert Gerhard (ca. 1590). The court in front of the baroque chapel (No. 32 on the plan of the groundfloor) contains rococo works. — The present director of the

National Museum is *Dr. H. Graf*, who succeeded *W. H. von Riehl* (d. 1897). Guide by J. H. Mayer, 50 pf. (2nd ed., 1901). — The briefest visit to the whole museum takes three hours. Those who are pressed for time should confine themselves to the groundfloor.

GROUND FLOOR: HISTORIC COLLECTION OF INDUSTRIAL ART. From the vestibule we enter a hall containing several sepulcral monuments. To the left is the stone monument of a Count of Haag (d. 1566), with a recumbent figure. Adjacent is the tombstone of Orlando di Lasso (1595), the composer (p. 214).

Room 1 (right) contains the PREHISTORIC ANTIQUITIES, chiefly from tumuli in different parts of Franconia. Weapons, utensils, and ornaments of the flint age (before 1400 B. C.), the older and later bronze periods (ca. 1400-900 B. C.), the earlier iron period (ca. 900-400 B. C.), and the later iron period (from ca. 400 B. C. to the Roman period; Celtic antiquities). In Case 7 are a bronze helmet and the so-called 'Golden Hat' of Schifferstadt. In Table Case 9 is a chronologically arranged series of buckles and clasps (fibulæ). — *Room 2*, separated by a row of columns from R. 1, contains ROMAN ANTIQUITIES, including altars, milestones, tombstones, bricks, tiles, vases, utensils, and ornaments. In the middle are a large *Mosaic Floor from Westerhofen, near Ingolstadt, an altar from Rheinzabern, and a forge, with its tools, from Grünwald near Munich.

Rooms 3-19 contain WORKS OF MEDIÆVAL ART, from the early-Christian period to the beginning of the 16th century. *R. 3:* Objects from tombs of the Merovingian period (5th-8th cent. A. D.), including the antiquities of Wittislingen and an ivory carving (central case) of the Resurrection and Ascension (6th cent.). The stained-glass windows are from the Minorite church of Ratisbon (ca. 1490; others in RR. 4 & 5). — *RR. 4 & 5.* Romanesque small works of art and sculptures. Among the ecclesiastical and other objects in R. 4 may be specified the enamelled work on metal (12-13th cent.) and the jewel-box of St. Cunigunde in the 2nd case, and the embroidered dalmatic of Emp. Henry II. (d. 1024) in the 4th case. Some late-Byzantine and Russian works are added for comparison. The most noteworthy of the Romanesque sculptures in R. 5 are the stone carvings from Wessobrunn (ca. 1250; S. wall), the wooden crucifixes above, and the Madonnas with donors of the 13th cent. (in the arcade, to the left of the entrance). From the apse we enter —

Room 6, with the earliest specimens of painting (12-14th cent.) These include miniatures from missals and antiphonies and panel paintings in the style of book-illuminations. Tempera painting is illustrated by an altar-piece from Rosenheim (No. 3), the earliest Bavarian panel-painting (beginning of the 14th cent.), and by various reliquary-altars in the lower Rhenish style (ca. 1350). No. 5 is a mural painting from the monastery of Rebdorf (ca. 1285-1300). — *Room 7.* Sculptures and four panel-paintings of the time of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian (1314-17). Through an ante-room (No. 7a) we reach —

Rooms 8-19, devoted to the Gothic section of the Museum. *Room 8* contains paintings and sculptures from 1350 to 1450: 1. Large triple altar from the old Franciscan church at Bamberg (perhaps by Meister Berthold of Nuremberg; 1429); behind, tombstone of Conrad von Bickenbach (d. 1393); 15. Winged altar from Pähl near Weilheim, à tempera (ca. 1380-1420); 19. Votive picture dedicated by Gerhaus Terin, a nun of Bamberg (1443); 20. Rich Gothic domestic altar from Nuremberg. In the middle, St. George, a carved wooden figure from Nuremberg (14th cent.); figures of the twelve Apostles in wood from Lübeck (15th cent.), originally coloured. In the table-case, early-Gothic carvings. Stained glass from Seligenthal, near Landshut (ca. 1300). — *Room 9*. Ceiling and panelling from the old Weavers' Hall at Augsburg (1457); bridal coffers, cabinets, early-Gothic carvings in wood and alabaster; stained glass of 1472. — *Room 10*. Rich Gothic ceiling in lime-wood from the castle of Oberhaus near Passau; tapestry of 1500 (St. Lawrence); tester bedstead of 1470; sculptures, carved furniture, pictures, and stained glass from the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th century. — *Room 11*, with a vaulted Gothic timber ceiling, contains similar objects; also various wood-carvings and paintings of the Madonna and the Circumcision (Nos. 10 & 11, by the exit) by Fr. Herlen (p. 130). — *Room 12*. Staircase and gallery from Neu-Ötting (15th cent.); altar of the Virgin from Weissenburg (15th cent.); model (No. 7) of the intended tomb of Duke Lewis the Bearded of Ingolstadt (d. 1447); collection of Gothic caskets in wood. — *Room 13*. On the N. and S. walls are six paintings of scenes from the lives of SS. Peter and Paul, from Upper Bavaria (beginning of the 16th cent.); large piece of Flemish tapestry representing the Nativity and the Adoration of the Magi (ca. 1500); coffers, models, carvings; in the glass-case, Gothic miniatures from missals and a calendar. Stained glass from Upper Bavaria (1462). — *Room 14*, with 14 ancestral portraits (ca. 1470), mural paintings from the Alte Hof (p. 180), and wood-carvings. — *Room 15* ('Kirchensaal', in eight sections). In the elevated vestibule: man with a scythe for striking the hours, from the convent of Heilsbronn (1513); tombs, banners, crucifix of 1520. Sec. 1 (r.): Gothic church-vessels (15th cent.). Sec. 2 (opposite). Altar-piece (No. 3) by Wohlgemuth (?). Sec. 344: Monuments of 1458 and 1452 and a so-called 'Palmesel' (comp. p. 126; 16th cent.). Sec. 7 & 8: Tomb of Bp. Simpert from St. Ulrich's at Augsburg, church-benches of 1513, procession-poles of the Fishermen's Guild of Ingolstadt (1509); wooden figure of St. Willibald, from Eichstätt; winged altar (No. 19) with gilded carving and paintings, of the school of Michael Pacher (ca. 1500). In the apse, high-altar from the former Franciscan church at Munich (1492). — *Room 16* contains the Twelve Apostles (Würzburg; 1490), a winged altar from Gerolzhofen (p. 84; 1515; No. 2), a group of the Virgin and St. Anna (No. 4), and other works by Tilman Riemenschneider

of Würzburg (p. 79). — *Room 17.* To the left, fine Gothic gate; winged altar carved in oak, from Calcar (ca. 1520); works in leather (cases 8 and 8a); painting on silk (1480-1500) and two small works by Hans Memling (1495; wall-case 11). — *Room 18.* No. 1, Death of the Virgin, group in carved wood from Ingolstadt (ca. 1600); fine Gothic goldsmith's work (case by the window); carvings in mother-of-pearl (opposite the entrance). Here and in *Room 19*, Franconian sculptures and paintings.

**Room 20* (Hall of Armour). To the left of the entrance, 15. small breech-loading cannon that belonged to Gustavus Adolphus; to the right, 3, 4. models of tournament and field armour; by the wall, pikes and halberds; in the glass-case, ornamented dagger-sheaths and gun-locks. By the central pillar, gilded armour of Bishop Dieter von Raitenau, of Salzburg (1587-1612), by the armourer Piccinino of Milan. Above, targes, cross-bows, and saddles. Near the N. wall, suit of armour attributed to Emp. Maximilian (ca. 1500); armour of the time of Charles V. and of the 17th cent.; blunderbusses and swords (1450-1660) By the exit-wall, two-handed swords (1580-1660) and muskets. By the left wall, powder-horns and pieces of armour. In case 19, ornamented weapons. — *Room 21*, with the collection of arms and armour from the old Munich Arsenal. Models of guns, prepared in 1631 for Gustavus Adolphus. In case 8, state sword of Elector Maximilian I.; in case 12, dress-swords, sword worn by Napoleon at the battle of Ulm; in case 11, presentation swords.

Rooms 22-48 contain works of art of the Renaissance and Modern Times. The rooms are provided with original ceilings from châteaux and other Renaissance buildings at Dachau, Neuburg, Donauwörth, and Nuremberg, and from the Frauen-Kirche and the Royal Palace at Munich. The walls are hung with tapestry from Brussels, Lauingen, Munich, and Paris. — *Room 22*, with gold-thread tapestry after Heemskerk and objects of the first half of the 16th century. To the left (No. 1) are two bronze statues by Peter Vischer. The figure of a youth and the relief of Christ's meeting with Martha and Mary (1543; No. 2, by the staircase) are probably by his son, Hans Vischer. The glass-cases contain reliefs in wood representing the ten commandments (1524), draughtsmen with portrait-medallions, an inlaid chess-board, and other small works of art. No. 7 is a winged altar by Wolf Traut (1514), from Artelshofen; No. 18 is a Pietà by M. Grünewald (1521). On the cornice is a Milanese coat-of-arms from the château of Oberhaus, near Passau. — **Room 23* (Italian Room). Ceiling and chimney-piece from N. Italy; Italian fayence, fragments of mosaics, small sculptures; to the left of the entrance, bridal casket of Duchess Jacobæa of Bavaria (No. 5), with beautiful Italian intarsia; carved chests and chairs. — *Rooms 24-26.* Works of the time of Count Palatine Otho Henry (1502-59). In R. 24: No. 1, bedstead of Countess Palatine Susanna; 2. table of Kelheim

stone, elaborately engraved with portraits, arms, perpetual calendar, etc. (1597); 3. domestic altar, with carvings by G. Bockschütz (1561). In case 6, miniature portraits on copper, wax, mother-of-pearl, and stone. In R. 25: carved furniture, inlaid work, etchings on lithographic stone. Cases 9 & 10 contain knives, forks, and spoons from the Gothic period to the present day. In R. 26: cabinets with intarsia and carvings. The Lauingen tapestry represents Otho Henry's pilgrimage to Jerusalem. — *Room 27* consists of a complete boudoir of a Countess Fugger from the château at Donauwörth (1546). — *Room 28* illustrates the period of Elector Maximilian I. (1597-1651). The gold-thread Brussels tapestry represents the planets. Carved furniture: 1 & 2. Cabinets of ivory, silver, enamel, and lapis lazuli, by Chr. Angermaier of Weilheim; bedsteads and cabinets with carved and inlaid work; clocks, tables inlaid with metal and mother-of-pearl. The cases contain vessels of rock crystal set in gold and enamel; vessels in Limoges enamel, including eight by P. Reymond; an elaborate reliquary; the gold goblet of the Augsburg Butchers' Guild (case 21) and other plate; a silver-gilt hammer designed for the use of Pope Julius III. at the opening of the Jubilee Festival of 1550; ivory carvings by Elector Maximilian I. (case 22); ivory casket with portraits of the Elector and his sister Christina when children. — *Rooms 29 & 30* (time of Elector Ferdinand Maria, 1651-79). Gilded ceiling from the palace at Munich. In R. 29: cabinets inlaid with tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl; large silver watches from Augsburg; Buhl furniture; fine bronzes by Giov. da Bologna and others; miniature-paintings; portrait of Electress Adelheid (d. 1676), ascribed to Kneller. In R. 30: bronze model of the statue of Louis XIV. by Desjardins (destroyed in 1792), placed on an inlaid table; carved furniture; works in amber, agate, etc. — *Room 31* (ante-chapel), with votive objects and pictures, 'Todtenbretter' (p. 276), etc. — *Room 32* is a chapel in the baroque style, with rococo fittings, a large copy of Michael Angelo's Last Judgment by Mielich (d. 1573), and paintings by P. Candid (d. 1628). A flight of steps descends hence to the rococo garden (p. 171). — *Rooms 33 & 34* (time of Max Emmanuel, 1679-1726), with utensils and furniture belonging to the Elector. In R. 34 are Oriental weapons, saddles, and a tent captured by Max Emmanuel at Belgrade (1688). — *Room 35.* Miniature-portraits on ivory, parchment, paper, and enamel; crayon drawings. — **Rooms 36 & 37* (time of Elector Charles Albert, 1726-45), with handsome rococo furniture and decorations from a Munich palace. In R. 36 are early Meissen and Nymphenburg porcelain and carvings in ivory. In R. 37 are paintings of Bavarian châteaux and hunts; collection of intaglio-portraits of Bavarian rulers; Japanese and Chinese porcelain of the 15-18th centuries. — **Room 38* (time of Elector Max Joseph III., 1745-77), with the old book-cases of the Academy (1758) and a collection of old scientific instruments, continued in *Room 39.* — **Room 40.* Rococo room from

Landshut, with fans and chessmen. — *Room 41.* *Ivory carvings, several by Elhafen (ca. 1720) and Simon Troger (d. 1769). *Cabinet for coins by Angermaier of Weilheim (1624). — *Room 42.* Models of towns, fortresses, and churches; ship-models of the 16-19th cent.; plans and views of towns. — *Room 43.* Schiller's writing-table, a lottery-wheel, an early velocipede ('Draisine'), and other relics and curiosities. — *Rooms 44 & 45* (time of Charles Theodore, 1777-99), with late-rococo fittings and ornaments. — *Rooms 46 & 47* contain personal relics of Kings Max I. (1799-1825), Lewis I. (d. 1848), and Max II. (1864). R. 46 contains two pieces of Gobelins tapestry, and R. 47 is fitted up in the Empire style. — *Room 48.* State bed from the château of Linderhof and other reminiscences of King Lewis II. (1864-86). — The ceiling and panelling of the staircase ascending to the first floor are from the Châteaux of Dachau and Donauwörth.

First Floor. Special Collections. — *Room 49.* Smith's work from the 15th cent. downwards, including a superb iron grille from the Dominican church at Ratisbon (1724). — *Room 50.* Seals of German sovereigns, beginning with that of Charlemagne. Heraldic paintings. — *Rooms 51, 52, 52a.* Works in the precious metals, copper, lead, bronze, brass, and zinc. Case 9 (R. 51) contains tinsmith's work of the 16-17th centuries. In R. 52a are clocks, watches, and brazier's work from Nuremberg. R. 52 is hung with fine Brussels *Tapestry, with the battles of Hannibal after Giulio Romano; and there is similar tapestry in RR. 53 & 58. — *Room 53.* Coins and medals from the Roman period onwards. — *Rooms 54-56.* Wood-carvings for decorations and furniture. In R. 56 (cases 3-5) are examples of Nuremberg bismuth-painting, moulds for calico-printing, pastry, and objects in wax, wooden blocks for playing-cards and book-illustrations. — *Room 57.* Musical instruments of the 15-19th centuries.

Rooms 58-69 contain the Textile Collections. — *Rooms 58-60.* Lace and embroideries. — *Rooms 61 & 62.* Egypto-Roman, Coptic (5-8th cent.), Byzantine, Oriental, and Occidental dress-materials. — *Room 63.* Embroideries and leathern wall-hangings. — *Room 64.* Old costumes. Case 1, municipal robes of the 17th cent.; case 2, wedding-mantle of Duke William V. of Bavaria (1568); case 4 and table-case 5, articles of dress and jewelry, chiefly from the vault of the Counts Palatine of Neuburg at Lauingen; table-case 6, silver ornaments of Patrician ladies (16-17th cent.); cases 7-10, collection of shoes from the Roman period to the present day; case 11, gloves, pockets, and stockings. — *Room 65.* Costumes of the 17-18th centuries. Case 4, uniforms of Field-Marshal Wrede and General von der Tann; cases 5-7, clothes of kings and queens of Bavaria; case 8, clothes of King Otho of Greece; case 10, clothes of Frederick the Great; cases 2 & 3, Bavarian national costumes. — Through the hall *(Room 66)* and *Room 67* (embroideries) we reach *Rooms 68 & 69*, containing

ecclesiastical vestments from the 11th cent. onwards. — *Room 70* is a reproduction of the audience chamber in the castle of *Trausnitz*, near Landshut (middle of the 16th cent.). — *Room 71* is empty. — *Room 72* is hung with Brussels tapestry illustrating the story of the Creation, after Raphael. Cases 1-6, Toys of the 16-19th cent.; case 7, Munich marionettes; case 8, curiosities; case 9, objects used in the Jewish divine service.

Room 73. Examples of writing, printing, and illustration. Table-case 2 (to the left of the entrance), three MSS. of the 14-15th cent.; cases 4-11, incunabula; case 15, two prayer-books with coloured illustrations by Flemish artists of the beginning of the 16-17th cent.; cases 17-19, examples of the development in the art of writing and engrossing documents. — *Room 74.* Book-bindings and playing-cards. — *Room 95.* Hunting Room, with antlers, boars' tusks, and other trophies of the chase. — A staircase to the right of the entrance ascends to —

Room 76, which contains the *Collection of Crèches, or representations of the Nativity, including examples from Tyrol, Munich, Naples (18th cent.), and Sicily. — We return to the first floor.

Room 77. Ceramic Collection. By the walls are stoves and stove-tiles. The cases contain tiles, fayence by Hirschvogel of Nuremberg (d. 1560), pottery, and stoneware, arranged according to the place of manufacture. — *Room 78.* Guild Room, with insignia, goblets, and tools of the Munich and other guilds. We pass through RR. 77 & 79. — *Rooms 80-82.* Porcelain Collection, the most interesting part of which is the Bavarian section, including the Nymphenburg work in R. 82. — *Room 83.* Glass. Cases 1 & 2, Roman and early-Christian glass; cases 6-9, Venetian glass.

Most of the buildings in the handsome Ludwig-Strasse (Pl. F, E, 4-1; tramway-line 3, p. 161), originated by King Lewis I., 3/4 M. in length, and 40 yds. in width, are in various Renaissance forms, constructed of brick and stone skilfully combined.

The **Feldherrn-Halle** (Pl. E, 4), or *Hall of the Generals*, at the S. end, a copy of Orcagna's Loggia dei Lanzi at Florence, erected in 1844 by *Gärtner*, contains the *Bavarian Military Monument*, by F. von Miller (unveiled in 1892), and statues of the Bavarian generals Tilly and Wrede, by *Schwanthaler*.

The **Church of the Theatines** (Pl. E, 4), erected by *Barelli* in 1662-75 in the debased Italian style, overladen with decoration, contains the Royal Vaults. Façade of 1767. Pictures in the interior (restored in 1856) by *Tintoretto*, *Zanchi*, *Karl Loth*, *Cignani*, and others. To the right is the mortuary chapel of King Maximilian II. (d. 1864) and Queen Marie (d. 1889). In the sacristy, on the left, is an Entombment by *H. Hess*.

In the *Odeons-Platz* (Pl. E, 3) rises the equestrian **Statue of Lewis I.** (d. 1868), by *Widnmann*, erected in 1862. — To the left

is the **Odeon** (Pl. E, 3), erected in 1828 by *Klenze*, and destined for concerts and balls. The ceiling of the concert-room is decorated with frescoes by *W. von Kaulbach* and others, the orchestra with busts of celebrated composers (partly concealed by the organ). — On the N. side of the square, on the left, stands the **Palace of Prince Luitpold**, erected by *Klenze* (unoccupied). Opposite (Fürsten-Str. 1) is the *Palace of Prince Ludwig Ferdinand.*

Then, farther to the N., in the Ludwig-Strasse (left), the **Palace of Duke Max** (Pl. E, 3), by *Klenze*, with frescoes by *Langer*, *Kaulbach*, and *Zimmermann*, and a marble frieze representing the myth of Bacchus, by *Schwanthaler.* It now belongs to Duke Charles Theodore. On the right is the **War Office** (Pl. F, 2, 3), also by *Klenze.*

The ***Royal Library** (Pl. F, 2; adm., see p. 164), an imposing edifice, was built in 1832-42 by *Gärtner* in the Florentine style. The steps are adorned with colossal seated figures of Aristotle, Hippocrates, Homer, and Thucydides. *Staircase with broad marble flight of steps; above, on each side, is a gallery, borne by 16 marble columns; on the walls are medallion-portraits of celebrated poets and scholars. At the entrance to the library are statues of Albert V., the founder, and Lewis I., the builder of the library, both by *Schwanthaler.* The library (Director, Dr. Laubmann), one of the most extensive in Europe, comprises upwards of 1,300,000 vols. and 30,000 MSS., and is especially valuable for its theological and Biblical literature and German MSS. The most interesting rarities ('Cimelien', from the Greek κειμήλιον, a treasure) are exhibited in the *Fürsten-Saal.*

First Section: Specimens of substances used to write on; bronze and wax tablets, papyrus, parchment, cotton and linen paper, palm-leaves, bark, woven materials. Also brazen *tabulae honestae missionis*, or certificates of honourable discharge of Roman soldiers; wax tablets with inscriptions; the *Codex Purpureus*, a Latin Book of the Gospels of the 9th cent., written on purple vellum with gold and silver letters. — Second Section: Precious manuscripts in different old and modern languages. The most numerous are the Latin MSS., of which, for showing the development of writing, specimens of every century from the 6th to the 16th are exhibited. One of the oldest is the *Breviarium Alarici*, an extract from the Code of Theodosius the Great, made in Spain by order of Alaric, King of the Visigoths, 484-506. Earliest German MSS.: The *Wessobrunner Gebet*, a fragment of an alliterative epic with a prayer in prose, written before 814, from the monastery of Wessobrunn in Upper Bavaria; *Heliand*, a harmony of the Gospels in early Low German (the Gospels in alliterative verse), written about 830 by a Saxon ecclesiastic; *Otfried of Weissenburg's* Gospel in verse, composed between 863 and 871 and copied at Freising about 900; oldest (13th cent.) MS. of the *Nibelungen Lied*, from the monastery of Hohenembs near Bregenz; *Tristan and Isolde*, poem by Godfrey of Strassburg, MS. of 1240, with paintings; *Parcival and Titurel* by Wolfram von Eschenbach, with paintings. Among the Oriental MSS. several Arabic specimens are remarkable for their splendour and beautiful writing; among the modern MSS. a copy of *Petrarch* with graceful marginal drawings and a manuscript of *Calderon* with a final note from the author's own hand may be mentioned. Then follow several musical compositions with old notes, among them also ancient Greek hymns of Dionysius and Mesomedes. — Third Section: Sumptuous old bindings.

**Codex Aureus*, written in gold uncial letters in 870 by order of Emp. Charles the Bald; the cover consists of a plate of embossed gold, with jewels and pearls. *Four Books of Gospels and a Missal of Emp. Henry II. (1024), presented to the cathedral of Bamberg, with a similar cover. Then a collection of bindings from the 11th to the 17th cent. and a series of ivory covers, showing the development of ivory carving from the Roman period to the end of the 16th century. — FOURTH SECTION: Illuminated MS. *Prayer-book of Emp. Maximilian I., with marginal drawings by Albert Dürer and Cranach. Latin prayer-book with miniatures by Memling (?). The Jewels of Anne of Austria, consort of Duke Albert V. of Bavaria, miniature-paintings by Hans Mielich. Prayer-book of Duke Albert V. of Bavaria, by Giulio Clovio (1574). Calendarium of the 16th cent. by Brueghel (?). **Livre de Jehan Bocace des cas des nobles hommes et femmes*, translation made in 1458 for Maître Etienne Chevalier, with admirable miniatures by Foucquet and his pupils. Latin prayer-book with illustrations by Sinibaldi of Florence (1485), richly bound like the preceding. Several books of arms and weapons, among them the tournament book of Duke William IV. of Bavaria, painted in 1541-44. — FIFTH SECTION: Typographical specimens in illustration of the history of printing. Block-books (*i.e.* books printed from carved blocks of wood) of the 15th century. Then the earliest printed books, including the Mazarin Bible, printed by Gutenberg and Fust (Mayence, 1455); stereotype plate of 1553. Dürer's Passion of 1511, the first edition of Holbein's Dance of Death, Sandro Botticelli's engravings (Florence, 1481), the first editions of Columbus' and Amerigo Vespucci's letters on the New World; broadsides and title-pages, etc. — SIXTH, SEVENTH, AND EIGHTH SECTIONS: Interesting early maps; autograph writings of celebrated men; book-plates ('Ex-libris') from the 16th cent. to the present day.

The *National Archives* of Bavaria, in the vaults of the groundfloor, contain about 500,000 documents and include an interesting collection of medals and of impressions of the seals of German emperors, princes, and noblemen (shown on application). Archivist, Hofrath von Rockinger (office-hours 9-2).

The ***Ludwigs-Kirche** (Pl. F, 2; adm., see p. 165), erected in 1829-44 in the Italian Romanesque style by *Gärtner*, is a handsome cruciform structure. Façade flanked with two towers 210 ft. in height. Mosaic roof of coloured tiles. Above the portal, Christ and the Evangelists, by *Schwanthaler*.

INTERIOR (dark; best light in the afternoon). The entire wall at the back of the high-altar is covered with the *Last Judgment, the largest of the frescoes of *Cornelius* (1836-40), 60 ft. high, 36 ft. broad. The other frescoes, designed by Cornelius, were executed by his pupils (God the Father, the Nativity and Crucifixion, Patriarchs, Prophets, Martyrs). — In the adjacent grounds are frescoes by *Fortner* at fourteen Stations of the Cross.

Opposite is the **Blind Asylum** (Pl. F, 2), erected by *Gärtner* in 1834-38 in the Florentine style. The portals are embellished with statues of the four patron-saints of the blind, by Eberhard.

The **University** (Pl. F, 1) on the left, the *Priests' Seminary*, opposite, and the *Max-Joseph School* form a large square, intersected by the Ludwig-Strasse, and adorned with two *Fountains* copied from those by Bernini in the piazza of St. Peter at Rome. The university (about 3500 students), founded in 1472 at Ingolstadt (p. 153), was transferred to Landshut (p. 156) in 1800, and thence to Munich in 1826. The *University Library*, on the second floor, contains upwards of 300,000 vols. (open daily, 9-12).

The ***Siegesthor** (Pl. F, 1), or *Gate of Victory*, erected by Lewis I. 'to the Bavarian army', begun by *Gärtner* in 1843 and completed

by *Metzger* in 1850, is an imitation of the triumphal arch of Constantine at Rome. It is crowned with 'Bavaria' in a quadriga drawn by lions, in bronze, designed by *Wagner* (comp. p. 198). Over the Corinthian columns at the sides are figures of Victory; on the walls reliefs, representing warlike exploits (below) and the different provinces of the kingdom (above). This fine arch forms an appropriate termination to the Ludwig-Strasse.

Beyond the Siegesthor, to the left, is the imposing ***Academy of Art** (Pl. F, 1), in the Italian Renaissance style, designed by *Neureuther* (1874-85). The central portion is 610 ft. long, while the wings at the ends project 105 ft. On the flight of steps in front of the main entrance are mounted figures of Castor and Pollux, cast in bronze by *F. von Miller* from the designs of *Widnmann*.

From the Siegesthor the Leopold-Strasse leads past the *Palace of Prince Leopold* and several villas to the suburb of **Schwabing** *(Salvator Brewery; Grosser Wirth)*, which, with its large bath-establishments (p. 161), was incorporated with Munich in 1861.

On the S. side of the Max-Joseph-Platz is the **Post Office** (Pl. E, 4, 5). The façade towards the Platz was constructed by *Klenze* in 1836. The open arcade contains six paintings of horse-tamers on a red ground in the Pompeian style, by *Hiltensperger*. The original façade towards the Residenz-Str. is in the Italian palatial style (1740). — To the right a short street leads to the *Alte Hof*, the oldest palace of the Dukes of Bavaria, erected in 1253-56, and now occupied by public offices. A passage to the left in front of it leads to the *Hofbräuhaus*, or 'Court Brewery' (Pl. F, 5; p. 160).

The *Maximilian-Strasse (Pl. F, G, H, 5; tramway-line 4, p. 161), 1 M. in length and 25 yds. in breadth, was constructed by desire of King Max II. in a novel style of domestic architecture. First, on the right, is the *Mint* (Pl. F, 5), a building of the 16th cent., remodelled by Gärtner in 1809, with arcades embellished with statues. The old court is in the Renaissance style. Farther on, the street expands into a square, relieved with pleasure-grounds; on the left the *Government Buildings* (Pl. G, 5; 1858-64), on the right the *Old National Museum* (new building, see p. 171). In the centre rise four monuments: to the left a *Statue of General Deroy* (Pl. 19; killed at Poloczk in 1812), by Halbig (1856); adjoining it, that of *Count Rumford* (d. 1814), founder of the English Garden, by Zumbusch (1868). Opposite are the statues of *Schelling*, the philosopher (d. 1854), designed by Brugger (1861), and *Fraunhofer*, the optician (d. 1826), by Halbig (1861).

At the end of the Platz rises the ***Monument of King Maximilian II.** (d. 1864), erected by his 'faithful people' in 1875. The colossal figure of the king in his coronation robes, 16½ ft. high, stands upon a lofty granite pedestal. In his right hand he holds the roll of the constitution; his left rests on a sword. At the base of the

pedestal sit allegorical figures of Peace, Enlightenment, Strength, and Justice; at the upper angles are four figures of children bearing the Bavarian coat-of-arms and laurel-wreaths. All the figures are in bronze, cast by *Miller* from models by *Zumbusch.*

The Thiersch-Str. and the Pfarr-Str. lead hence to the N. to the St. Anna-Platz, with the **St. Anna-Kirche** (Pl. G, 4), a Romanesque edifice built in 1892-94 from the designs of *Gabriel Seidl.*

Just beyond the monument the Maximilian-Str. reaches the Isar. The handsome *Steinsdorf-Strasse* (Pl. G, 5, 6), a wide, new quay, ascends hence to the S.W., along the left bank, to the Zweibrücken-Str. and the Ludwigs-Brücke (p. 218). In the Mariannen-Platz stands the Protestant ***Church of St. Luke** (Pl. G, 5, 6), in the transition style, with dome and towers, completed in 1896 from the plans of *Alb. Schmidt.* The altar-piece is a Descent from the Cross by *Goldberg.* — Opposite, in the river, are two islands united by the *'Muffatwehr';* the lower or *Prater-Insel* is prettily laid out and contains the Isarlust Restaurant (p. 160).

The Maximilian-Str. crosses the river and the Prater-Insel by the *Maximilians-Brücke*, 540ft. long, which was constructed by Zenetti in 1859-64 and has recently been embellished with a monument to *Burgomaster von Ehrhardt* (d. 1888). In the grounds below the bridge is a monument to *M. von Schwind*, the painter, with figures of Legend and Poesy by Hähnel. On the right bank the street ascends the *Gasteighöhe* in two branches. On the slope, forming a suitable termination to the grand street, rises the —

Maximilianeum (Pl. H, 5), founded by King Max II. for the instruction of the royal pages and other students. The architect was *Bürklein.* Admission, see p. 164.

A broad circular approach ascends to the façade, which rises in two series of arches on a lofty terrace. The slightly curved central part of the structure is adjoined by open arcades on each side, flanked with corner-towers. Beautiful view of the river, the city, and the mountains.

At the top of the handsome staircase are the sketches in oil for the paintings by *K. von Piloty* on the façade (now destroyed): in the middle, Emp. Lewis the Bavarian founding the monastery of Ettal (1330); to the right, Wolfram of Eschenbach at the 'Sängerkrieg' in the Wartburg; to the left, Duke Lewis the Rich founding the University of Ingolstadt. — Three rooms on the upper floor contain thirty large oil-paintings, illustrative of momentous events in the world's history; adjoining these on the right and left are two saloons adorned with frescoes.

ENTRANCE HALL: left, 1. *Cabanel*, Fall of man; right, 2. *A. Müller*, Mahomet's entry into Mecca. — Room to the left. Wall of the entrance: *3. *G. Richter*, Construction of the Pyramids. To the right: 4. *Otto*, Belshazzar's banquet at Susa; *5. *Kaulbach*, Battle of Salamis; 6. *Foltz*, Age of Pericles; 7. *Hiltensperger*, Olympian Games; 8. *A. Müller*, Wedding of Alexander the Great at Susa; 9. *Conräder*, Fall of Carthage; 10. *Joh. Schraudolph*, Nativity; 11. *Gunkel*, Battle of Arminius; 12. *Hiltensperger*, Age of Augustus; 13. *Hauschild*, Crucifixion; 14. *Deger*, Resurrection. — Room to the right. Entrance-wall: 15. *Köckert*, Haroun al-Raschid. On the left: 16. *F. Kaulbach*, Coronation of Charlemagne; 17. *Echter*, Battle on the Lechfeld; 18. *Schwoiser*, Henry IV. at Canossa; 19. *Piloty*, Godfrey de Bouillon; 20. *Foltz*, Frederick Barbarossa and Henry the Lion; 21. *Ramberg*, Emp. Frederick II. at Palermo; 22. *Kreling*, Coronation of Lewis the Bavarian; 23. *Schnorr*, Luther at Worms; 24. *Piloty*, Queen Elizabeth

of England; 25. *Piloty*, Elector Maximilian I. founding the Catholic League; 26. *Kotzebue*, Peter the Great founding St. Petersburg; 27. *A. Adam*, Battle of Zorndorf; 28. *Pauwels*, Louis XIV. receiving a Genovese embassy; 29. *E. Hess*, Washington; 30. *P. Hess*, Battle of Leipsic.

The 'loggie' and side-rooms contain busts and portraits of great men.

On both sides of the Maximilianeum lie the ***Gasteig Promenades**, laid out under King Max II. from the designs of *Effner*, and commanding beautiful views. They extend up the Isar (*'Am Gasteig'*) to the Ludwigs-Brücke (p. 218), and down (*'Maximilians-Anlagen'*), past the *Peace Monument* (p. 171), to Brunnthal and Bogenhausen (p. 219). — To the E. of the Maximilianeum is the suburb of *Haidhausen*, with the Gothic **Church of St. John** (Pl. H, 6), erected in 1852-74; central tower, 286 ft. high. The interior, without aisles, has groined vaulting, marble altars, and stained-glass windows in the choir.

b. N. W. Quarters of the City. Old and New Pinakothek.

The handsome *Brienner-Strasse*, 3/4 M. long, leads to the W. from the Odeons-Platz to the Propylæa and the Glyptothek. The Wittelsbacher-Platz, on the right, is adorned with the equestrian ***Statue of Elector Maximilian I.** (Pl. E, 3; d. 1651), founder and chief of the Roman Catholic League, and victor at the Weisse Berg near Prague, designed by *Thorvaldsen* in 1839, and cast by *Stiglmayer* with the metal of captured Turkish cannon. — **Count Arco-Zinneberg's Palace**, Wittelsbacher-Platz 1, contains a rare and interesting **Collection of Antlers* (adm., see p. 163).

At the E. end of the Maximilians-Platz (p. 214) is a *Statue of Schiller* by Widnmann (1863). To the right, farther on, is the red **Wittelsbach Palace** (Pl. E, 3), in the mediæval English pointed style, built in 1843-50 from plans by *Gärtner*, the residence of Lewis I. in 1848-68, now that of Prince Ludwig, the present heir to the throne, and Prince Arnulf. Part of it is shown on application to the castellan (to the right in the court). Fine court and staircase.

Opposite, in the Türken-Str., is the **Kaim-Saal**, built by Dülfer in 1895, with concert-rooms (the large hall a fine apartment), club-rooms, and a café-restaurant (p. 160). — In the Gabelsberger-Str., a little to the N.E., is the Protestant *Church of St. Mark* (Pl. E, 3), erected by Gottgetreu in the Gothic style in 1873-77.

In the *Carolinen-Platz* (Pl. D, 3) rises an **Obelisk**, 105 ft. in height, cast almost entirely of the metal of captured guns, 31 tons in weight, and erected by Lewis I. in 1833 to the memory of 30,000 Bavarians who had perished in the Russian war.

At No. 3, Carolinen-Platz, in the garden-building, to the right, is the **Lotzbeck Collection of Sculptures and Paintings**, transferred in 1890 from the Château of Weyhern to Munich (adm., see p. 164; catalogue 30 pf.).

Central Saloon. Sculptures: 1. *Halbig*, King Lewis I.; *2. *Thorvaldsen*, Venus; 3. *Hoyer*, Psyche; *Troschel*, 7. Adonis, 8. Zethus and Amphion, 9. Perseus and Andromeda, 10. Bellerophon and Pegasus (four reliefs). Paintings: *11. *Riedel*, Sakuntala; *Consoni*, 14. The Muses, 15.

Dante and Virgil in the Inferno; *Ary Scheffer*, 16. Faust and Gretchen, 17. Walpurgisnacht; *B.* and *F. Adam*, 20. Stable, 21. Hunt; 24. *Schiavoni*, Melancholy; 25. *Gail*, Storming of a Spanish cloister; 26. *Catel*, Burial of a Crusader. — LEFT WING. Sculptures: 28. *Troschel*, Sleeping maiden; 29. *Holbeck*, Rape of Proserpine (relief). Modern pictures: 30. *Manuel*, Baron C. L. von Lotzbeck; *Rottmann*, 37. Untersberg, 38. Perugia; 39. *Kirner*, Raphael visiting Michael Angelo; 40. *Simonsen*, Fight with pirates; *Bürkel*, 41. Village-smithy, 49. Mountain-pasture; 45-48. *Kunz*, Cattle; 51. *Marko*, Death of Adonis. Old pictures: 97. *Antonello da Messina*, Portrait of a man; 102. *Italian School* (ca. 1630), Portrait of a woman; 98. *Lor. Lotto* (?), Rest on the Flight into Egypt; 99. *Ang. Bronzino* (?), Same subject; 100. *Torbido*, Portrait of a man; 101. *Jac. Bassano*, Portrait of a woman. — RIGHT WING. Sculptures: 55. *Tenerani*, Flora. Modern pictures: *60. *Riedel*, Medea; 61. *Morgenstern*, Rorschach; 64. *A. Adam*, Arabian horses; 65. *Bayer*, Hora; *Catel*, 66. Illumination, 67. In a gondola; *68. *Diaz*, Girl in a landscape; 71, 72. *Carl Werner*, Venetian scene; 76. *Maes-Canini*, Italian peasant family; 77. *Bayer*, Erwin Column in Strassburg Cathedral; *P. Hess*, 78. Engagement between French and Cossacks, 79. Scene on the Loire; 83. *Pollack*, Girl reading. Old pictures: 89. *Cologne School* (ca. 1530), Portrait of a man; 94. *Livens*, Portrait of a boy; 95. *Teniers the Younger*, Peasant with a hare; 91. *Upper German School*, Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Emp. Ferdinand I. (1534); 9. *School of Giotto* (ca. 1360), St. Peter

The Barer-Strasse on the right leads to the —

****Old Pinakothek** ('Repository of Pictures', from the Greek; Pl. D, 2; adm., see p. 165; reached by tramway-lines 1 & 2, p. 161), erected in 1826-36 by *Klenze* in the Renaissance style. The building is 500 ft. long, 90 ft. wide, and 90 ft. high. On the S. side, on the attic story above, are twenty-four statues of celebrated painters from sketches by *Schwanthaler*. It contains upwards of 1400 pictures, arranged in periods and schools, in twelve saloons and twenty-three cabinets. Each picture is labelled. Catalogue 1½ *M*., or with 120 photographs 15 *M* (comp. Hirth and Muther's '*Cicerone*', with 188 illustrations, and the section in Morelli's '*Italian Painters*', devoted to the galleries of Munich and Dresden). The cabinets should be visited immediately after the rooms to which they belong, in order to preserve the historical sequence. Director, *Professor von Reber*.

ORIGIN OF THE COLLECTION. This fine picture gallery has been formed by the union of three different collections. As early as the 16th and 17th centuries the Bavarian princes were noted for their love of art. Elector Maximilian I. in particular was an enthusiastic admirer of Dürer, and secured at Nuremberg several of that master's finest works. In 1805 this collection was enriched by the removal to Munich of the celebrated Düsseldorf Gallery, founded by the Electors of the Palatinate. This was done to save the collection from being carried off to Paris, and it was afterwards regarded as part of the inheritance of the Palatinate which fell to Bavaria. The numerous examples of Netherlandish masters of the 17th cent., including the fine Rubens collection, formed part of the Düsseldorf Gallery. The third constituent part of the Pinakothek is the *Boisserée Collection*, being works of the Lower Rhenish School rescued by the brothers Sulpice and Melchior Boisserée and their friend Bertram from churches and monasteries suppressed at Cologne in 1805-1810. The addition of this valuable collection to the Pinakothek in 1827 placed it in the foremost rank as a gallery for the study of northern art. Under King Lewis I. the gallery was further extended by the addition of the Wallerstein collection in 1828, and of several valuable works purchased at different times in Italy.

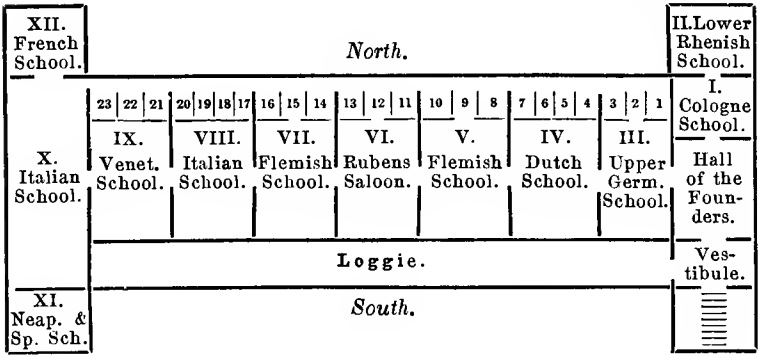
The pre-Raphaelite Italian schools are scantily represented in the Munich Gallery; probably the most important examples are the Madonna by *Francesco Francia* (Room VIII, No. 1039) and *Perugino's* Vision of St. Bernard (R. VIII, No. 1034). The finest of the works by *Raphael* is undoubtedly the Madonna of the Tempi family (Cab. XIX, 1050), painted in his Florentine period; the contemporary Madonna of the Canigiani family (R. VIII, 1049) has suffered greatly from cleaning, the angels at the top having entirely vanished. There exist several replicas of the Madonna della Tenda (Cab. XIX, 1051; Roman period) at Turin and elsewhere, but the Munich example is considered the best. The portrait of Bindo Altoviti (R. VIII, 1052), freely retouched, was formerly regarded as a portrait of Raphael himself. Not one of the five works ascribed to *Correggio* is indisputably authenticated. The best example of the Venetian school is the Christ crowned with thorns, by *Titian* (R. IX, 1114). *Murillo's* Beggar Boys (R. XI), perhaps the most popular work in the gallery, is sure of attention. Early Flemish painting is seen to the greatest advantage in *Rogier van der Weyden's* Triptych (R. II, 101-103) and St. Luke (R. II, 100), *Memling's* Seven Joys of Mary (Cab. III, 116), the winged altar-pieces and the triptych by *Dierick Bouts* (Cab. III, 107-111), and the Adoration of the Magi ascribed to *Gerard David* (R. II, 118). The Cologne works of the 15th and 16th centuries will chiefly attract the professional eye, while several works of the Swabian and Franconian schools are of general interest and high artistic importance. Prominent among these German masters stands *Holbein the Elder*, to whom the altar-piece with St. Sebastian (R. III, 209-211) is now rightly ascribed. *Dürer's* Four Apostles, or the 'Four Temperaments' (R. III, 247, 248), deserve the closest study, especially the magnificent St. Paul in the famous white robe, unrivalled in its plastic modelling. The Battle of Arbela (Cab. IV, 290) by *Albrecht Altdorfer* (ca. 1480-1538), remarkable for its almost fantastic excess of realism, the Finding of the Cross (R. III, 267) by the rare master *Barthel Beham* (d. 1540), and the Portrait (Cab. V, 286) by *Hans Baldung Grien* are also worthy of notice. Of the altar-piece formerly attributed to *Grünewald* (R. III, 281 et seq.) No. 281 alone is by this artist, while the wings are in the style of Cranach.

Next to Antwerp and Vienna, Munich best shows the versatility of *Rubens*. Among the eighty-nine pictures formerly catalogued here under his name are many school-pieces and mediocre works, but they also include several of his finest creations. The vast range of his genius may be estimated by glancing from the stupendous Last Judgment to the Lion Hunt, from the Battle of the Amazons to the Children with garlands of fruit, from the sketches for the Medici pictures in the Louvre to the Bacchanalian scenes. Rubens's best pupil, *Van Dyck*, is also well represented by several portraits (R. VII, 844, 845). The Descent from the Cross (Cab. VIII, 326) is the finest of the numerous examples of *Rembrandt*. The can-

vases of *Adrian Brouwer* (Cab. XVI, 879, 883, 885, 893), notable partly for their rarity, the genre-pieces of *Terburg* and *Metsu*, and the humorous subjects of *Jan Steen* also deserve attention. The works of the Italian painters of the 17th cent. generally meet with scant notice, but the Ascensions of *Guido Reni* and *Cignani*, at least, do not merit this fate. The Mourning over the body of Christ, by *N. Poussin* (R. XII, 1321), is a work of great beauty.

Vestibule. Portraits of the founders and enrichers of the gallery from Elector John William (d. 1719) to King Lewis I. (d. 1868). — We pass to the right into Room I.

Lower Rhenish and Early Netherlandish Schools (Rooms I, II; Cab. I-III). — I. Room. To the left: *1. *Meister Wilhelm of*



Cologne (?), St. Veronica with the napkin; 3, 4. *In the style of Stephan Lochner*, Saints; 31-33. *Master of the Lyversberg Passion* or *of the Life of Mary*, The Twelve Apostles; 9-18. *School of Stephan Lochner*, Wings of a shrine from Heisterbach, with scenes from the Annunciation to the Gift of Tongues and Death of the Virgin, and figures of saints.

II. Room. To the right (S. wall): *55, 56, 57. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Triptych, in the centre Death of the Virgin, on the wings the donors with their patron-saints. — E. wall: *118. *Gerard David* (?), Adoration of the Magi; 97, 98. *Coxie*, The Virgin Mary, John the Baptist (copies of figures in the Ghent altar-piece by Hubert van Eyck); *134. *Quentin Matsys* (?), Pietà. — N. wall: 169, 170. *J. van Hemessen*, Call of Matthew, Isaac blessing Jacob. — W. wall: *101, 102, 103. *Rogier van der Weyden the Elder*, Triptych, in the centre Adoration of the Magi, on the wings Annunciation and Presentation.

'No picture of the master is more imbued with religious feeling; none is more happily arranged and carried out.' — '*The Early Flemish Painters*' by *Crowe and Cavalcaselle*.

Above, 162, 163, 164. *Flemish Master* (ca. 1530), Adoration of the Magi; *100. *Rogier van der Weyden*, St. Luke painting a portrait

of the Virgin; above, 139. *Marinus van Roymerswale*, Room of a lawyer (1542). — S. wall: *48, 49, 50. The so-called *Master of the Boisserée St. Bartholomew* or of the *Altar of the Holy Cross* (in the Cologne Museum), Triptych: in the centre SS. Bartholomew, Agnes, and Cecilia; on the wings SS. Christina, James, John, and Margaret.

Cabinet I. To the right (W.): *Master of the Lyversberg Passion*, 28. Assumption, 27. Visitation; 5. *School of Stephan Lochner*, Madonna in a bower of pinks. — S. wall: 29. *Cologne Master*, Coronation of the Virgin; *Master of the Lyversberg Passion*, 23. Nativity of the Virgin, 22. Meeting of Joachim and Anna, 34. Crucifixion. — E. wall: *Master of the Lyversberg Passion*, 24. Purification in the Temple, 26. Annunciation, 25. Marriage of the Virgin; 2. *School of Meister Wilhelm*, Virgin enthroned.

Cabinet II. To the left (E.): *Flemish School* (ca. 1510), 126. St. George, 125. Madonna; 89, 80-83, 88. *Barth. Bruyn*, Saints; 140. *Patinir*, Crucifixion; 161. *Flemish Master* (ca. 1530), Nativity. — S. wall: 143. *Patinir* (?), St. Rochus; 122. *Netherlands School* (about 1500), Madonna. — W. wall: Portraits, chiefly by unknown masters; 68-72. *B. Bruyn*, Altar-piece; 133. *Quentin Matsys*, Portrait of Jehan Carondelet.

Cabinet III. To the left (E.): 110, 111. *Dierick Bouts*, Two wings belonging to the Last Supper in the church of St. Peter at Louvain: Abraham and Melchisedech, and Gathering manna; *107-109. *Dierick Bouts*, Triptych, in the centre Adoration of the Magi, at the sides SS. John the Baptist and Christopher; *115. *Memling*, John the Baptist; 155. *Gossaert*, surnamed *Mabuse*, Madonna and Child. — S. wall: 151. *J. Mostaert* (?), Repose on the Flight into Egypt; 146, 147. *Herri met de Bles*, Adoration of the Magi; *Lucas van Leyden*, *148. Virgin with Mary Magdalen and St. John, 149. Annunciation. — W. wall: 117. *Gerard David*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 114. *Hugo van der Goes* (?), Annunciation. — *116. *Memling*, The seven Joys of Mary (1480).

'We feel at once, in looking at this picture, the absence of linear perspective and atmosphere; yet the episodes are so complete in themselves, and so cleverly arranged and executed, that they produce a deep impression; and the colours are so bright, so clear, and so admirably contrasted, that we necessarily yield to a grateful sense of rest'. — *C. & C.*

145. *Herri met de Bles*, Annunciation; 138. *M. van Roymerswale* (after Matsys), Money-changer and his wife (1538).

Upper German Schools (R. III; Cab. IV, V). — III. Room. To the left (E.): *240, *241, *242. *Dürer*, The Paumgartner altarpiece, a triptych, in the centre the Nativity, on each side the donors in armour; above, 278. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, The Woman taken in adultery (half of it a later enlargement); 197, 198, 199, 200. *Holbein the Elder*, Crown of Thorns, Ecce Homo, Bearing of the Cross, Resurrection. — S. wall: *M. Schaffner*, 214. Annunciation, 215. Presentation in the Temple; 231. *M. Wohlgemuth*, Crucifixion; 259. *Style of Hans von Kulmbach*, Resurrection and Coronation of

the Virgin; *M. Schaffner*, 216. Pouring out of the Holy Ghost, 217. Death of the Virgin; 229. *M. Wohlgemuth*, Resurrection; above, 258. *Style of Hans von Kulmbach*, Adoration of the Magi and Day of Pentecost. — W. wall: 209, *210, *211. *H. Holbein the Elder*, Triptych: centre, Martyrdom of St. Sebastian; at the sides, SS. Barbara and Elizabeth.

This work may be styled the artist's master-piece, and far transcends any of his previous efforts. Without excessive or violent motion, the picture is full of dramatic power. The head of the saint is well individualised and expressive of a high degree of patient suffering, while the nude body shows careful observation of nature. See '*Holbein und seine Zeit*', by *Professor Alfred Woltmann*.

175, 176. *Zeitblom*, SS. Margaret and Ursula; 225. *H. Burgkmair*, Esther before Ahasuerus; *Holbein the Elder*, 201. Purification in the Temple, 204. Nativity, 202. Annunciation, 203. Visitation; 254-257. *H. von Kulmbach*, Saints; 238. *Dürer*, Pietà (1500); above, 267. *Barthel Beham*, Invention of the Cross; 205, 206, 207, 208. Works by *Holbein the Elder*. — N. wall: *Dürer*, **247. SS. Peter and John, **248. SS. Paul and Mark (completed in 1526).

The four Apostles are at the same time prototypes of the four 'Complexions', St. John representing the melancholic, St. Peter the phlegmatic, St. Paul the choleric, and St. Mark the sanguine temperament. The panel with SS. Paul and Mark is the finer of the two. St. Paul is one of the most majestic figures ever conceived by the master, and appears as if just on the point of battling for his faith with word or blow. A great deal more labour in the details has been bestowed upon St. Paul than upon the other figures, and it is also the best-preserved. The white mantle is a marvel of plastic painting, and is admirably shaded. — '*Dürer*', by *Prof. Moriz Thausing*.

233. *Hans Pleydenwurff*, Crucifixion; 297a, 297b. *Tyrolese Master of about 1480 (M. Pacher?)*, SS. Gregory and Augustine; 188, 189. *B. Strigel*, Portraits of the Rehlingen family, patricians of Augsburg; *281. *Matthias Grünewald*, Conversion of St. Mauritius; 282-285. Four altar-wings belonging to the last, with SS. Mary Magdalen, Lazarus, Chrysostom, and Martha, by an unknown master; *Hans Pleydenwurff*, 234. Marriage of St. Catharine, 234a. Adoration of the Holy Child. — E. wall: 271. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Death of Lucretia; 244. *Dürer*, Same subject (1518); 222. *Burgkmair*, St. John in Patmos; above, 193-196. Works by *Holbein the Elder*.

Cabinet IV. To the left (E.): 295. *M. Feselen*, Siege of Alesia (Burgundy) by Julius Cæsar; 279. *Cranach*, Madonna; 221. *H. Burgkmair*, SS. Liborius and Eustace. — 191. *B. Strigel*, Emp. Maximilian I.; *A. Dürer*, 250. Mater dolorosa (1515), *249. Jacob Fugger the Rich; 177. *Zeitblom*, St. Bridget. — W. wall: 290. *A. Altdorfer*, Alexander's victory at Arbela; 274. *Cranach*, Elector John Frederick the Magnanimous with Luther and Melanchthon.

Cabinet V. To the left (E.): 246. *A. Dürer*, SS. Simeon and Lazarus (from the so-called Jabach altar-piece); *213. *H. Holbein the Younger*, Portrait of Sir Bryan Tuke, treasurer of King Henry VIII.; *A. Dürer*, **239. Portrait of himself (dated 1500, but shown by the

style of execution to be of later date), *236. Portrait of Oswolt Krell (1499); 294. *M. Feselen*, Siege of Rome by Porsenna; 246. *A. Dürer*, SS. Joachim and Joseph (from the Jabach altar-piece). — S. wall: 292a. *Ulrich Apt*, Triptych: in the centre, SS. Narcissus and Matthew in a landscape; at the sides, Virgin and Child and St. John. — W. wall: 292. *Ulrich Apt*, Pietà; 223, 224. *School of Ratisbon*, William IV., Duke of Bavaria, and his consort Maria Jacoba (1526); 293. *A. Altdorfer*, Mountain-landscape; *L. Cranach the Elder*, 275. Moses with Aaron and two Prophets, 272. Madonna; *243. *A. Dürer*, Portrait of his teacher Wohlgemuth (1516); 291. *A. Altdorfer*, Virgin and Child, with angels playing on musical instruments; *212. *H. Holbein the Younger*, Half-length of Derich Born (1530); *237. *A. Dürer*, Portrait of a young man (Hans Dürer?); 174. *In the style of M. Schongauer*, Nativity; 288. *A. Altdorfer*, St. George fighting the dragon.

Dutch School (R. IV; Cab. VI-XI). — IV. Room. To the left (E.): 640, 641. *Weenix*, Still-life; 317. *Nic. Eliasz Pickenoy*, Admiral Tromp. — S. wall: 315, 316. *B. van der Helst*, Portraits; *579. *Jan Wynants*, Landscape by morning-light, accessories by *A. van de Velde;* *359. *Frans Hals* (?), Family-portraits; 645. *Weenix*, Poultry; 313. *M. J. Mierevelt*, Portrait; 319, 320. *J. van Ravesteyn*, Portraits; *580. *Wynants*, Landscape by evening-light, accessories by *A. van de Velde;* 307. *Bloemaert*, Raising of Lazarus; 322. *De Vries*, Portrait. — W. wall: 338, 339. *F. Bol*, So-called portrait of Govert Flinck and his wife; 554. *J. van der Meer of Haarlem* (?), Forest-scene; 343. *G. Flinck*, Soldiers gaming; *Honthorst*, 312. Cimon and Pera, 310. St. Peter liberated from prison; 646. *Weenix*, Boar-hunt; *Rembrandt*, *333 (?). Portrait of himself, 325. Portrait of a man in Turkish costume (1633); 335, 336. *Lievens*, Portraits of old men; 487. *A. van de Velde*, Landscape with cattle by evening-light; 350. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Isaac blessing Jacob. — N. wall: 647. *M. de Hondecoeter*, Cock-fight; 451. *A. van der Werff*, Mary Magdalen; 332. *Rembrandt*, Abraham's sacrifice (studio-copy); 594. *N. Berchem*, Landscape with ruins; *324. *Rembrandt*, Holy Family (1631); 644. *Weenix*, Game; 588. *J. Both*, Autumnal scene in Italy; 648. *Hondecoeter*, Cock-fight; 609. *Beerstraten*, Storm at sea. — E. wall: 566. *A. van Everdingen*, Norwegian landscape with waterfall; 592. *N. Berchem*, Laban and Jacob; 547. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape with waterfall.

Cabinet VI. To the left (E.): *A. Cuyp*, 475. Landscape, 474. Officer with a grey horse; 530. *Es. van de Velde*, Skaters. — S. wall: 491. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle; 471. *P. Potter*, Cows and goats; 490. *A. van de Velde*, Shepherd at a well. — W. wall: *472. *Paul Potter*, Cattle; 541, 540. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; *Isaac van Ostade*, *378. Winter-scene, 381. Village-fair; 321. *J. van Ravesteyn*, Portrait; 314. *M. J. Mierevelt*, Portrait of himself; *J. van Goyen*, 535. Landscape, 537. View of Leyden.

CABINET VII. To the left (E.): 551. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Group of oaks and a torrent; *424. *Gabr. Metsu*, Twelfth Night; *542. *Sal. van Ruysdael*, River-scene; 624. *J. de Heem*, Flowers; 629. *A. van Beyeren*, Still-life. — S. wall: 597. *N. Berchem*, 587. *J. Both*, Landscapes. — W. wall: *548. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Marshy forest; *478. *K. du Jardin*, The sick goat; *544. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, The sandy road (1667); 610. *L. Bakhuysen*, Antwerp harbour; 351, 352. *J. Backer*, Portraits.

CABINET VIII. To the left (E.): *Rembrandt*, *331. Adoration of the Shepherds (1646), *326. Descent from the Cross, *327. Crucifixion (1633); 348. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Jesus teaching in the Temple. — S. wall: *583, 584. *J. Both*, Landscapes with Mercury and Juno; *623. *J. de Heem*, Fruit; 401. *G. Dou*, Old woman cutting bread; *369. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants drinking and smoking. — W. wall: *Rembrandt*, *328. Ascension (1636), *329. Resurrection, *330. Entombment (1639).

This remarkable series of scenes from the history of Christ (Nos. 326-331) was executed in 1633-39 for Prince Frederick Henry, Stadtholder of the Netherlands. The finest of the series is the Entombment, which is painted with a broad and vigorous touch, and is of ample, dry, and granulated impasto. The colouring in general is sombre, and in the background and the figures in the foreground there are shades of brown which recall the Spanish colourists. A powerful effect is produced by the group on which the high light falls, where the colours have been laid on with great freedom. — '*Rembrandt; sa Vie et ses Œuvres*', by *C. Vosmaer*.

CABINET IX. To the left (E.): 372. *A. van Ostade*, Merry peasants; *545. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Forest-scene; 577. *J. Wynants*, Landscape; *409. *F. van Mieris the Elder*, Oyster-breakfast; 371. *A. van Ostade*, Boors brawling; 392. *J. Steen*, Physician feeling the pulse of a patient; *G. Dou*, 403. Old woman eating, 396. Girl with a light at a window, 402. Old woman at a window; 370. *A. van Ostade*, Merry peasants; 546. *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest-scene; 373. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants drinking. — S. wall: *Isaac van Ostade*, 377. Scene on the ice, 376. Interior of a cottage; 353. *S. de Koninck*, Jesus in the Temple; 510. *Ph. Wouverman*, Grey horse. — W. wall: 419. *F. van Mieris*, Trumpeter; 477. *K. du Jardin*, Sheep and goats; 425. *G. Metsu*, Cook in the larder; *388. *G. Terburg*, Trumpeter bringing a love-letter; 539. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; *G. Dou*, 398. Woman selling herrings, *397. Portrait of himself; *389. *G. Terburg*, Boy with a dog.

CABINET X. To the left (E.): *423. *F. van Mieris*, Lady at her mirror; 407. *G. Dou*, Lady at her toilet; *F. van Mieris*, *415. Lady playing the lute, *417. Lady in a swoon, *414. Lady with a parrot; 391. *J. Steen*, Card-players quarrelling; 614. *J. van der Heyden*, Street-scene; *G. Dou*, 393. Old painter at an easel, 399. Hermit. — S. wall: *G. Dou*, 395. Old market-woman, 408, 400. Hermits; *550. *J. van Ruysdael*, Waterfall; *361. *Th. de Keyser*, Man and wife; *628. *A. van Beyeren*, Still-life; 374. *A. van Ostade*, Man drinking. — W. wall: 404. *G. Dou*, Old woman combing a boy's hair;

553. *J. van der Meer van Haarlem*, Margin of a forest; 427. *Slingeland*, Cradle; *G. Dou*, *394. Quack, *405. Girl emptying a can; 627, 622. *J. de Heem*, Flowers and fruit; *F. van Mieris*, *420. Officer asleep, 422. Boor cutting tobacco; 549. *J. van Ruysdael*, Thaw in the village.

Cabinet XI. To the left (E.): *Ph. Wouverman*, 503. Watering horses, 501. Stable; 488. *A. van de Velde*, Ferry; 652, 653. *J. van Huysum*, Fruit and flowers; *582. *J. Wynants*, Landscape; *Ph. Wouverman*, *496. Deer-hunt, 499. Leaving the stable, 513. Draught of fishes. — S. wall: 506. *Ph. Wouverman*, Battle of Nördlingen; 613. *Willem van de Velde the Younger*, Calm sea; 436. *Eglon van der Neer*, Lady in a faint; 567. *A. van Everdingen*, Storm at sea; 507. *Ph. Wouverman*, Plundering of a village. — W. wall: 468. *W. van Mieris the Younger*, Fishmonger; *651. *J. van Huysum*, Fruit; *426. *Pieter de Hooch*, Interior with woman reading; *Ph. Wouverman*, 500. Waggoners at a ferry, 508. Sportsmen resting, 502. Watering horses, 505. Scene on the ice; 625. *J. de Heem*, Fruit; 406. *Dou*, Woman baking cakes.

Flemish School (RR. V-VII.; Cab. XII-XVI). — V. Room. To the left (E.): 786. *Rubens*, Portrait of a young man (after *Joost van Cleve*); *813. *J. Jordaens*, The satyr and the peasant; 871. *G. de Crayer*, Portrait. — S. wall: *663. *Neufchatel*, Neudorfer, the mathematician, and his son; 934. *K. E. Biset*, Picture-gallery (the pictures on the walls by various Antwerp artists); 869. *G. de Crayer*, Madonna enthroned with saints; 664, 665. *Neufchatel*, Portraits; 944. *F. Millet*, Landscape; 961. *P. de Vos*, Bear-hunt. — W. wall: 673. *H. Goltzius*, Ensign; *Frans Snyders*, 957. Two young lions pursuing a roe-deer, 956. Lioness killing a wild boar; 969. *P. Boel*, Still-life. — N. wall: 812. *C. de Vos*, Family von Hutten; *814. *J. Jordaens*, As the old cock crows, the young one learns; 925. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Fair at Florence (after Callot); *955. *Snyders*, Kitchen-piece. — E. wall: *729. *Rubens* and *J. Brueghel*, Madonna in a garland of flowers; 954. *Snyders*, Poultry-dealer.

VI. Room, with the adjoining Cabinet XII. (see p. 191), contains exclusively works by *Rubens* or from his studio. To the left (E.): **734. Lion-hunt. — S. wall: **737. Perdition of lost souls; 724. Seneca; *752. Meleager and Atalanta; **782. Portraits of Rubens and his first wife, Isabella Brant; 726. Martyrdom of St. Lawrence; *735. The Last Judgment (the large picture); *794. Portrait of his second wife, Helena Fourment; 750. SS. Peter and Paul; **757. Massacre of the Innocents; *784. Earl and Countess of Arundel; *728. Seven children with festoons of fruit; *754. Drunken Silenus. — W. wall: 787. Philip IV. of Spain; *798. Rubens and Helena Fourment in a garden; *799. Portrait of a scholar; 749. The Trinity; *800. Portrait of Dr. van Thulden; *744. Samson betrayed by Delilah; 788. Elizabeth of Bourbon, first wife of Philip IV. of Spain. — N. wall: *797. Helena Fourment and her son; 731. Diana; *795. Por-

trait of Helena Fourment; 730. Nymphs surprised by satyrs; 739. The woman of the Apocalypse; *746. Christ and the penitents; **759. Pastoral scene; *791. Franciscan; 748. Crucifixion; 790. Cardinal Don Ferdinand of Spain; 736. Fall of the Angels; **727. Rape of the daughters of Leucippus by Castor and Pollux; 725. Drunkenness and Wantonness overcome by Virtue and Temperance. — E. wall: 755. War and Peace; 753. Reconciliation of the Romans and the Sabines.

Cabinet XII. Contains exclusively pictures by, or attributed to, *Rubens* (comp. R. VI, p. 190). To the left (E.): 743. Satyrs. — 838. The Last Judgment (the small picture).

'Very happily and with a proper feeling of his own powers, Rubens has here given only a corner in the background to the Blessed, whose heavenly calm and ethereal existence he was incapable of expressing; and he has devoted the whole of the remaining space to the fall of the Damned, his true sphere.... The whole produces an admirable effect by the broad manner in which the light is managed. The colouring is powerful, but not extravagant; the treatment particularly easy and clever'. — '*Life of Rubens*', by *Prof. Waagen*.

758. Pietà. — S. wall: 762. St. Christopher; *745. The chaste Susanna; 733. Conversion of Paul; *761. Landscape, with rainbow; 760. Browsing cattle; 732. Destruction of Sennacherib's army. — W. wall: *793. Portrait of a girl. — **742. Battle of the Amazons.

'The admirable effect of the whole is increased by a decided and masterly arrangement of the light; the colouring is forcible without being overcharged, and the execution of the principal parts must be called *careful* for Rubens. In the whole range of modern art there exists no other historical battle-piece worthy of being compared with Raphael's Battle of Constantine; and in fact it has the advantage over the latter in the well-planned concentration of interest, and in the contrast afforded by the male and female figures, which is admirably employed.' — *Waagen.*

792. Old woman; *780. Mourning for Decius (sketch for a picture in the Liechtenstein Gallery, Vienna); *764-779. Sketches of events in the life of Maria de' Medici, for the pictures painted in 1621-26 for the Luxembourg in Paris, now in the Louvre.

VII. Room. To the left (E.): *A. van Dyck*, 848. The organist Liberti of Antwerp, 827. Rest on the Flight into Egypt, 836. Portrait of Marchese Spinola (unfinished); 939. *J. van Arthois*, Landscape. — S. wall: *Van Dyck*, 828. SS. Mary and John with the body of Christ, 834. Petel, the sculptor, 823. Martyrdom of St. Sebastian; 781. *Snyders*, Boar-hunt, the figures by *Rubens;* 832. *A. van Dyck* and *P. Snayers*, Henry IV. of France defeating the Catholic League; *A. van Dyck*, *822. Susanna at the bath, *833. Portrait of himself, 866. Portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria of England (studio-piece). — W. wall: 868. *G. Kneller* (after Van Dyck), Queen Henrietta Maria of England; *A. van Dyck*, *846. The painter Jan de Wael and his wife, 849. Portrait of Mary Ruthven, Van Dyck's wife; 964. *J. Fyt*, Bear-hunt. *Van Dyck*, 847. Malery the engraver, *830. Pietà, 835. Portrait of Marchese Mirabella; 965. *J. Fyt*, Boar-hunt. — N. wall: *A. van Dyck*, 842. Duchess of Croy, *843. Portrait, *841. Duke of Croy, *824. St. Sebastian; 968. *P. Boel*, Dog watch-

ing dead game; *Van Dyck*, *839, 840. So-called Burgomaster of Antwerp and his wife, *837. Duke Wolfgang Wilhelm of the Palatinate; *J. Fyt*, 963. Roe pursued by dogs, *966. Still-life. — E. wall: *A. van Dyck*, *844, *845. The sculptor Colyn de Nole and his wife, *826. Holy Family; 940. *Arthois*, Landscape.

Cabinet XIII. To the left (E.): *Van Dyck* (sketches), 856. General Tilly, 851. Maria de' Medici, 859. Palamedesz, the painter, 860. Van Uden, the painter, 857. John, Count of Nassau; 708, 709. *H. van Balen* and *J. Brueghel*, Spring, Summer. — S. wall: 921. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Apes carousing; 831. *Van Dyck*, Pietà; 719. *Vinkboons*, Bearing of the Cross; 922. *Teniers*, Monkeys. — W. wall: *A. van Dyck*, 854. Gustavus Adolphus, 844. Wallenstein, 853. Margaret of Lorraine, 852. Prince Thomas of Carignan, 858. Cæsar Alexander Scaglia; 710, 711. *Van Balen* and *Brueghel*, Autumn, Winter.

Cabinet XIV. To the left (E.): 697, 682, 689. *J. Brueghel the Elder*, Landscapes; *909. *Teniers the Younger*, Violin-player; 850 *Van Dyck*, Snayers, the painter; 675. *Bril*, Landscape; 919. *Teniers*, Witchcraft. — S. wall: 713, 712. *Balen* and *Brueghel*, Nymphs fishing, Nymphs and game; 705. *Brueghel* and *Rubens*, Flora. — W. wall: *Teniers*, 917. Lot and his daughters, 912. Village-concert; *J. Brueghel*, 704. Madonna with a garland of flowers, 683. Landscape; 715. *Van Balen* and *Brueghel*, Feast of the Gods.

Cabinet XV. To the left (E.): *Teniers*, 902, 903. Tavern-scenes, 926-929. Old picture-gallery at Brussels; 894. *A. Brouwer*, Peasants singing. — W. wall: 916. *Teniers*, Municipal guard-room; *880. *Brouwer*, Village-surgeon; *Teniers*, 911. Peasant couple, 905. Peasant wedding.

Cabinet XVI. To the left (E.): *879. *Brouwer*, Card-players quarrelling; *907. *Teniers*, Boors drinking; 887, 889, 890, 895, 896. *Brouwer*, Tavern-scenes; 945. *Millet*, Italian coast-scene. — S. wall: *Brouwer*, 882, 883, 884, 891, 892. Scenes of peasant-life, *885. Village-surgeon. — W. wall: 904. *Teniers*, Village-tavern; 888. *Brouwer*, Card-players; 825. *A. van Dyck*, Crucifixion; *910. *Teniers*, Cottage-interior; 946. *Millet*, Italian landscape; *893. *Brouwer*, Soldiers gaming.

Italian School (RR. VIII-X; Cab. XVII-XX). — VIII. Room. To the left (E.): *1033. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna with Mary Magdalen and St. Jerome; 1044. *School of Leonardo da Vinci*, Madonna; 1016a. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Virgin and Child, with an angel, an early work; *1083. *Lor. Lotto*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 984a, b. *Agnolo Gaddi*, SS. Nicholas and Julian; 1008. *Filippino Lippi*, Christ appearing to the Virgin. — S. wall: *1011, 1012, 1013. *Dom. Ghirlandajo*, Madonna with SS. Catharine and Lawrence; 1057. *Mariotto Albertinelli*, Annunciation; 1010. *Sandro Botticelli*, Pietà; *1080. *Garofalo*, Pietà; 1026. *Marco Palmezzano*, Madonna and Saints. — W. wall: no number, *Luca Signorelli*, Madonna (studio-

piece); 1022a. *Liberale da Verona*, Pietà; 1017. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Holy Family; 1085. *Rocco Marconi*, St. Nicholas with John the Baptist and St. Philip; 1066. *A. del Sarto*, Holy Family (injured); 1095. *Correggio*, Madonna with SS. Ildefonso and Jerome (retouched). — N. wall: **1034. *Perugino*, The Virgin appearing to St. Bernard; 1035. *Perugino*, Virgin adoring the Holy Child; *1052, *Raphael*, Portrait of Bindo Altoviti, probably painted in Rome about 1512 (injured); 1045. *Bern. Luini*, St. Catharine; *1049. *Raphael*, Holy Family, of the Canigiani family; 1087. *Seb. del Piombo* (?), Portrait of a priest; 1073. *Sodoma*, Madonna; 1060. *Innocenzo da Imola*, Virgin and saints. — *1039. *Franc. Francia*, Madonna in a bower of roses.

This panel 'affords a rare example of dignity in Francia's works; it is also distinguished by a more tender blending and harmony of silvery tone than any we have hitherto met with'. — '*History of Painting in North Italy*', by *Crowe and Cavalcaselle*.

1009. *Filippino Lippi* (?), Pietà. — E. wall: 1086. *Bissolo* (?), The relatives of Christ; 1006. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Madonna; 1040. *F. Francia*, Madonna and Child with two angels; 1005. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Annunciation; *1031. *M. Basaiti*, Madonna with SS. Sebastian and Jerome; 987, 988. *Spinello Aretino*, Two altar-pieces with five saints in each.

IX. Room. To the left (E.): 1127. *Jac. Tintoretto* (?), Vesalius, the anatomist; *1112. *Titian*, Charles V. (1548); 1147. *Jac. Bassano*, Entombment. — S. wall: *Paolo Veronese* (?), 1134. Cupid with two tiger-hounds, 1135. Portrait of a lady in brown silk; 1117. *Franc. Vecellio*, Madonna and saints; 1116. *Titian*, Venus initiating a girl in the service of Bacchus (studio-piece); 1128. *Jac. Tintoretto* (?), Nobleman introducing his son to the Doge. — W. wall: 1152. *Leandro Bassano*, Christ with Mary and Martha; 1113. *Titian*, Madonna (injured); 1149. *Jac. Bassano*, Moses smiting the rock. — *1109. *Titian*, Madonna with Jesus and John the Baptist.

'The head and foot of St. John, and the head of the Virgin are damaged by abrasion and retouching; yet the picture is still a lovely one of Titian, and the landscape to the right, with blue mountains and nearer ranges dotted with church and campanile, is beautifully painted'. — '*Titian*', by *Crowe and Cavalcaselle*.

1124. *Moroni*, Portrait; 1115. *Titian* (?), Venetian noble. — 1108. *Palma Vecchio*, Holy Family.

'The flesh tints are flayed, and there is some retouching in this little picture, but the figures and action are still attractive by their grace; and the colours almost equal those of Titian in richness and power'. *C. & C.*

N. wall: *1123. *Moretto* (more likely *Moroni?*), Priest; 1275, 1274. *Rotari*, Genre-scenes; *School of Jac. Tintoretto*, 1132. Portrait of Grimani, Venetian admiral, 1129. Annunciation; *1110. *Titian*. Vanity of earthly things (an early work, damaged); 1239. *B. Strozzi*, The Tribute Money; 1111. *Titian*, Portrait of a man; 1156. *Palma Giovane*, Adoration of the Shepherds. — *1114. *Titian*, Christ crowned with thorns (of his latest period).

'It is impossible to conceive better arrangement, greater harmony of lines, or more boldness of movement. Truth in the reproduction of na-

ture in momentary action is combined with fine contrasts of light and shade, and an inimitable richness of tone, in pigment kneaded, grained, and varied in surface beyond anything that we know of this time'. *C. & C.*

1136. *P. Veronese*, The Centurion of Capernaum; 1121. *Paris Bordone* (?), Man offering jewels to a woman; 1155. *Palma Giovane*, Entombment. — E. wall: 1120. *P. Bordone* (?), Portrait. — *1107. *Palma Vecchio* (more likely *Cariani* ?), Portrait of a man.

'A noble portrait by Palma Vecchio', probably of the painter himself. 'Whoever he may be, the man is of strong and energetic mould; the glance of his eye is so rapid, open, and expressive as to convey the best impression of nature's instant action; there is a breadth of modelling and a variety of toning beyond measure telling and truthful; and the play of the features is admirable'. *C. & C.*

P. Veronese, 1137. Holy Family (copy ?), 1140. Cleopatra (studio-piece); 1271. *Giov. Batt. Tiepolo*, Adoration of the Magi (1753).

X. Room. To the left (E.): 1174. *Guido Reni*, St. Jerome; 1176. *Domenichino*, Susanna at the bath; 1182. *Guercino*, Dido on the funeral pyre; *1211. *Camillo Procaccini*, Holy Family; 1215. *Cavaliere d'Arpino*, Madonna. — S. wall: 1194. *Cantassi*, Mary Magdalen borne to Heaven by angels; 1171. *G. Reni*, Apollo flaying Marsyas. — W. wall: 1259. *Cignani*, Assumption. — N. wall: 1054. *After Raphael*, St. Cecilia (original at Bologna); 1105. *Fed. Baroccio*, Mary Magdalen receiving the Eucharist; 1197. *A. Turchi*, Hercules and Omphale; *1170. *G. Reni*, Assumption; 1165. *Lod. Carracci*, Angel appearing to the sleeping St. Francis. — E. wall: 1164. *Lod. Carracci*, Entombment; 1185. *Tiarini*, Rinaldo in the enchanted forest (from Tasso); 1104. *Baroccio*, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen.

Cabinet XVII. To the left (E.): 1023. *Ferrarese School* (about 1480), Madonna enthroned; *989-991. *Fra Angelico*, Legend of SS. Cosmas and Damianus; 992. *Fra Angelico*, The dead Christ; 1040a. *Leonardo da Vinci* (more likely *School of Verrocchio* ?), Madonna and Child; 1000. *Florentine School* (about 1400), St. Jerome; 983. *Giotto*, Last Supper. — S. wall: *Florentine School*, 1001. The Magi, 999. St. Francis; 1007. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Annunciation; 993, 994. *School of Fra Angelico*, Annunciation. — W. wall: *Giotto*, 982. Christ in Hades, 981. Crucifixion; 986. *Lippo Memmi* (?), Assumption; 996, 997. *Florentine School*, Portraits; 1030. *School of Gentile Bellini*, Portrait.

Cabinet XVIII. To the left (E.): 1053. *Raphael* (?), Head of St. John on a tile; 995. *School of Fra Angelico*, Head of a monk (in fresco). — S. wall: 1081. *Garofalo*, Madonna with St. Michael and John the Baptist. — W. wall: 1032. *M. Basaiti*, Descent from the Cross.

Cabinet XIX. To the left (E.): 1078. *Umbro-Bolognese School* (about 1510), Portrait of a young man (forged inscription); 1242. *Salvator Rosa*, Soldiers drinking; 1059. *Girolamo del Pacchia*, St. Bernardino. — **1050. *Raphael*, Madonna Tempi (so named from

the Casa Tempi at Florence, where it was purchased by Lewis I. in 1829; much damaged).

Both in tone and execution this beautiful work is closely allied to the celebrated Madonna of the House of Orleans. The colours are laid on thinly, with a somewhat fuller impasto in the whitish light. It is a true touch of nature which makes the mother accompany the close embrace with a look of tender affection, while the child receives the caress more mechanically and gazes straight out of the picture. — '*Raffael und Michelangelo*', by *Prof. Anton Springer*.

1223. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; 1058. *Pacchia*, Madonna and angels; 1186. *Franc. Albani*, Venus and Adonis. — S. wall: 1038, 1037. *Raphael* (more probably *Perugino?*), Baptism and Resurrection of Christ; *1094. *Correggio*, Faun playing the flute, early work; 1074. *Sodoma* (?), Archangel Michael. — W. wall: 1184. *B. Gennari*, Salvator Mundi; *1051. *Raphael*, Madonna della Tenda (so named from the green curtain; purchased in England by Lewis I. in 1814); 1227. *Carlo Dolci*, Mary Magdalen. — N. wall: 1224. *C. Dolci*, Madonna.

Cabinet XX. To the left (E.): *Bern. Belotto (Canaletto)*, 1268. The Piazzetta, 1270. Vegetable-market at Venice; *1133. *Paolo Veronese* (?), Jupiter and Antiope; 1145. *Paolo Veronese*, Adoration of the Magi (studio-piece). — S. wall: 1168. *Ann. Carracci*, Pietà; 1192. *Lanfranco*, Christ on the Mt. of Olives; 1200. *Cigoli*, St. Francis. — W. wall: 1267, 1269. *Belotto*, Canal Grande at Venice; 1233. *Carlo Maratta* (?), Portrait of a cardinal.

Spanish Masters (chiefly). — XI. Room. To the left (N.): 1291. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis of Assisi; 1254. *L. Giordano*, The father of the artist; *1308. *Murillo*, Old woman cleansing a boy's head; 1253. *L. Giordano*, Portrait of himself. — E. wall: 1309. *Clodio Coello*, St. Peter of Alcantara walking on the sea; 1280. *Ribera*, Body of St. Andrew removed from the cross; 1298. *Ant. Pereda*, Portrait; 1281. *Ribera*, Death of Seneca. — S. wall: 1310. *José Antolinez*, The Conception; *Murillo*, *1306. Beggar-boys gambling, 1303. St. Thomas of Villanuova healing a paralytic, *1307. Girls selling fruit; 1279. *Franc. Ribalta*, The Virgin and St. John returning from the Sepulchre. — W. wall: *Ribera*, 1285. St. Onuphrius praying, 1282. Egg-dealer; 1300. *Pedro de Moya*, Conversation-piece; *1305. *Murillo*, Two beggar-boys with a puppy; 1284. *Ribera*, St. Bartholomew; 1293. *Velazquez*, Portrait; 1299. *P. de Moya*, Fortune-teller; 1302. *Careño*, Donna Maria Anna de Austria. — N. wall: 1292. *Velazquez* (?), Portrait of himself (injured); 1283. *Ribera*, Peter's repentance; **1304. *Murillo*, Two beggar-boys eating grapes and melons; 1301. *Alonso Cano*, Vision of St. Anthony of Padua.

XII. Room. French and Later German Masters. To the left (N.): *1326, 1327. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscapes; 1346. *Monnoyer*, Flowers. — W. wall: 1322. *N. Poussin*, Midas and Bacchus; 1374. *J. Vernet*, Storm at sea; 1340. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Turenne; *1324,

*1325. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscapes; *1321. *N. Poussin*, Entombment. — S. wall: 1330. *Le Sueur*, Christ in the house of Lazarus. — E. wall: 1433. *Ant. Graff*, Portrait of himself; 1425. *J. Kupetzky* (?), Portrait of a woman; *Chr. Schwarz*, 1380-82. Madonna in clouds, at the sides SS. Jerome and Catharine, 1379. Family of the artist; 1431. *R. Mengs*, Portrait of himself; 1432. *Ang. Kauffmann*, Portrait of herself.

Cabinet XXI. To the left (E.): 1316. *A. Crabeth* (?), Portrait of a young lady; 1331. *Le Sueur*, Mass of St. Louis; 1368. *C. J. Vernet*, Morning by the sea; 1366. *Ant. Pesne*, Girl with straw-hat; 1376. *Chardin*, Cook paring turnips; 1369. *Vernet*, Evening near Rome. — W. wall: 1377. *Greuze*, Head of a girl; 1314. *J. Clouet*, Portrait of a young man; 1315. *François Clouet*, Claude, daughter of Henry II. of France. — N. wall: 1320. *S. Vouet*, Madonna.

Cabinet XXII. German Masters, chiefly 17th century. — To the left (E.): *Casp. Netscher*, 1398. Musical entertainment, 1399. Lady with parrot; *Rottenhammer*, 1383. Judgment of Paris, 1384. Last Judgment, 1385. Diana and Actæon; 1426, 1427. *Denner*, Old man and old woman; 1416. *J. H. Roos*, Before the battle; *Netscher*, 1400. Bathsheba at the bath, 1402. Pastoral scene. — S. wall: *1391. *Elsheimer*, Moonlight scene, with the Flight to Egypt as accessory; 1401. *Netscher*, Boy playing the flute; 1404, 1405. *Mignon*, Fruit and flowers; *Rottenhammer*, 1386. Madonna in a landscape, 1387. Boys dancing. — W. wall: 1388. *Rottenhammer*, Marriage at Cana; 1403. *Lingelbach*, Hay-harvest; 1415. *Roos*, Landscape with cattle; 1390. *Elsheimer*, Destruction of Troy.

Cabinet XXIII contains a series of religious pictures painted for Elector Palatine Johann Wilhelm by *Adrian van der Werff*, and a few other works by the same hand (440-61, 464, 438, 446).

On the S. side are the ***Loggie** (entrance from the Platz, to the left), an arcade in twenty-five sections, with frescoes designed by *Cornelius*, illustrating the history of painting in the middle ages, the first thirteen relating to Italian art, the remaining twelve to art in Germany, the Netherlands, and France.

E. Series: 1. Dome: *Religion in union with the Arts.* Arabesques; King David (lyric poetry), Solomon (architecture), St. Luke (painting), St. Cecilia (music). King Lewis conducted by his genius into the grove of poets and artists; the three heads to the right on the outer arch are Klenze, Cornelius, and Zimmermann. — 2. *The Crusades awaken Art.* Bernard of Clairvaux preaches the Crusade. Battle of Iconium. Giov. Pisano shows the magistrates of Pisa his design for the Campo Santo. — 3. *Cimabue* (d. 1300). He is taught by Byzantine painters; his Madonna brought into the church. — 4. *Giotto* (d. 1337), when a shepherd-boy, becomes Cimabue's pupil; shows his pictures to Pope Benedict XI.; King Robert of Naples visits Giotto; the painter accompanies Pope Clement V. to Avignon. — 5. *Fra Angelico da Fiesole* (d. 1455). Ordination as Dominican; he paints in the cells of the monastery; receives the blessing of Pope Martin V. after having painted a chapel in the Vatican; shows Duke Cosimo de' Medici at Florence the plan of the monastery of St. Mark; he declines an archiepiscopal see. — 6. *Masaccio* (d. 1443) shows his designs to a cardinal; paints in the church del Carmine at Florence. — 7. *Perugino* (d.

1524), Raphael's teacher. — 8. *Predecessors and Contemporaries of Raphael.* Signorelli's Vision of the Last Judgment. — 9. *Leon. da Vinci's* birth (d. 1519); Leonardo as a teacher and a portrait-painter; his death in the presence of Francis I. of France. — 10. *Correggio* (d. 1534) among his pupils; allegories. — 11. *Venetian School.* Dürer visits Bellini; Bellini at Constantinople paints the Sultan and his mistress; Titian paints Emp. Charles V.; the heads of the School visit Titian. — 12. *Michael Angelo* (d. 1563). Allegory in allusion to his threefold capacity as painter, sculptor, and architect; he paints the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel; works as a sculptor at night; designs the dome of St. Peter's. — 13. *Raphael* (d. 1520) when a boy in his father's studio; enters the school of Perugino; is introduced to Pope Julius II.; paints in the Stanze of the Vatican.

W. Series (beginning at the end): 1. Allegories similar to those in the first loggia on the E. — 2. Charles Martel's victory over the Saracens at Tours (732). Boniface preaches Christianity. Charlemagne surrounded by scholars, bards, and poets. — 3. Emp. Henry, the 'founder of cities'. The architect Meister Gerhardt delivers the model of Cologne cathedral to Bishop Conrad; relics of the Magi; death of St. Gereon and St. Ursula. — 4. *Meister Wilhelm of Cologne* (d. 1380). Vision of the Virgin; his death. Influence on the pictures of Holbein and other masters. — 5. *John* (d. 1442) and *Hubert* (d. 1426) *van Eyck:* the latter invents oil-painting; teaches his brother and sister; shows Philip the Good of Burgundy his pictures; instructs Antonello of Messina in the art of oil-painting. Allusions to their celebrated 'Immaculate Lamb'. — *John Memling* (d. 1499) paints in St. John's Hospital at Bruges; his death; vision of the Last Judgment. — 7. *Lucas van Leyden* (d. 1533): drawing on his death-bed. — 8. *Hans Holbein* (d. 1543): the Virgin appears to him (allusions to his Dresden Madonna); he receives letters of introduction from Erasmus for England; paints Sir Thomas More and his family; introduction to Henry VIII.; he draws the Dance of Death. — 9. *Albert Dürer* (d. 1528), pupil of Wohlgemuth; his friend Pirkheimer reads to him; Emp. Maximilian holds the ladder for him; his flattering reception among the painters of Antwerp. — 10. *Rembrandt* (d. 1669); on the dome *Claude Lorrain* (d. 1682). — 11. *Le Sueur* (d. 1655) working at night, among the Carmelites; *Nic. Poussin and his School* at Rome; protection from envy. — 12. *Rubens* (d. 1640) at his easel, sprinkled with flowers by the goddess of fortune; at his feet Cupid and Bacchantes; allusions to the tendency of his pictures; the master in the presence of Marie de' Medici; ambassador in England.

Ground Floor of the Pinakothek. On the N. side are the **Cabinet of Engravings** (adm., see p. 164), upwards of 300,000 in number (Dutch and German well represented), and the **Cabinet of Drawings** (adm., see p. 164), containing 22,000 by old and modern masters (four by *Raphael*, ten by *Fra Bartolommeo*, seal of the academy of Florence by *Benvenuto Cellini*, with explanation in his own handwriting, sketches by *Rembrandt* and *Dürer*, portraits by *Holbein*, etc.).

Good reproductions (photographs, photo-lithographs, etc.) of rare engravings, etchings, and drawings are sold by the attendants in the Cabinet of Engravings. Prices 25 pf. to 3 *M*

The **Cabinet of Vases** (adm., see p. 164; catalogue 50 pf.), occupying five rooms in the W. wing of the groundfloor of the Old Pinakothek, comprises about 1500 specimens, obtained by King Lewis I. from the Candelori (from Vulci), Canino (Etruscan), Dodwell (Greek), Panettieri and Politi (Sicilian), and Lipona (Lower Italian) collections.

I. Room. Centre-table (large Attic *Amphoræ of the 2nd half of the 6th and beginning of the 5th cent. B. C., red figures on a black ground): 411. Departure of a youthful warrior; 374, 378. Arming of a youthful hero (painted by Euthymides); 410. Theseus carrying off Helen; 388.

Hercules and Athena at a banquet; 405. Assembly of the Gods; 406. Hercules and Cerberus; 300. Peleus wrestling with Thetis. Left wall (hydriæ of the 6th and 5th cent. B. C.): 125. Chalcidian hydria with Peleus and Atalanta; 116, 122, 120. Water-bearers; 409. Ajax with the body of Achilles; ten vases with the Labours of Hercules; 65, 48, 64, 130, 138. Chariot-scenes. At the right end of the lowest row are six red-figured hydriæ, the best of which are Nos. 4 and 6, by Hypsis and Euthymides. Right Wall: black-figured Attic amphoræ of the 2nd half of the 6th cent. B. C. Those in the lower row represent the Labours of Hercules, Conflicts with the Giants, and Assemblies of the Gods. In the upper row: 619, 1187. Perseus; 728. Sisyphus.

II. Room. 1st Table (continuation of the black-figured Attic amphoræ): 478. Achilles and Penthesileia; 611. Hermes; 698. Chalcidian amphora with chariot and elaborate ornamentation; 476. Attic imitation, with runners; 153. Sisyphus. — 2nd Table: Attic amphoræ in the earlier style: 126, 156. Hercules killing Nessus; 124. Achilles attacked by Hector, Æneas, and Deiphobus after the death of Troilus. On the small table to the right: 645. Birth of Athena. Small table to the left (amphoræ in an affected style): 77. Sacrificial procession; 84. Nessus and Dejaneira; 79. Contest of heroes. — Room III (r.) is reserved for students.

IV. Room (left from II. Room). The nine tables round the walls bear nothing of importance. Near the pillars stand Athenian prize amphoræ, the pattern of which was imported into Italy in oil-jars, *e.g.* 449, 498, 544, with representations of Athena and warlike sports. On the windows: wire-cages with specimens of small vessels, some of them of very handsome shape. On the table (No. 10) nearest the entrance: *745. The contest between Idas and Apollo for Marpessa; 748. Boreas pursuing Orithyia; *753. (flower-pot or wine-cooler?), Alcæus and Sappho. Eleventh table (towards the window): 776. Hephæstus intoxicated, surrounded by Bacchantes; 781. Large cooler or mixing-cup, with five sailing-ships on the brim, inside. Twelfth table (in a line with No. 10): *805. Scenes from the Argonautic expedition; 807. Peleus pursuing Thetis; *810. Large coloured amphora from Canosa in Apulia: Vengeance of Medea, death of Creusa in the poisoned garment, Medea slays her children and departs in the chariot drawn by dragons. — Thirteenth table: *849. Large amphora, Orpheus in Hades, companion vase to the beautiful No. 810 and like it found at Canosa; 853. Lycurgus and Dionysus, beautifully ornamented, Apulian, from the same tomb as Nos. 810 and 849.

V. Room. On Table I, left: Old Etrurian utensils in black clay with stamped figures; on Table II some very ancient yellow ones with animals. Table IV, right: Plain Cyprian vessels. On Table III: 1035. Large vase with combats between war-chariots. On the floor a large antique *Mosaic, Gæa, goddess of the earth, surrounded by the seasons, also Helius in the zodiac, found in the Romagna on the property of the Duke of Leuchtenberg.

The ***New Pinakothek** (Pl. D, 2; tramway-lines 1 & 2, p. 161; adm., see p. 165; catalogue 1 *M*, with illustrations 2 *M*), erected by *Voit* in 1846-53, contains exclusively *Modern Pictures* (over 900 works, in eleven rooms and fourteen cabinets on the first floor and three rooms on the groundfloor). The frescoes on the exterior, which have suffered from exposure on the W. and S. sides, were executed by *Nilson* from Kaulbach's designs (see 5th small saloon, p. 202). In the entrance-hall is the model of Wagner's Quadriga on the Siegesthor (p. 180). Near it, to the left, is the entrance to two rooms containing *Paintings on Porcelain* (adm., see p. 165; catalogue, see above), copies of the best pictures in the Old Pinakothek, and of the gallery of beauties in the Palace. Behind the Quadriga, to the left, is the entrance to the *Antiquarium* (p. 204);

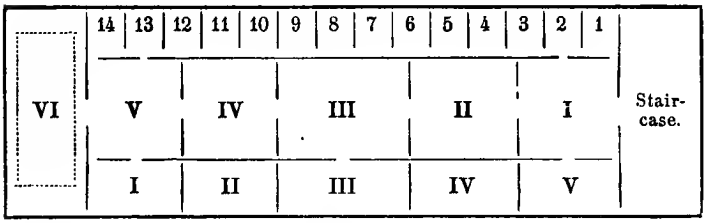
to the right is that to the three rooms of the picture gallery mentioned at p. 203.

I. Room: **W. von Kaulbach*, Portrait of King Lewis I.; (r.) *Kaulbach*, Portrait of King Maximilian II.; (l.) 342. *Holmberg*, 293. *Herkomer*, Prince Regent Luitpold. In the middle, marble bust of Luitpold, by *Waderé*. Malachite vase presented by Emp. Nicholas; porphyry vases from King Charles John of Sweden. Tables of green granite (erbetto antico) and Egyptian granite; vases of serpentine, porphyry-breccia, and antique alabaster.

II. Room. *604. *C. von Piloty*, Seni before the corpse of Wallenstein. — Right wall: 418. *J. A. Koch*, 639. *Chr. Reinhart*, Historical

Ground Plan of the Upper Floor.

North.



South.

landscapes; 760. *Schorn*, Deluge (unfinished); 151. *Fr. Diday*, Wetterhorn. — Exit-wall: 263. *L. von Hagn*, Al fresco music; 304. *H. von Hess*, Madonna enthroned; 904. *A. Zimmermann*, Mountain-scene; 921. *A. Zwengauer*, Sunset on the Benediktenwand; 652. *A. Riedel*, Mother and Child; 895. *Winkler*, Mountain-scene by moonlight; 771. *Joh. Schraudolph*, Ascension. — Left wall: 366. *Angelica Kauffmann*, Christ and the Woman of Samaria; *605. *C. von Piloty*, Thusnelda in the triumphal procession of Germanicus; *2. *Andreas Achenbach*, Storm at sea. This and the following three rooms also contain (above) cartoons for windows in the cathedral of Cologne and the Auer-Kirche at Munich, by *J. A. Fischer* and *J. Schraudolph*.

III. Room. Entrance-wall: 309, 310. *P. von Hess*, King Otho entering Nauplia (1833) and Athens (1835); 920. *Zwengauer*, Sunset on a moor; 905. *A. Zimmermann*, Heroic landscape. — Right wall: 216. *G. Flüggen*, Ante-room of a prince; *370. *W. von Kaulbach*, Destruction of Jerusalem (which suggested the cycle of frescoes in the New Museum at Berlin); 140. *Coroënne*, The Dauphin taking leave of his mother Marie Antoinette in 1793. — *511, 512. *Makart*, Gifts of earth and water (Abundantia); 305. *H. von Hess*, Apollo and the Muses; 650. *Riedel*, Family of a Neapolitan fisherman. — 288. *Heinlein*, Waterfall at Salzburg; *723. *E. Schleich the Elder*, Bed of the Isar near Munich.

IV. Room. *187. *Anselm Feuerbach*, Medea; 626. *W. Räuber*, The conversion of St. Hubert. — Right wall: 172. *Echtler*, Ash Wednesday; 564. *V. Müller*, Romeo and Juliet; 480. *L. von Loefftz*, Orpheus and Eurydice; *96. *A. Böcklin*, Pan among the reeds; 171. *Echtler*, Fallen; 765. *Joh. Schraudolph*, Christ healing the sick. — *395. *A. von Keller*, Jairus's Daughter; 473. *B. A. Liljefors*, Heathfowl; 602. *Piglhein*, Entombment; *278. *K. Heffner*, Isola Sacra at Rome; 218. *O. Frenzel*, The favourite. — 887, *886. *Wenglein*, Landscapes; 476. *W. Lindenschmit the Younger*, Venus and Adonis; *440. *Ed. Kurzbauer*, Rustic holiday; 302. *H. von Hess*, Last Supper (unfinished).

V. Room. 700. *Fr. Roubaud*, In the Caucasus; 430. *Kroyer*, Beach at Skagen. — No number, *A. Oberländer*, Resignation; 368. *Fr. August von Kaulbach*, Entombment; 586. *Luigi Nono* (Venice), Vegetable-seller; 790. *Fr. Skarbina*, Farm-house in Picardy. — 50. *H. van Bartels*, Moonlight on the Zuyderzee; 821. *William Stott*, Bathing-place. — 598. *H. Petersen*, Sea. — *758. *B. Schönleber*, Punta da Madonetta; 789. *O. Sinding*, Boys bathing; *183. *J. Exter*, Good Friday; *842. *F. von Uhde*, Ascension; 43. *Herm. Baisch*, Dutch pasture; 824. *O. Strützel*, Environs of Munich; 335. *P. Höcker*, Madonna. — 699. *Roubaud*, Wounded; 295. *L. Herterich*, St. George; 190. *A. Fink*, Winter's morning in the mountains; 196. *J. A. Fischer*, Deposition in the Tomb.

VI. Room. **Rottmann*, Twenty-three Greek landscapes (1845-50), encaustic paintings lighted from above.

Smaller Rooms (beginning from the large Room V).

I. On the right: *Fr. von Lenbach*, *459. Prince Bismarck; 461. Daughter of Herodias; *457. Pope Leo XIII.; 460. Dr. Döllinger. 85. *Jan Blommers*, Fresh fish; 186. *Giac. Favretto*, Venetian art-dealer. — 353. *Jansen*, Harbour of Hoorn in Holland; *Lenbach*, 462. Prof. von Bæyer, 463. Herm. Lingg; 831. *Tholen*, Sand-pits in the Dunes; 515. *J. Maris*, Dutch landscape; *146. *J. E. Dantan*, Potters; 826. *Fr. Stuck*, War; 638. *Reid*, Unwelcome news; 259. *J. H. de Haas*, Cattle; 875. *Walton*, Idyll. — 86. *K. Blos*, Cradle; 820. *E. J. Schindler*, March; *840. *Uhde*, A painful walk; 297. *Herterich*, Knight. — 268. *Edm. Harzburger*, Beaux restes; 822. *Stott*, Grandfather's work-room; 549. *A. Milesi*, Twilight; 898, 897. *Olga Wisinger-Florian*, Flowers; 458. *Lenbach*, Prince-Regent Luitpold; 298. *L. Herzog*, Noonday heat; 841. *Uhde*, Noli me tangere; 155. *L. Dill*, Ponte Sant' Andrea at Chioggia.

II. To the right: 270. *K. Hartmann*, Adam and Eve; 116. *F. Brütt*, The decisive moment; 563. *P. P. Müller*, At the pond; *527. *G. Max*, Catharine Emerich in an ectasy; 859. *A. Vollon*, Still-life; 553. *O. Modersohn*, Storm on the Teufelsmoor; 526. *A. Mauve*, Cattle at pasture; 396. *A. von Keller*, The artist's wife; 507. *H. Luyton*, Mending nets; 112. *Austen Brown*, Evening; *144. *Dagnan-Bouveret*, Virgin and Child; 448. *A. Langhammer*, Supper; *275. *R. Haug*,

Leave-taking; 893. *L. Willroider*, At dusk. — 296. *Herterich*, Summer-evening; 334. *P. Höcker*, Dutch girl; 453. *John Lavery*, Tennis-court; 349. *J. Israels*, Grannie's comfort; 804. *J. B. Steffan*, Mountain-scene. — 452. *A. Laupheimer*, Cardinal; 256. *Nic. Gysis*, Carnival in Greece; 514. *C. F. Mali*, On the Alp; 137. *J. B. Clays*, Open sea; 424. *J. Kornbeck*, Forest-brook in autumn; *781. *G. Segantini*, Ploughing; 355. *O. Jernberg*, In the fields; 49. *Bartels*, Full speed ahead; 839. *H. Scott Tuke*, Sailors playing cards; 39. *A. Anderson-Lundby*, Winter's day; 236. *E. von Gebhardt*, Crucifixion. — 365. *O. Kampf*, Emp. William I. lying in state; 141. *Fr. Courtens*, Hyacinths; 400. *F. Khnopff*, Hopeless.

III. To the right: *331. *G. Kühl*, Sunday afternoon in Holland; 477. *L. Linder*, Baking. — 911. *E. Zimmermann*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 892. *Willroider*, The Deluge; 369. *H. Kaulbach*, At a friend's grave. — 46. *Van de Sande Bakhuisen*, Village on the dunes; 127. *G. von Canal*, Old palace-garden. — 76. *J. Benlliure* (Valencia), St. Francis; 478. *Loefftz*, Body of Christ; 546. *H. W. Mesdag*, November day. — 148. *Defregger*, A visit; 113. *Austen Brown*, Mlle. Plume Rouge; 777. *Schuster-Woldan*, Sea-beach.

IV. To the right: 795. *Splitgerber*, Evening; *229. *A. Gabl*, Vaccination in Tyrol. — 245. *Gierymski*, Wittelsbacher-Platz at Munich; *107. *J. von Brandt*, Defence; 919. *H. Zügel*, Sheep; *147. *Defregger*, Storming the Red Tower at Munich in 1705; 533. *Le Mayeur*, High-tide; 106. *Jos. von Brandt*, Cossack horses in a snow-storm. — 540. *Gari Melchers*, Girl reading; 584. *A. Newhuys*, Spring; 361. *Viggo Johansen*, Social evening; 271. *L. Hartmann*, In the fields; 544. *A. Menzel*, Contribution; 433. *L. A. Kunz*, Still-life; 582. *L. Neubert*, Heath. — 757. *G. Schönleber*, Dutch village; 877. *V. Weishaupt*, Cattle; *83. *Chr. Bisschop*, Sunshine in house and heart; *192. *W. Firle*, Lord's Prayer (triptych); 522. *S. Massaux*, Pasture; 832. *Hans Thoma*, Scene in the Taunus; 510. *G. von Maffei*, Dachshunds; *75. *Benlliure*, May in Valencia. — *902. *Wopfner*, Fishing in the Chiemsee; 117. *L. Brunn*, Sculptor.

V. To the right: 738. *R. Schleich*, On the highroad; *538. *Meissonier*, Bravoes (1852); 754. *M. Schödl*, Still-life; 153. *W. von Diez*, His Excellency travelling; 332. *Hirth du Frênes*, The painter Schuch; 429. *K. Kronberger*, Content. — 912. *E. Zimmermann*, Fish; *95. *Böcklin*, Waves; 528. *Gabriel Max*, The connoisseurs; *L. Samberger*, 705. Head of a woman, 706. Portrait of himself. — 469. *Munkacsy*, Visit to the sick woman; 149. *Defregger*, Council of war in 1809; 471. *A. Lier*, Theresienwiese at Munich; 629. *A. von Ramberg*, After dinner. — 290. *J. Henderson*, Still-life; 860. *J. Voltz*, Herd returning home; 237. *F. O. Gäbler*, Reynard's end; 252. *Ed. Grützner*, Convent-scene. — 251. *Grützner*, Silesian toper and the Devil; *455. *W. Leibl*, Peasant-interior; 603. *Pigthein*, Blind girl.

We now pass through Room I to the CABINETS (chronologically arranged).

1. Cabinet. To the right, 808-816. *Stieler*, 772-774. *Schrotzberg*, Portraits of the Bavarian royal family; on the S. wall, 306. *H. von Hess*, Thorvaldsen. — 392. *W. von Kaulbach*, King Lewis I.; 27. *M. E. Ainmüller*, Interior of Westminster Abbey. — 819, 820. *Stieler*, Emp. Francis I. and his wife. — 267. *Angelica Kauffmann*, King Lewis I. when crown-prince; 818. *Stieler*, Goethe (1828). — 419. *Jos. A. Koch*, Italian vintage-festival; 129. *Catel*, Crown-prince Lewis in the Spanish artists' tavern on the Ripa Grande at Rome.

2. Cabinet. To the right, *Rottmann*, 670. Eibsee, 666. Acropolis of Sicyon. — *P. von Hess*, 314. Greek peasants by the seashore, 315. Capturing horses in Wallachia. — This and the following cabinets contain a series of oil-sketches (373-391) by *W. von Kaulbach* for the frescoes outside the building (p. 198), representing the artistic activity of King Lewis I. at Rome and Munich, with numerous portraits.

3. Cabinet. To the right, 753. *J. Schnorr*, Scene from the Nibelungen; 636. *Regemorter*, Dutch room; *242. *J. Geyer*, Concilium Medicum. — Exit-wall: *890. *Sir David Wilkie*, Opening the will; 249. *A. Graff*, Chodowiecky.

4. Cabinet. To the right, 608. *J. W. Preyer*, Still-life; 12, 18. *A.* and *B. Adam*, Horses; *660. *L. Robert*, Woman of Procida; 243. *L. Geyer*, Return from the masked ball. — 556. *H. Monten*, Reconnaissance by Napoleon; 801. *B. Stange*, Shipping in the Lagoons of Venice; *J. P. Hasenclever*, *272. Jobs (a dunce) at an examination, 273. Sulky spouses; 420. *J. A. Koch*, Schmadribach Fall; *Rottmann*, 673. Corfù, *665. Monte Pellegrino at Palermo. — 17. *B. Adam*, Cattle-market in Bavaria.

5. Cabinet. To the right, 755. *F. W. Schön*, Eavesdropper; 284. *Heydeck*, Approach to the Acropolis; *778. *M. von Schwind*, A symphony; 409. *J. Kirner*, Fortune-teller. Opposite, 318-322. *P. von Hess*, Sketches for the scenes from the Greek War of Independence in the Arcades (p. 170). — 583. *Neureuther*, Daughter of the pastor of Taubenhain; 671. *Rottmann*, Hintersee, near Berchtesgaden. — 634. *J. Rebell*, Near Capri; 323. *P. von Hess*, King Otho of Greece with the members of the regency; 70. *A. von Bayer*, Convent.

6. Cabinet. To the right, 611. *D. Quaglio*, Church of St. Sebaldus at Nuremberg; 847. *Verboeckhoven*, Sheep; 351. *J. Jacobs*, Harbour of Constantinople; 399. *N. de Keyser*, Monk and alms-box. — 716. *P. van Schendel*, Night-view of Antwerp market-place; 311. *P. von Hess*, Italian locanda. — 627. *D. Raffet*, Soldiers of the First Republic; 279. *Heideck*, Gate of the Lions at Mycenæ.

7. Cabinet. To the right, 23. *Fr. Adam*, French cuirassiers at the burning of Moscow; 551. *A. Riedel*, Judith. — 3. *A. Achenbach*, Autumn-morning in the Pontine Marshes. — 119. *H. Bürkel*, Winter-scene.

8. Cabinet. To the right, *668. *Rottmann*, Taormina and Mt.

Etna; 468. *Lichtenheld*, Castle-court by moonlight; 169. *Eberle*, Sheep and shepherd. — 281. *Heideck*, Bridge of Cuenca in Spain; 896. *F. H. Winterhalter*, Portrait. — 612. *D. Quaglio*, Orvieto Cathedral.

9. Cabinet. To the right, 134. *Catel*, Road on the Gulf of Palermo; 653. *Riedel*, Italian woman; 238. *Ed. Gerhardt*, Court of the Lions at the Alhambra; 667. *Rottmann*, Ischia. — 48. *Bamberger*, San Geronimo in Castile; 285. *F. Heigel*, Portrait of himself; 179. *K. von Enhuber*, Grandfather and grandson.

10. Cabinet. To the right, 5, 4. *And. Achenbach*, Sea-pieces; 82. *F. Bischof*, First snow; 917. *R. A. Zimmermann*, Winter among the mountains; 648. *H. Rhomberg*, Sledge-carver. — 74. *J. Becker*, Reapers in a thunderstorm; 313. *P. von Hess*, Marino; 669. *Rottmann*, Tomb of Archimedes at Syracuse; 339. *K. Hoff*, At the palace of Würzburg. — 47. *Bamberger*, Gorge at Cuenca in Spain.

11. Cabinet. To the right, 138. *J. Coignet*, Temple of Poseidon at Pæstum; 647. *Rhomberg*, The first cigar; 235. *L. Gallait*, Monk feeding the poor. — 93. *Bosboom*, Interior of a church at Amsterdam; *K. Spitzweg*, 791. The poor poet, 792. In the attic, 793. Hermits; 441. *Jan van Kuyck*, Stable; 735. *E. Schleich the Elder*, Alpine chalet. — 759. *J. Scholz*, Officer's widow in church; 20. *E. Adam*, Battlefield; 484. *A. Löffler*, Jerusalem; 550, 551. *K. Millner*, Kampenwand.

12. Cabinet. To the right, 91. *Giov. Boldini*, Two friends; 787. *Fr. Simm*, Painting-lesson; 562. *L. K. Müller*, Head of a Coptic girl; 799. *T. Stadler*, Evening-scene; 363. *L. von Kalckreuth*, Rainbow. — 291. *A. Hengeler*, Horn-blower; 341. *A. Holmberg*, Scholar; 423. *H. König*, Tower of St. Peter's at Munich; 545. *Menzel*, Study of a head. — 806. *E. von Steinle*, The Parsifal legend (water-colour).

13. Cabinet. To the right, 862. *A. de Vriendt*, Bruges; 721. *Schindler*, Saw-mill in Upper Austria; 585. *Nono*, Garden; 828. *Stuck*, Sin; 833. *Thoma*, Solitude; 891. *Willroider*, Fürstenfeld-Bruck; *364. *F. Kallmorgen*, October-evening; 348. *George Innes*, Sunrise. — 827. *K. Sundt-Hansen*, Village virtuoso; 427. *Kowalsky-Wierusz*, February; 262. *G. Hackl*, First quarters in 1812.

14. Cabinet. To the right, 53-67. *Bauernfeind*, Oriental scenes in water-colours. — 154. *W. von Diez*, The good old days. — 517-519. *L. Marold*, Parisian life; 854. *J. Villegas*, The Doge Foscari after his deposition. — 778b-h. *M. von Schwind*, Sketches for the frescoes in the Vienna Opera House.

We now descend to the three Groundfloor Rooms entered from behind the Quadriga (see p. 199).

I. *Section 1.* To the right, *588. *Overbeck*, Mary and Elizabeth, with the Child Christ and the young Baptist (1825); 568. *F. J. Navez*, Spinsters of Fondi; 907. *M. Zimmermann*, Oak-wood; 136. *Catel*, Garden of the Capuchins at Syracuse; 709. *F. W. von Schadow*, Holy Family. To the left. 26. 25. *H. Adam*. Views of Munich; 350.

Jacobs, Shipwreck. — *Sec.* 2. To the right, 615-625. *Quaglio*, Views of Munich. To the left, 589. *Overbeck*, Italia and Germania; 802. *Stange*, Italian villa. — *Sec. 3.* To the right, 766. *Schraudolph*, Miraculous Draught of Fishes; 630. *Ramberg*, Alpine girl at her prayers. To the left, *Schraudolph*, 764. St. Agnes, 763. Madonna with Jesus and John the Baptist; 889. *A. Wichmann*, Venetian woman; 239. *Gerhardt*, St. Mark's at Venice.

II. *Section 1.* To the right, 851. *J. Vermeersch*, Canal Grande at Venice; 713. *A. Schelfhout*, Winter-scene; 406. *A. E. Kirchner*, Verona. To the left, 219. *J. J. Frey*, Columns of Memnon at Thebes. — *Sec.* 2. To the right, 481-502. *A. Löffler*, Oriental sketches; 123. *Bürkel*, Leaving the Alpine pasture; 724-734. *E. Schleich the Elder*, Landscapes. To the left, 794. *Spitzweg*, Hermit; 731. *Schleich the Elder*, Moonlight-sketch; 516. *Marko*, Flight into Egypt. — *Sec. 3.* To the right, 446. *J. Lange*, Gosau Lake at sunset; 570. *M. Neher*, Trausnitz Chapel, near Landshut; 645. *Fr. von Rhoden*, Holy Family; 798. *A. Stademann*, Winter-scene; 445. *Lange*, Gosau Lake in the morning. To the left, 743. *W. H. Schmidt*, Dutch school; 513. *Mali*, Verona.

III. *Section 1.* To the right. 308. *P. von Hess*, Battle of Austerlitz; 417. *W. von Kobell*, Battle of Hanau (1813). To the left, *609. *L. Putz*, Bavarian rifles at the battle of Bazeilles (1870). — *Sec.* 2. To the right, 916. *R. A. Zimmermann*. Winter in the mountains; 22. *Fr. Adam*, Attack at Mars-la-Tour. To the left, 89. *Fr. Bodenmüller*, Battle of Wörth. — *Sec. 3.* To the right, 21. *Fr. Adam*, Battle of Orleans (1870). To the left, *Adam*, 7. Storming of Düppel Trenches (1849), 8. Battle of Custozza (1848), 9. Battle of Novara (1849).

We now return along the S. walls of the three rooms. III. 444. *H. Lang*, Passage of the Marne (1870); 31. *J. C. Aivasowski*, St. Petersburg; 24. *Fr. Adam*, Attack at Floing (1870; grisaille); 443. *H. Lang*, Storming of Fröschweiler; 193. *J. Fischbach*, Convent-garden. — II. 126. *W. Camphausen*, In the days of Cromwell; 90. *Bodenmüller*, Episode in the battle of Sedan; 217. *Ph. Foltz*, The minstrel's curse; 228. *F. H. Füger*, The Magdalen.

The **Antiquarium,** on the groundfloor of the New Pinakothek, contains the smaller Greek and Roman and a few Egyptian antiquities, including some fine terracottas and bronzes (adm., see p. 163; good catalogue, 60 pf.).

I. Room. Cork models of the Pantheon and the so-called temples of Vesta at Rome and Tivoli. Ancient terracottas of Italian and Greek origin, some of them reproductions of celebrated works in bronze or marble. *4th Cabinet*, *258. Winged Victory, a Roman work after the Nike of Paionios at Olympia. *Case to the left of the entrance:* *653. Satyr carrying off a girl, from Tanagra; *659. Greek funeral feast; 662. Diomede; 667. Europa and the bull; 671. Nereid. *Over the Case by the E. wall:* 894. Dancing mime with a wreath; above, 926-929. Reliefs of vintage-scenes and wine-making. *Case to the right of the entrance:* 761. Winged sphinx; 762. Nike, with traces of painting; 770. Eros; 774. Flask; 775. Painted beaker in the form of a barbarian's head; *777. Perforated glass goblet, from a Roman

sarcophagus at Cologne; 790. Votive tablet with Aphrodite and Hermes, from Rosarno in Calabria; 791. Young Bacchant with ivy-wreath; 803. Fortuna and Cupid; 805. Sphinx; 806. Victory, gilded terracotta from Attica. *Case by the W. wall:* *846. Draped female figures from an Attic grave with well-preserved painting; 848. Triton and Eros; 849. Head of the so-called 'Dying Alexander'; 908. Leda. By the *Window-wall:* 923. Marble fragment with three old men; 923. Arimaspe and a griffin. — II. Room. Models in cork of the Arch of Constantine, the Temple of Neptune at Pæstum, etc. The *Wall Cases* contain small antiquities of the most diverse nature. — III. Room. Cork and plaster models (Colosseum, House of Sallust at Pompeii, etc.). The *Round Case in the centre* contains gold and silver ornaments and works in ivory (shelves 1, 2, & 6, Trinkets from Etruria; shelf 3, *Gold wreath from a Greek tomb at Armento, S.Italy; shelf 4, Gold ornaments from Greece and Cyprus; shelf 8, Egyptian gold ornaments from the great Pyramid of Meroë). In the *Wall Cases* are Roman lamps, bronze ornaments and utensils, etc. — IV. Room. *5th Wall Case*, Ancient weapons and armour, including a handsome suit of bronze armour from the tomb of a Greek warrior in S. Italy. Among the small bronze figures in the *Case to the left of the entrance* are: 349, 350. Mercury; 352. Jupiter Pluvius; 357. Youthful Mars; *361. Venus loosening her sandal; *363. Discobolus, after Myron; 369. Pallas Athena; 372. Hercules, probably after Lysippus; 373. Zeus. *Case to the right of the entrance:* 647. Silver goblet with representations of the destruction of Troy, by a Greek master; 652. One-handled silver pitcher with reliefs of Lapithæ and Centaurs; 666. Marble disk with representations of Hercules; 671. Early-Greek standing mirror from Hermione, in Argolis (5th cent. B.C.). The early-Etruscan bronze reliefs by the *E. Wall* belong to the same series as Nos. 67-73 in the Glyptothek. By the middle window of the *N. Wall:* 920. Cist from Præneste. — Egyptian Room (to the left of Room I). Egyptian collection: sarcophagi, mummies, cippi, etc.

In the Schelling-Strasse (Nos. 83-93), near the New Pinakothek, are the so-called *Fürstenhäuser*, a row of private residences elaborately adorned with frescoes by Ferd. Wagner; in the court of No. 87 is the kiosque from the old winter-garden of Lewis II. A little to the N., in the Arcis-Str., lies the new *Northern Cemetery* (Pl. D, 1; p. 219). Opposite the W. side of the Old Pinakothek rises the **Polytechnic School** (Pl. D, 2), a handsome brick edifice in the Italian Renaissance style, with ornamentation in granite and sandstone, by *Neureuther* (d. 1887). The cornice is adorned with seventy-two medallion-portraits of celebrated architects, mathematicians, and naturalists. *Staircase worthy of inspection. The valuable technical collections are shown during the vacations only, and occasionally on Sundays (apply to the custodian, groundfloor). In front of the right wing is a statue of *G. S. Ohm* (d. 1854), the physicist, by Ruemann. — In the neighbouring Luisen-Strasse is the *School of Industrial Art.*

The ***Glyptothek** (Pl. C, D, 2, 3; adm., see p. 164), or 'Repository of Sculptures', in the Königs-Platz, contains ancient sculptures collected chiefly by Lewis I. when crown-prince, in 1805-16. The building, erected by *Klenze* in 1816-30, is externally in the Ionic style, with a porch of eight columns; the interior is vaulted, and tends to the Roman style. The group in the tympanum, designed by *Wagner*, and executed by *Schwanthaler* and others in marble, represents Minerva as protectress of the plastic art. The thirteen halls are lighted from the quadrangle in the centre. The

niches in front and on the sides contain marble statues of famous sculptors. Short guides 60 pf. and 1 *M*, catalogue 2 *M*.

I. *Assyrian Hall.* At the entrance, two colossal lions with human heads, casts of the originals from the palace of Sardanapalus III. at Kalah (Larissa; 884-859 B.C.), now in the Louvre. In the hall, seven reliefs in alabaster (1-7), originally coloured, with winged genii, etc., and cuneiform inscriptions.

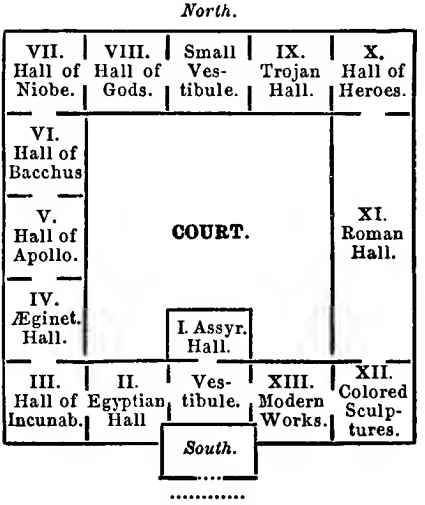
II. *Egyptian Hall.* 16, 17. Statues of Osiris in black marble, of the time of Hadrian (heads restored); 23, 24. Recumbent sphinxes, in basalt, of Roman workmanship; 25. Statue of Ra, the god of the sun, with the head of a hawk, in black granite, early Egyptian; 26. Portrait-statue of a man (Græco-Roman period); 27. Antinous as Osiris, in rosso antico, of Hadrian's time; *28 and 37. Groups of husband and wife in a sitting posture, in sandstone, the former with traces of painting (New Empire; ca. 1500-1000 B.C.); 29. Isis, a Roman figure with an early-Egyptian head; 36. Statue of a late period, restored as Horus; 42. Quadruple head of Brahma; 43. Head of Buddha (specimens of Indian art from Java); *45. Sitting statue of a high priest, in limestone, early Egyptian. In the middle, 22. Obelisk in syenite, of Roman origin.

III. *Hall of the Incunabula* (Greek and Etruscan art, 'in cunabulis', *i.e.* 'in its cradle', and copies). 67-73. Fragments of a large bronze relief in the archaic Greek style belonging to a chariot, found at Perugia and perhaps made there (6th or 7th cent. B.C.). *47. So-called Apollo of Tenea, an archaic Greek tomb-figure (middle of the 6th cent. B.C.; found at the foot of the Acro-Corinth); 46. Upper part of a statue of a warrior, in sandstone, an archaic Greek work, probably from near Mycenæ (ca. 600 B.C.); 49. Tyche (Fortuna) with the cornucopia, a Roman reproduction of an archaic Greek original; 51. Spes, Roman, a similar work; 53, 54. Etruscan cinerary urns (3rd cent. B.C.); *55. Head of a youth, a copy in marble of a bronze original; 56. Head of Eros (?), Roman copy of an archaic Greek original; 57. Bearded Bacchus, head modern; 60. Triangular base of a censer (thymiaterion), a fine Etruscan work of the 6th cent. B.C., found at Perugia along with Nos. 67-73.

IV. ***Æginetan Hall.* Sculptures in marble from a Temple of Minerva in the island of Ægina, found in 1811, purchased by Crown-Prince Lewis in 1812, and restored with the aid of Thorvaldsen. They are of great importance in the history of art. They consist of two pediment groups from the temple erected by the Æginetans after the Persian wars, and commemorate the exploits of their heroes, Telamon and his sons Ajax and Teucer, in the war against the Trojans. The first group (E. pediment) consists now of five figures only; the other (W. pediment) has ten. The figures are somewhat thickset, with mask-like heads and open mouths. A small model of the temple on the wall above affords a convenient survey of the left group. Group on the right: Telamon and Hercules fighting over

the body of Oicles against Laomedon, the perjured King of Troy. 86. Telamon (?), 85. Dying Trojan, 84. Champion of the Trojans (Hercules?), 87. Fallen warrior, 88. Youth stooping forwards. Group on the left: Greeks fighting against the Trojans around the body of Achilles. 74. Athena, 75. Achilles, 76. Ajax, Telamonius, 77. Teucer, 78. Greek combatant (Ajax, son of Oïleus?), 79. Wounded Greek, 80. Æneas, 81. Paris (?), 82. Trojan fighting, 83. Wounded Trojan. By the walls are smaller fragments.

V. *Hall of Apollo.* 208. Draped female statue (head ancient, but not belonging to this statue); 209. Attic cinerary urn, with relief (ca. 400 B. C.); *210. Girl's head (Muse?), an admirable original of the Attic School (ca. 400 B.C.); *211. Colossal statue of Apollo Citharœdus (Winckelmann's 'Barberini Muse'), a copy of a statue of the school of Phidias, found at Tusculum, near Rome; 212. Head of Mars; *213. Athena, Roman copy of a bronze original; *214. Statue of Diana, Roman, perhaps after a Greek original of the close of the 5th cent. B.C.; 197. Ceres; 200. Bearded head of Hermes; 202. Seated philosopher (head modern); 203. Rhodian vase; 205. Bearded head (modern); 206. Greek votive relief, with the worship of a hero (time of Alexander the Great); 207. Athena (head older than the body).



VI. *Hall of Bacchus.* In the centre: **218. Sleeping satyr, the 'Barberini Faun', a Greek original (ca. 300 B. C.; partly restored); *219. Eirene and Plutus, a copy of the bronze original by Cephisodotus the Elder, father of Praxiteles (beginning of the 4th cent. B. C.); 220. Hermaphrodite; 221. Silenus, copy from a Greek original in bronze; 222. Head of a young centaur, after a bronze original of the 2nd or 3rd cent. B. C.; 223. Bacchanalian sarcophagus; upon it, 224. Sitting satyr, Roman copy of a Greek work in marble; *225. Head of Jupiter Ammon, with horns; 226. Apollo resting; *228, 229. Satyrs, probably after Praxiteles; 230. Hercules; 231. Bacchus, late-Roman; 233. Satyr with a wine-skin; 236. Nymph; 227. Artemis-Tyche, with the cornucopia, head restored by Thorvaldsen;

*238. Silenus with the young Bacchus, freely restored. By the wall to the left, 239. Nuptials of Neptune and Amphitrite, a Greek relief of the 1st cent. B. C. — At the exit: 234. Head of Venus; 244. Bacchus; 245. Head of Hercules.

VII. *Hall of the Children of Niobe.* 246. Girl's head, modern; 247. Statue, made up of several fragments, with a head of Hermes; 248, 253. Two fine ancient heads; 250. Isis and Harpocrates; 251. Rustic scene, a relief of the Augustan period; *252. Head of Medusa ('Medusa Rondanini'), alto-relief; 257. Venus; *258. Venus of Cnidos, after Praxiteles; 263. Head of Paris; 264. Decoration of a herma, relief; 266. Draped figure, restored by Thorvaldsen as Clio. In the centre, 268. Boy struggling with a goose, a Roman copy of the bronze original of Boëthus; 269. Dying son of Niobe; *270. Torso of a youth, an admirable copy of a Greek work of the school of Praxiteles (4th cent. B. C.), known as Ilioneus.

VIII. *Hall of the Gods.* This and the next two rooms are adorned with beautiful *Frescoes by Cornelius, executed in 1820-30. The principal scenes are: 1. The infernal regions, Orpheus entreating Pluto and Proserpine to restore him his wife Eurydice; 2. Marriage of Neptune and Amphitrite; Arion; Thetis; 3. Olympus; Jupiter and Juno; Hercules receives the cup of nectar from Hebe; Ganymede and the eagle. On the vaults are the four Elements, the Seasons, and the Quarters of the Day. Over the doors reliefs by Schwanthaler.

Small Vestibule. Minerva imparts a soul to the man formed by Prometheus; Prometheus released by Hercules; Pandora opens her casket. In the niches are Roman busts; to the left, *276. Head of Marcus Aurelius, in peperino

IX. *Hall of the Trojans.* Frescoes: 1. Quarrel of Achilles and Agamemnon over the abduction of Briseïs; 2. Contest for the body of Patroclus; 3. Destruction of Troy, with Priam, Hecuba, Cassandra, Æneas, and Anchises. The nine smaller paintings on the ceiling represent episodes before and during the Trojan war.

X. *Hall of the Heroes.* In the entrance: 292. Head of Demosthenes. On the left: 294. Æsculapius; *298. Alexander the Great, perhaps after Leochares (both arms and right leg restored); 297. Chrysippos (?); 296. Hunter; 299. Head of a Greek general of the time of Pericles; 301. Head of a Greek general of the time of the Peloponnesian War; *295. Statue of Zeus (?), after an early Argive bronze (ca. 460 B. C.); 304. Diomedes carrying off the Palladium, after a Greek original in bronze (the Victory not part of the original); 303. Philosopher; *302. Athlete, a copy of an early-Attic original in the style of Myron; 291. Socrates; *300. (in the centre), Mercury, after a bronze original of the school of Lysippus (head not belonging to the statue).

XI. *Hall of the Romans* (in three sections), with a valuable collection of busts, chiefly of the Roman Empire. By the doors: 305, 306, 371, 372. Four Caryatides, Roman. Section 1: to the left,

*309. Antiochus of Syria; 311. Statue of the Elder Agrippina; 314. Tiberius; 316. Messalina; *317, 318. Augustus; *319. Cicero (?); 322. Vespasian; 323. Unknown Roman (time of Augustus); *320. Portrait-head (Republican period); 321. Nero; 324. Bald-headed man; 329. Unknown Roman. Over these busts: 328. Roman sarcophagus-relief with Luna and Endymion; below, 326. Sarcophagus relief with the Muses, Apollo, and Athena. In the middle, 432. Eros on a swan. — Sec. 2: to the left, 331. Septimius Severus (?), statue; 333. Julia, daughter of Titus; 334. Apollodorus; *335, 336. Trajan; *337. Antoninus Pius; 338. Titus; 339. Unknown; 340. Lucius Verus (?); 342. Marciana, sister of Trajan; 343. Head of a poet, with an ivy-garland; 344. Marcus Aurelius (?). Over the busts, 348. Frieze, with Victories sacrificing; below, 345. Sarcophagus-relief with the Niobides. 346, 347. Two pulvinaria (seats of the gods), with appropriate attributes. In the middle, two Candelabra. On the other side are less important busts, including Antinous (400) and Lucius Verus (399). By the pillars: Statues of Augustus (350) and Nero (394). In the middle, 437. Drunken woman (after a Pergamenian bronze). — Sec. 3: to the left, 353. Septimius Severus; 354. Julia Domna, wife of Severus; 355. Tranquillina, wife of Gordianus Pius; 356. Otacilia Severa, wife of Philippus Arabs; 357. Septimius Severus; 358. Commodus; 413. Junius Brutus (?). Over the busts, 365. Sarcophagus with a Bacchic procession; below, 363. Sarcophagus, with Orestes and Iphigeneia. On the other side, less interesting busts. At the end of the room: 367. Livia Drusilla, wife of Augustus, statue; 377. Statuette of Matidia, niece of Trajan, as Ceres; 375. Bust of Lucius Verus. In the centre: 439. Sacrificial altar, with Mercury; 440. Funereal urn.

XII. *Hall of the Coloured Sculptures.* In the centre, 441. Antique mosaic; upon it, a Roman tripod, bearing a statuette of Silenus in bronze (4th cent. B. C.); (l.) 449. Ceres (?), in black and white marble, freely restored; *450. Head of a satyr, in bronze; 453. River-god, in black marble; *458. Statue of an athlete, after Polycletus; 459. Girl loosening her robe, fountain figure in black and white marble, a good Roman work; 463. Alexander the Great (?), bronze (2nd or 3rd cent. B. C.); 465. Roman, in black basalt; 466. Young satyr, in black marble.

XIII. *Hall of Modern Masters.* To the left, *484. Paris, by *Canova;* 485. Woman fastening her sandal, by *R. Schadow;* 486. Napoleon, bust by *Spalla* (1808); 487. Lewis I. when crown-prince (1821), bust by *Thorvaldsen;* 489. Cupid and Muse, *Eberhard;* 491. The Russian Marshal Münnich, *Eberhard;* 469. Abel, bronze by *Carlès;* *495. Admiral Tromp, bust by *Rauch;* 471. Barbarossa, bust by *Tieck;* 472. Head of a young man (not Raphael), a good Florentine terracotta of the 15th cent.; 474. Infant Christ kneeling, *Algardi;* 475. Iffland, bust by *G. Schadow;* 476. Motherhood, group by *Flossmann;* 477. Elector Palatine Frederick the Victorious, bust by

Dannecker; 478. Gen. von Heideck, bust by *Wolf;* 479. Count Stolberg, bust by *Freund;* 480. Vittoria Caldoni, 'the beauty of Albano', bust by *R. Schadow;* 481. Catharine II. of Russia, bust by *Busch;* 482. Vesta, marble statue by *Tenerani;* 483. Statue of Adonis, *Thorvaldsen;* 490. Eve, bronze by *Hahn;* 492. Boy with canopic vase, *Wind;* 493. Arethusa, *Hirt;* 494. Archer, *Dittler.* In the centre: 470. Ludovica, Duchess of Bavaria, monumental figure by *Ruemann.*

The **Exhibition Building** (Pl. C, 3), opposite the Glyptothek, in the Corinthian style, was completed by *Ziebland* in 1845. In the tympanum is Bavaria, bestowing wreaths on artists, by *Schwanthaler.* It contains the exhibition of works by the members of the 'Secession' (p. 163), most of which are for sale.

The handsome Königs-Platz is appropriately terminated by the ***Propylæa** (Pl. C, 3), a magnificent gateway, with Doric columns outside, and Ionic inside, designed by *Klenze*, and completed in 1862. The reliefs by *Schefzky* (after *Hiltensperger*) represent scenes from the Greek War of Independence and the régime of King Otho. On the inner walls are inscribed the names of the heroes of the war and of famous philhellenists. — On the day after its inauguration (30th Oct., 1862) the ex-monarch of Greece (d. 1867) returned to his native city. — From the Propylæa to the *Basilica* and to the *Crystal Palace*, see p. 213.

The ***Schack Picture Gallery,** Aeussere Brienner-Str. 19 (Pl. C, 3; adm., see p. 165; catalogue 50 pf., bound 1 *M*), bequeathed by *Count Adolf von Schack* (d. 1894), the poet, to the German Emperor, consists of choice modern works of German masters, such as Genelli, Schwind, Feuerbach, and Böcklin, and of copies (often admirable) of the great Italian and Spanish masters by Lenbach and others. It forms a valuable complement to the New Pinakothek.

Ground Floor. Opposite the entrance: *Seeboeck*, Bust of Count Schack. — Room I. To the left: *Böcklin*, 12. Ideal landscape; 25. Autumn-landscape, with Death on horseback; 26. Italian villa in spring; *17. The shepherd's complaint; *18. Murderer pursued by the Furies; 23. Sacred grove; 14. Pan frightening a shepherd; *15, 16. Villa on the sea; 21. Ideal landscape in spring. *71. *Lenbach*, Shepherd-boy; 60. *L. von Hagn*, Italian garden-scene; *1. *Bamberger*, Gibraltar; 95. *Neubert*, Olevano, in the Sabine Mountains; 112. *Ross*, Grotto of Egeria; 93. *Feuerbach*, Laura at mass at Avignon, watched by Petrarch; *3. *Bamberger*, The bridge of St. Miguel, near Toledo; 164. *Spitzweg*, Hypochondriac; 6. *Bamberger*, Scene near Granada; 172. *Steinle*, The watchman; 122. *Schleich*, Night scene at Venice; 77. *Lenbach*, Portrait of a Franciscan; 7. *Bamberger*, Lake of Albufera near Valencia; 118, 119. *Rottmann*, Roman scenes; *31. *Dreber*, Sappho. — End-wall: *Preller*, 104. Ulysses and Leucothea, 105. Calypso bidding farewell to Ulysses; *Morgenstern*, 91. Coast of Capri, 90. Tasso's house at Sorrento. Above the door: *78. *Lenbach*, Portrait of Count Schack. — Right wall: 42. *Feuerbach*, Idyll

from Tivoli; 72. *Lenbach*, Portrait of a lady; 38. *Feuerbach*, Madonna and Child with angels; 28. *Böheim*, Two satyrs pursuing a hare; 68. *Köbel*, Egeria's grotto, near Rome; 186. *Zimmermann*, Lake of Como; 117. *Rottmann*, Greek coast with rising storm; *40. *Feuerbach*, Hafiz at the fountain; 121. *Schleich*, The Lake of Starnberg; *61. *Henneberg*, The Wild Huntsman; 87. *Millner*, The Obersee, near Berchtesgaden; 35. *Feuerbach*, Francesca da Rimini and Paolo, 37. Children bathing, *34. Pietà, 33. Roman woman, 32. The garden of Ariosto, 36. Nymph listening to children performing music; *Böcklin*, 19. The dragon's cave, 24. Old Roman tavern in spring, *22. Ideal landscape with the journey to Emmaus, 27. Nereid and Triton, 13. The anchorite, 20. Shepherdess with her flock; 41. *Feuerbach*, Mother and children at a well. — Room II. Copies of Giov. Bellini, Titian, Palma Vecchio, Veronese, etc., by *A. Wolf*.

First Floor. Room I. *M. von Schwind* (to the left), 137. The Erl-King; 143. Forest-chapel; 140. Morning; (to the right) 158. The captive's dream; 135. Nymphs watering a stag; *139. The wedding-trip; 151. Number Nip. — To the right, Room II. (right), *M. von Schwind*, 147. Duel by night; 160. Hero and Leander; *129. Count Gleichen returning from the Crusades; 153. Father Rhine; 154. The Danube. 174. *Steinle*, Lorelei (first sketch of No. 175, see below); 48. *Genelli*, Ezekiel's vision. — To the left, Room III. *M. von Schwind*, 130-133. Morning, Noon, Evening, Night; 150. Wieland the Smith; 161. Hermit in a rock-grotto. — Room IV. *Copies from Titian, Giorgione, Murillo, Velazquez, Rubens, etc., by *Lenbach;* to the left of the door, 73. *Lenbach*, Portrait of himself. — Room V. 175. *Steinle*, Lorelei; 123. *Schleich*, Alp in the Ziller-Thal; 76. *Lenbach*, The Tocador de la Reina at the Alhambra; 106. *Rahl*, Portrait of Willers, the landscape-painter; 173. *Steinle*, Tartini playing the violin on a tower of Padua; 84. *H. von Marées*, Watering horses; 109. *Rahl*, Portrait of a woman; 185. *Zimmermann*, Brocken Scene from Goethe's Faust; 64. *Kirchner*, Verona; 178. *Willers*, Landscape with ruined temple; *Genelli*, *49. Rape of Europa, *52. Lycurgus fighting with Bacchus and Bacchantes; 65. *Kirchner*, Piazza of St. Mark, Venice; 179. *Willers*, Athens; *103. *K. von Piloty*, Columbus discovering the New World; 107. *Rahl*, Portrait of an old man; 59. *Hagn*, Garden of the Villa Colonna, at Rome; 182. *A. Wolf*, Lovers in a garden at Venice; 115. *Rottmann*, Greek landscape; 85. *Marshall*, Tartini's dream; 171. *Stange*, Piazza at Venice in moonlight. — End-wall: *62. *Hess*, Thorvaldsen; 163. *Spitzweg*, Serenade; 51. *Genelli*, Abraham receiving the news of Isaac's birth; 88. *B. Morgenstern*, Heligoland; 187. *R. Zimmermann*, Winter-scene by night; 5. *Bamberger*, Evening-glow in the Sierra Nevada; *50. *Genelli*, Hercules and Omphale; 2. *Bamberger*, Toledo; 74. *Lenbach*, View of the Vega, from the Torre de las Infantas at Granada; 29. *Catel*, The theatre of Taormina; 113. *Rottmann*, The Kochelsee; *81. *W. Lindenschmit*, The fisherman (Goethe); 53. *Genelli*, Bacchus

and the Muses; 176. *Steinle*, Adam and Eve; 75. *Lenbach*, The Alhambra; *53a. *Genelli*, Composition for the curtain of a theatre; 69. *A. Kraus*, The Troubadour; 167. *Spitzweg*, Hermit; 114. *Rottmann*, The Hintersee, near Berchtesgaden; 54. *Gerhard*, Lion Court at the Alhambra by moonlight; 166. *Spitzweg*, Turkish coffee-house; 116. *Rottmann*, The spring of Calirrhoë, near Athens; 128. *Schweinfurth*, Landscape from the environs of Cervetri, near Rome; 92. *Muhr*, Gipsies; 66. *L. von Klenze*, Interior of a Saracenic château near Amalfi; 126. *Schnorr von Karolsfeld*, The Erl-King; *168. *Spitzweg*, Herd-girls on an alp; 79. *Lenbach*, Portrait of Count Schack; *30. *P. von Cornelius*, Flight into Egypt (of his early Roman period; the landscape in the background is painted by J. A. Koch); 67 *J. A. Koch*, Lime-kiln near Olevano. — Room VI (lighted from above). Copies of Bellini, Titian, Michael Angelo, Velazquez, etc., by *Linhart*, *Marées*, *Schwarzer*, *Wolf*, and others.

We now return to Room V and descend the stairs to the right. Room I. (to the left) 94. *Naue*, Return of Kallias and Arete from the battle of Salamis (after Count Schack's poem 'The Pleiades'); *Neureuther*, 97. The nun (from Uhland), 99. Madonna, 101. Dream of Rezia (from Wieland's Oberon); 46. *Führich*, Introduction of Christianity into ancient Germany; 180. *Wislicenus*, Fancy borne by the Dreams; 11. *Bode*, Legend of Charlemagne's birth; 47. *Führich*, Death of St. John Nepomuk; Copies of Titian, P. Veronese, Correggio, and Seb. del Piombo, by *Wolf*. — Room II. (to the left), 184. *A. Zimmermann*, Golgotha at the time of the Crucifixion; 170. *Stange*, The evening-bell; 162. *Sidorowicz*, Evening-scene; *Neureuther*, *98. Reminiscences of the Villa Mills at Rome, 96. Festival in honour of Cornelius, 102. Reminiscence of Villa Malta at Rome; 181. *Wolf*, Venetian banquet; 8. *M. von Beckerath*, Burial of Alaric, King of the Goths, in the river Busento; 10. *Bode*, Alpine fay; landscapes by *Bamberger* (4), *Max Schmidt* (124, 125), and *Zwengauer* (188); 100. *Neureuther*, Scene from Goethe's 'Hermann and Dorothea'; 93. *Naue*, The Swan Maiden; 169. *Stademann*, Winter-scene. Copies from Venetian masters, by *Wolf* and others.

The **Bronze Foundry** (Pl. B, 1; adm., see p. 164; tramway-line 4, p. 161), in the Erzgiesserei-Str., enjoys a high reputation. Founded in 1825 by *Stiglmayer* (d. 1844), it was afterwards managed by his nephew *Ferd. von Miller* (d. 1887), and now belongs to the sons of the latter. The *Museum* contains the original models of most of the statues cast here, including the head of the Germania on the Niederwald Monument. Visitors are not admitted to the workshops. — A few paces to the N.W., in the Ferdinand-Miller-Platz (Pl. B, 1), is the new *Church of St. Benno*, in the Romanesque style.

Farther to the N.W., on the road to Dachau, ½ M. beyond the terminus of tramway-line 3 in the Stiglmayer-Platz, is the *Zeughaus* or **Royal Arsenal,** with the *Military Museum* (arms, banners, uniforms, etc.; 15-19th cent.; adm., see p. 163; catalogue 80 pf.).

In front of the building are 22 cannons and 4 mortars, several of them with elaborate ornamentation. In the court are French field-pieces, naval guns, and mitrailleuses. — Room I. Head-pieces, helmets, and other objects from the time of Charles Theodore to the present day. The glass-cases contain early implements for artillery and models. In the middle, Bavarian, Franconian, and Swabian banners. — Room II. Flags, weapons, and armour of the 16-17th centuries. Rich collection of pikes, halberds, pole-axes, etc. — Room III. Objects of the end of the 17th and the 18th century. Trophies of the Turkish wars, including the tent of Grand-Vizier Suleyman, captured in 1687 at Mohacs by the Elector Max Emmanuel. Bavarian military types of the 18th century. — Room IV (19th cent.). Trophies of the Napoleonic wars and of 1870-71. Models of muskets, rifles, and cannon; collection of gun-locks and pistols; orders, medals, presentation swords, uniforms of Bavarian rulers and generals. — Room V. Collection of the modern weapons of different countries, either in use or projected; collection of munitions of war, bullets, cartridges, and cannon-balls. Portfolios and albums with over 3000 portraits of distinguished military men, pictures of uniforms, etc. — On the staircase and throughout the different rooms are the original plaster models of statues of Bavarian rulers, executed in the reign of King Maximilian II.

Beyond the Arsenal lie the *Military Hospital*, the *Maximilian Barracks*, and the *Artillery Workshops*. — Other large military structures have recently been erected in the Marsfeld (Pl. A, 2, 3), to the W. of the Stiglmayer-Platz (p. 212). Among these are the buildings of the *Corps of Cadets* (façade 735 ft. long), in the Mars-Platz; the *Military School*, in the Blutenburger-Str.; and the *Military Academy*, in the Pappenheimer-Str., the last with a collection of weapons and models on the first floor.

The ***Basilica** of *St. Boniface* (Pl. C, 3; adm., see p. 165), an admirable imitation of an early-Christian Italian basilica of the 5th or 6th cent., designed by *Ziebland*, was completed in 1850. Nave 75 ft., four aisles 41 ft. in height. The sixty-six columns are monoliths of grey Tyrolese marble with bases and capitals of white marble. Open timber roof, richly gilded.

On the right of the entrance is a sarcophagus of gray marble, the burial-place of Lewis I. (d. 1868) and his queen Theresa (d. 1854). The choir, the side-altars, the spaces between the windows, and the walls of the nave are decorated with fine frescoes by *H. von Hess* and his pupils *Schraudolph* and *Koch*: scenes from the life of St. Boniface and Bavarian saints, Madonna enthroned, Stoning of St. Stephen, etc. Above the columns in the nave, between the arches, are thirty-four medallion-portraits of the popes from Julius III. to Gregory XVI. — Adjoining the choir of the church is a Benedictine monastery, with a fresco of the *Holy Eucharist, by *H. von Hess*, in the refectory.

The **Botanic Garden** (Pl. C, 3, 4; adm., see p. 164), opposite the Basilica, contains a large fresh-water aquarium (Victoria Regia, etc.), a palm-house, botanical museum, etc. — In the Sophien-Str. is the **Crystal Palace** (Pl. C, 4; 256 yds. long; central part 75 ft. high), erected in 1854, used for exhibitions and festivities. (*Annual Exhibition of Art*, see p. 163.) — A little to the S. are the Courts of Law and the Karls-Platz (p. 217). To the E., at the corner of the Arco-Str. and the Barer-Str., is the bronze **Monument of*

F. X. Gabelsberger (d. 1849), inventor of a well-known system of stenography, by Eberle (1890). From this point we proceed to the E. to the —

Maximilians-Platz (Pl. D, 4), the pleasure-grounds of which were laid out by *K. von Effner*. In the middle stands the ***Liebig Monument**, by *Wagmüller* and *Ruemann*, erected in 1883. The seated marble figure of the great chemist (1805-73) rests upon a pedestal of grey granite with laurel-wreaths and marble reliefs. Adjacent is a marble bench with a *Bust of Effner* (1886). Opposite rises the polychrome new building of the *Munich Exchange ('Haus für Handel und Gewerbe')*.

At the S.W. end of the grounds rises the handsome ***Wittelsbach Fountain** by *Hildebrandt* (1895), with groups emblematical of the destructive and fertilizing powers of water and masks symbolizing its different 'temperaments'. — To the W., opposite the fountain, is the *Bernheimer Haus*, a fine baroque edifice by Thiersch (1890). To the S., at the corner of the Pfandhaus-Str., is the *Herzog-Max-Burg*, built about 1580, now occupied by the military authorities and the Commission for Extinguishing the National Debt. Farther to the S.W. is the *Künstlerhaus* (p. 216).

To the E. of the Liebig Monument (Prannер-Str. 20) is the *Landtagsgebäude* (Pl. E, 4), or house of the Diet, remodelled in 1885 in the German Renaissance style. — In the Pfandhaus-Str. (see above; No. 7) is the **Kunstgewerbehaus** (Pl. D, 4; adm., see p. 164), built in 1877 in the Renaissance style, with a façade by *Knab* and *Voit* and a fine exhibition-hall (exhibits all for sale). The handsome banquet-hall, designed by *B. Gedon*, is adorned with paintings by *F. A. Kaulbach*.

The Pfandhaus-Strasse ends at the Promenade-Platz (Pl. D, E, 4), in which are five bronze statues. In the middle is *Elector Max Emmanuel* (1679-1726), conqueror of Belgrade, by Brugger (1861). To the right are *Westenrieder* (1748-1829), the historian, by Widnmann (1854), and *Gluck* (1714-87), the composer, by Brugger; to the left are *Kreittmayr* (1705-90), the statesman, by Schwanthaler (1845), and *Orlando di Lasso* (1520-94), the composer (properly Roland de Lattres, of the Netherlands), by Widnmann. — The Hartmann-Strasse leads to the S. from the Promenade-Platz to the Frauen-Kirche (p. 215). The Maffei-Str. leads to the E. to the busy Theatiner-Str., whence we may follow either the Perusa-Str. to the N.E. to the Max-Joseph-Platz (p. 167), or the Wein-Str. to the S. to the Marien-Platz.

c. The Inner and S. Quarters of the City.

The **Marien-Platz** (Pl. E, 5), the centre of old Munich, is adorned with a *Column of the Madonna*, erected in 1638 by Elector Maximilian I. from a design by Peter Candid, to commemorate the victory on the Weisse Berg near Prague. Enthroned on the column is the

Virgin, the tutelary saint of Bavaria; four genii at the corners contend against a viper, a basilisk, a lion, and a dragon (plague, war, famine, and heresy).

The **Old Rathhaus** (Pl. E, 5), on the E. side of the Platz, dates from the 14th cent. and was restored in 1865. The tower, under which runs the road to the Thal (p. 218), is adorned with stereochromatic paintings by Seitz. The gables in front bear zinc statues of Henry the Lion and Lewis the Bavarian. The great hall, restored in 1898, has a fine wooden ceiling and an elaborate frieze; on the walls are standards and ensigns of the Munich guilds (17-18th cent.). — On the N. side of the Platz is the ***New Rathhaus** (Pl. 85), a Gothic edifice by *Hauberrisser* (1867-74). The façade towards the Marien-Platz is 156 ft., that towards the Diener-Strasse 230 ft. long. The central part of the former, in sandstone, 57 ft. wide, has a balcony in three sections on the second story, terminating in a lofty gable, and embellished with statues of the four Civic Virtues by *A. Hess.*

Below the portal, to the left, are two tablets, with handsome bronze trophies, in memory of citizens who fell in the war of 1870-71. On the second floor are the *Council Chambers*, on the left that of the town-council, on the right that of the magistrates (adm., see p. 215). In the former, filling the whole wall, is a large allegorical painting of 'Munichia' by *K. von Piloty*, illustrating the history of Munich (explanation of the portraits on the table); also portraits of Lewis II. by *F. Piloty* and Prince Regent Luitpold by *Kaulbach*. The **Magistrates' Room* is adorned with a mural painting by *W. Lindenschmit* (progress of Munich under Lewis I.) and admirable stained-glass windows by *R. Seitz* (nine departments of civic administration). Portraits of Prince-Regent Luitpold by *Holmberg* and Lewis II. by *Lenbach*. Bust of Burgomaster von Ehrbardt (d. 1888), by *F. von Miller*. Splendid carved timber ceiling; fine mantelpiece and chandelier.

To the left of the portal is the Hauptwache or guard-house. In the sunk-floor (entrance in the Diener-Str.) is the *Rathskeller* (p. 160).

In front of the Rathhaus rises the **Fischbrunnen*, in bronze, by Knoll (1865). The figures allude to an old Munich custom called the 'Metzgersprung' (p. 163).

A few yards to the S.E. of the Marien-Platz is the **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. E, 5), of 1170, the oldest in Munich, but repeatedly restored and modernized. To the original building belongs the Romanesque tower (p. 165; fine view from the gallery). Altar-pieces by *Sandrart*, *Loth*, etc.; fine organ by Abt Vogler.

The Thal leads from the Marien-Platz to the S.E. to the Ludwigs-Brücke and the suburbs of Haidhausen and Au (pp. 182, 218), while the Kaufinger-Str. and Neuhauser-Str. lead to the N.W. to the Karlsthor and the Central Railway Station (tramway-line 7, p. 162). No. 1, Neuhauser-Str. (l.), is the *Panopticum* (adm., see p. 165). — To the right is the *Frauen-Platz*, with the —

***Frauen-Kirche** (Pl. E, 5), or Church of Our Lady, the cathedral of the Archbishopric of Munich and Freising, a brick edifice (320 ft. long, 117 ft. broad; vaulting 108 ft. high) in the late-Gothic style, erected by *Jörg Gangkofer* in 1468-88 and restored in 1858-68. The two uncompleted towers, 318 ft. high, were covered at the begin-

ning of the 16th cent. with clumsy helmet-shaped roofs (ascent, see p. 164). On the outside walls of the church are many ancient tombstones.

Interior (adm., see p. 165; music, see p. 163). The nave and aisles are of equal height, borne by twenty-two slender octagonal pillars; rich groined vaulting. The windows, each 65 ft. high, are filled with fine stained glass, including the remains (sometimes wrongly arranged) of the old glazing of the 15-16th centuries. The high-altar-piece shows the Coronation of Mary, in carved wood, by *Knabl*, and paintings on the wings by *Schwind*. The archiepiscopal throne and pulpit, a modern continuation of the ancient choir-stalls, are by *Knabl*. Most of the modern side-altars are by *Sickinger*, the statues by *L. Foltz*. Above the choir-stalls are carved wooden figures of the 15th cent. (Apostles and Prophets). — The large Turkish flag on a pillar of the nave (l.) was captured by Elector Max Emmanuel at Belgrade in 1688. — At the W. end of the nave, under the organ-loft, is the *Monument of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian (d. 1347), erected in 1622 by Elector Maximilian I. (designed by *P. Candid*, cast by *H. Krumper*), a catafalque in dark marble, with figures and decorations in bronze; four knights at the corners guard the tomb; at the side are statues of the Wittelsbach princes Albert V. and William V.; an admirable brass of the 15th cent. is inserted in the pedestal, which is open at the sides. Behind this monument, opposite a relief-monument of Bishop Gebsattel (d. 1846) by Schwanthaler, is a spot from which none of the thirty windows of the church are visible except the great window behind the altar.

At the corner of the Neuhauser-Str. and the Ett-Str. rises the **Church of St. Michael** (*Hofkirche;* Pl. D, 5; adm., see p. 165), formerly a church of the Jesuits, erected in 1583-97 in the Roman baroque style, with grand barrel-vaulting. The front is adorned with a St. Michael in bronze, by *Hubert Gerhard*. The transept contains the *Monument of Eugène Beauharnais (d. 1824), Duke of Leuchtenberg, and once vice-king of Italy, by Thorvaldsen. In the royal burial-vault under the choir reposes King Lewis II. (d. 1886). Church-music, see p. 163.

The old Jesuits' College, adjoining St. Michael's, contains the **Academy of Science** (Pl. D, 5), with its valuable collections (adm., see p. 163).

The **Palaeontological Collection*, under the direction of Prof. Dr. Zittel, is probably the most complete in Europe (nine rooms); the specimens from the animal kingdom are arranged zoologically, those of plants geologically. The *Prehistoric Collection* contains many objects of the stone period and interesting relics of lake-dwellings from the Starnberger-See and Robenhausen. The **Collection of Minerals* also deserves inspection. The *Zoological-Zootomical Collection* includes animals both stuffed and preserved in spirits. The *Collection of Physical and Optical Instruments* is interesting, especially to the scientific visitor. Of ancient Greek coins alone the *Cabinet of Coins* contains 20,000.

The Academy also contains an *Exhibition of Bavarian Exports* (free).

The narrow Herzog-Max-Strasse, at the end of the Neuhauser-Strasse, leads to the right to the **Synagogue** (Pl. D, 4; adm., see p. 165), built in the Romanesque style by *Alb. Schmidt*, in 1884-87. Adjacent, to the right, is the **Künstlerhaus** (Pl. D, 4), built from Seidl's designs in 1896-1900 and artistically fitted up in the interior (adm., see p. 164; restaurant). — The Neuhauser-Str. ends

in the *Karlsthor* (Pl. D, 5). Outside the gate is the *Karls-Platz*, with the **Courts of Justice** (Pl. C, D, 4), an imposing baroque building by *Thiersch* (1897; adm., see p. 164). The most noteworthy parts of the interior are the **Central Hall*, with its huge dome of glass, the High Court, the Jury Court, and the Library. — Nearly opposite, at the corner of the Maximilians-Platz, is a *Statue of Goethe*, by Widnmann (1869). — *Botanic Garden*, see p. 213.

From the Karls-Platz the broad *Sonnen-Strasse*, planted with trees, runs to the S. to the Sendlinger-Thor-Platz. In the grounds at the beginning of it is the pretty *Gasteiger Fountain*. Farther on is the Protestant *Church of St. Matthew* (Pl. C, 5; 1827-32).

The **Schwanthaler Museum** (Pl. C, 5; adm., see p. 165), Schwanthaler-Str. 90, contains models of almost all the works of the talented and prolific sculptor *Ludwig von Schwanthaler* (d. 1848), bequeathed by him to the Academy of Art. Catalogue 30 pf. — Adjacent, in the *Schwanthaler Passage*, is the elaborately decorated *Deutsches Theater* (p. 162).

In the Sonnen-Strasse are the *Reisingerianum* (University Clinical Institute; No. 17, to the right) and the *Frauenklinik* or *Gynaecological Institute* (Pl. C, 6; No. 16).

In the Sendlinger-Thor-Platz (Pl. C, 6) are the old *Sendlinger Thor* (14th cent.) and a colossal bust of *Alois Senefelder* (d. 1834), the inventor of lithography, by Zumbusch (1877). — The busy Sendlinger-Strasse leads hence to the N., passing the *St. Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. D, 6; 1733-46), to the Marien-Platz (p. 214), while the Thalkirchner-Strasse (electric tramway, p. 162) runs to the S. to the *Southern Cemetery* (p. 219) and to the large municipal *Slaughter House* and *Cattle Market* (Pl. B, C, 8; adm., p. 165), erected by Zenetti in 1876-78. Beyond these are the *South Railway Station* (Pl. B, 9) and the *Isar Railway Station* (Pl. B, 10, 11; p. 239).

To the S.W. of the Sendlinger-Thor-Platz are the large *General Hospital* (1813) and the *Institute of Clinical Medicine*. In the grounds in front is a marble bust of *T. N. von Nussbaum*, the surgeon (1829-90). — Adjacent, in the Nussbaum-Str., are the new *Clinical Institute of Surgery* (Pl. C, 6) and the *Pathological* and *Pharmacological Institutes*. — To the N. (Schiller-Str. 25) is the *Anatomical Institute*, with important anatomical and pathological collections (adm., see p. 163). In the Findling-Str. (Nos. 12 & 34) are the *Physiological* and *Hygienic Institutes*.

The Findling-Str. ends at the Theresienwiese (Pl. A, 6, 7), the scene of the October Festival (p. 163), which has recently been much diminished by the construction of new streets. On the N.E. side is the new *Church of St. Paul* (Pl. A, B, 5), in the Romanesque style.

The **Bavaria** and **Hall of Fame** (*Ruhmeshalle*; Pl. A, 7) lie on the W. side of the Theresienwiese, $1^1/_4$ M. to the S.W. of the Karls-

thor (tramway-line 3, p. 161; adm., see p. 164). The colossal statue of *Bavaria*, in bronze, designed by Schwanthaler, measures 62 ft. to the top of the wreath which the figure holds aloft. The ascent, by an iron spiral staircase of sixty steps, is most comfortably made early in the morning, before the metal has been heated by the sun. *View in clear weather through apertures in the head (room for 5 persons). — The *Hall of Fame*, a Doric colonnade with projecting wings, designed by Klenze, and completed in 1853, contains busts of eighty Bavarian notabilities, among them Francis von Sickingen, Jean Paul Richter, Schwanthaler, the philosopher Schelling, Klenze, Cornelius, etc. (custodian's fee for the statue and the hall, 40 pf.). Adjoining the Ruhmeshalle is a public *Park*.

Towards the E. from the Marien-Platz (p. 214) we pass through an archway under the tower of the Old Rathhaus (p. 215), and enter the broad street called the *Thal*. On the right, at the beginning of it, rises the *Church of the Holy Ghost*, rebuilt in 1885-87, beyond which lies the *Provision Market* (Pl. E, 5, 6). Beyond the latter is the spacious **Corn Hall** (*Schranne;* Pl. D, E, 6), built in 1853. In the St. Jakobs-Platz (Pl. D, E, 6), between the Corn Hall and the Sendlinger-Str., is a building containing the *Municipal Historical Museum*, the *Maillinger Art-Historical Collection*, illustrative of the history of Munich, and a *Collection of Models* (adm., see p. 164).

At the E. end of the Thal is the ***Isarthor** (Pl. F, 6), erected at the beginning of the 14th cent. and restored by Lewis I. in 1835. The pediment is adorned with a fresco by Neher, representing the Entry of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian after the Battle of Ampfing (1831 spoiled in 1881 by an attempt at restoration). In the Zweibrücken-Str., beyond the gate, on the right, are the *Heavy Cavalry Barracks*, on the bank of the Isar. Opposite is the new Steinsdorf-Strasse (see p. 181). The *Ludwigs-Brücke* (Pl. G, 6, 7), farther on, affords a good survey of the Maximilians-Brücke and the Maximilianeum. The bridge was remodelled in 1891-94 and furnished with allegorical figures of industry and trade (by Eberle), fishing (by Hahn), and art (by Kaufmann).

In the suburb of *Au* (Pl. F, G, 7, 8) are numerous beer-gardens (comp. p. 160). The ***Mariahilf-Kirche** (Pl. F, 8), or *Auer-Kirche*, was erected in 1830-39 by *Ohlmüller* and *Ziebland* in the earliest Gothic style. Tower 260 ft. high. *Stained glass designed by *Schraudolph*, *Fischer*, and others. — Farther to the S., in the suburb of Giesing, is the ***Giesinger Kirche**, a Gothic building erected by Dollmann in 1866-84, with a tower 315 ft. high and an elaborately decorated interior. A little to the E. is the *Giesing Cemetery* (Pl. G, 10), with the grave of the poet Hermann von Schmid (d. 1880).

From the Auer-Kirche we return into the town by the *Reichenbach Bridge* (Pl. E, 8; tramway-line 8, p. 162). In the Gärtner-Platz (Pl. E, 6, 7), with statues of *Gärtner* (d. 1847) and *Klenze*

DACHAU
Ingolstadt
Landshut
Mühldorf
Rosenheim
Holzkirchen
Kochel
Weilheim
Augsburg
Buchloe
Ob.-Schleißheim
Lustheim
Schleißheimer Kanal
Schleißheimer Moos
Dachauer Moos
Bergkirchen
Feldgeding
Günding
Maisach
Mitterndorf
Amper
Gröbenzell
Grasssling
Eschenried
Rothschwaige
Karlsfeld
Würm-Kanal
Feldmoching
Hochmuthing
Fasanerie
Neuherberg
Fröttmaning
Allach
Ludwigsfeld
Laboratorium
Freimann
Neu Freimann
Milbertshofen
Lochhsn.
Langwied
Unt. Menzing
Ob. Menzing
Moosach
Riesenfeld
Exerzier-Platz
Neu Schwabing
Hartmannshofen
Aubing
Nederling
Nymphenburg
Oberwiesenfeld
Schwabing
Ob. Föhring
Priel
Blutenbg.
Pipping
Hirschgarten
Moosschwaige
Puchheim
Germering
Pasing
Laim
Friedenheim
MÜNCHEN
Bavaria
Sternwarte
Freiham
Harthaus
Unt. Pfaffenhofen
Streiflach
Lochham
Waldschänke
Heilanstalt
Berg am Laim
Gräfelfing
Gr. Hadern
Mitter-Sendling
Ramersdorf
Perlach
Kreutzinger Forst
Dienshütte
Maria Eich
Planegg
Martinsried
Thalkirchen
Harlaching
Stadelheim
Gefängnis
Krailling
Stockdorf
Neuried
Fürstenried
Forstenried
Ob. Sendling
Menterschwaige
Marienklause
Fasangarten
Solln
Perlacher Forst
Unt.-Biberg
Gauting
Forstenrieder Park
Unt. Dill
Warnbg.
Hesselohe
Geiselgasteig
Pullach
Grünwalder Park
Unt. Haching
Reismühle
Buchendorf
Römerschanze
Römerstraße
Taufkirchen
Leutstetten
Grünwald
Furth
Potzham
Ob. Haching
Baierbrunn
Deisenhofen
Laufzorn
Wangen
Schorn
Starnberg
Percha
Straßlach
Deisenhofener Forst
Hohen-Schäftlarn
Oden
Kreuz
Pullach
Neufahrn
Kempfenhsn.
Zell
Schäftlarn
Groß
Dingharting
Ob.-Biberg
Jettenhsn.
Starnberger See
Berg
Mörlbach
Irschenhsn.
Klein
Ebertshsn.
Gerblingshsn.
Kilometer 1 : 150.000 Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

(d. 1864), the architects, is the *Gärtner-Platz Theatre* (p. 162). — With a visit to Giesing may be combined an excursion to the *Isar-Auen* (see below), or we may drive hence to the *Southern Cemetery* (tramway-line 9, p. 162).

The ***Southern Cemetery** (Pl. C, D, 7, 8) of Munich, outside the Sendlinger-Thor (p. 217), contains the finest and most artistic tombstones in Germany.

Among the illustrious dead may be mentioned *Fraunhofer*, the astronomer (d. 1826; arcade, W. side), *Senefelder*, inventor of lithography (d. 1834; E. side, by the wall), *Neumann*, the historian (d. 1870; central walk), and *P. von Hess*, the painter (d. 1871; central walk).

On the S. side, from the arcades, we enter the **New Cemetery** (Pl. C, 8), inclosed with arcades in red brick. The first graves on the right and left are those of *Ludwig von Schwanthaler* (d. 1848) and *Fr. von Gärtner* (d. 1847), the two greatest contributors to the splendour of modern Munich. Many other eminent men are also interred here. The centre *Crucifix is by *Halbig*.

The **Northern Cemetery**, in the Arcis-Strasse (p. 205; Pl. D, 1), not far from the New Pinakothek, laid out by Zenetti in 1866-69, contains a monument erected by the city to the German soldiers who died of their wounds at Munich in 1870-71, and also a monument to French prisoners buried here during the same period. In the centre is another marble *Crucifix by *Halbig*.

d. Environs of Munich.

The ***English Garden** (Pl. F, G, H, 1, 2, 3), a park of 600 acres, originally laid out by Count Rumford, with fine old trees, and watered by two arms of the Isar, affords delightful walks in summer. At the entrance between the Hof-Garten and the Prinz-Regenten-Str. (p. 171) is a marble statue known as the 'Harmlos', from the first word of the inscription, by Xaver Schwanthaler (renewed in 1890). Farther on, by the Brunnhaus, is an artificial cascade. Then, on the right, the *Dianabad* (café). To the left, on a height, rises the *Monopteros*, a small temple designed by Klenze; then the *Chinese Tower* (café) and the little lake of *Kleinhesselohe* (restaurant), used for boating. The *Milchhäusl* and the *Tivoli*, farther on, are both cafés. At the N. end is the *Aumeister*, a forester's house with a restaurant.

To the E. of the park is the *Max-Joseph-Brücke*, leading across the Isar Canal and the Isar to *Bogenhausen* (Pl. I, 2), on the right bank of the Isar, near which is the *Observatory* (adm., see p. 164). From **Bad Brunnthal*, a health institute with a shady garden, to the right of the bridge, the charming *Maximilians-Anlagen* extend to the Ludwigs-Brücke (p. 218).

On the right bank of the Isar, above the Reichenbach bridge (Pl. E, 8; p. 218), begin the **Isar-Auen*, through which a road leads, crossing the *Überfälle* or weirs, to the right bank of the Isar (fine view of *Thalkirchen*, p. 239). Then, to the right, we enter the *Marienklause*, ascend the steps,

and follow the bank through fine wood to the (1½ hr.) *Menterschwaige* and to *Grosshesselohe.*

Grosshesselohe, 7 M. from Munich, is reached by railway in 12-20 min.; it is also a station of the Isarthal Railway (see p. 239). From the Main Railway Station (p. 158) we cross the handsome bridge over the Isar to (1 M.) the *Menterschwaige* (restaurant). The bridge affords a good view of Munich, with the deep and broad valley of the Isar below. — Pleasant walk to the *Grosshesselohe Restaurant*, ascending from the station by a path to the left on the left bank (10 min.); thence through wood to the (¼ hr.) little château of *Schwanegg*, erected by Schwanthaler (not accessible); ¼ hr. farther on is *Pullach* (p. 239). We now descend to (⅓ M.) *Bad Pullach* (restaurant), on the Isar, and return by the romantic lower path along the river (not advisable in wet weather), traversing fine beech-woods and ascending to the station near the Grosshesselohe bridge. Or from Bad Pullach we may ascend the Isar to (20 min.) *Höllriegelsgreuth* (p. 239; inn), cross the river by a wire-rope ferry to the (20 min.) old ducal hunting-lodge of *Grünwald* (inn, with view), and follow the right bank to (1 hr.) the bridge.

Nymphenburg, founded in 1663, and once a favourite château of Max Joseph I., 3 M. to the W. of Munich (cab, see p. 161; electric tramway, see p. 161), has well-kept grounds, two fountains 100 ft. high, and fine hothouses (numerous Brazilian plants). In the central part of the château tickets are issued (9-11 and 1-5) for the Nymphenburg itself (uninteresting), and for the Pagodenburg, Amalienburg, and Badenburg (50 pf.; park free). In the nearer part of the park are the *Magdalen Chapel*, built to imitate a ruin, and the *Pagodenburg*, farther to the W., on a small pond. In the farther part of the park are the *Amalienburg*, a pretty Renaissance structure by Cuvillier (1737), the *Badenburg* (1718), on a large pond, and a circular Corinthian temple. — At the terminus of the tramway is the *Volksgarten*, a large popular resort, with a garden (concerts daily, see p. 162). Near the château, on the left, is the *Restaurant zum Controlor*. On the N.E. side of the château is a *Porcelain Manufactory*, formerly belonging to the king, now in private hands. In the (½ M.) *Deer Park* (restaurant), to the S.E., are kept tame stags and white deer.

The château of **Schleissheim** (*Schlosswirth; Blauer Karpfen; Traveller's Home; Restaurant zum Bergl*, 1½ M. from the Schloss), a station on the Ratishon railway (p. 158, reached in 20-30 min.), erected by Elector Max Emmanuel at the end of the 17th cent., possesses a pleasant garden, a picture-gallery, etc. (in the lower rooms, early German and Italian masters, open 11-12.30; in the upper. Dutch, Spanish, etc., open 3-5). The stables are occupied by a military 'remount' depôt.

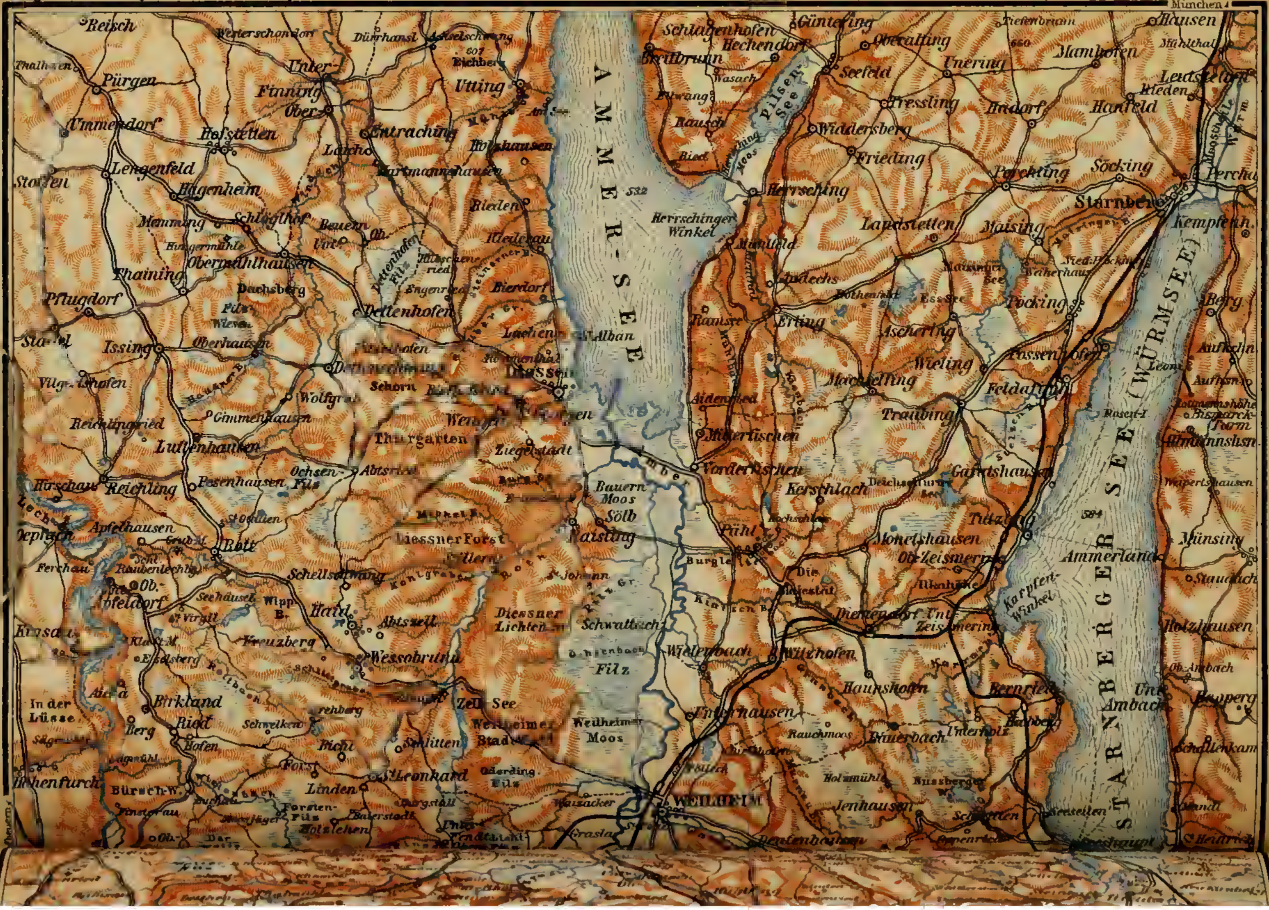
Pasing, the first station on the Starnberg, Lindau, and Augsburg lines (see pp. 221, 223, and 154; 5 M., in about ¼ hr.), is the starting-point for a visit to the churches of Pipping and Blutenburg, which possess considerable artistic interest. The church of **Pipping**, ½ M. to the N. of Pasing, was built in 1478-79. The interior has remained unchanged, and, with its old stained glass, altars, choir-stalls, and frescoes, affords a charming picture of a late-Gothic country-church of the 15th century. — A few hundred yards to the N. of this lies **Blutenburg**, now a school of English nuns. The church (fee 50 pf.), built in 1490, contains a high-altar and two side-altars of 1491, with paintings of the Munich school; fine wooden figures of the Apostles, the Virgin, and the Risen Christ, of the same period; and stained-glass windows of 1497.

Excursion to *Dachau*, see p. 153.

29. The Starnberger-See and Ammersee. The Hohe Peissenberg.

RAILWAY from Munich (*Starnberg Station*, p. 158) to Starnberg (17½ M.) in 32-50 min.; to Peissenberg (38½ M.) in 2-2¼ hrs. — STEAMBOAT from Starnberg to Seeshaupt and back (round the whole lake), 10 times daily

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.



SCHONGAU
Peiting
Peissenberg
Ammer
Weilheim
Pähl
Ilmensee
Pähler Filz
Ramsau
Langenried
Krummenlohden
Schmauzenberg
Rottenbuch
Ruderau
Rüssle
Engle
Schönberg
Achen
Lettigenbuch
Eschelsbach
Ried
Wildsteigen
Burgenbach
Bayersoien
Schwarzenbach
Wilies
Kläper-Filz
Kreut
Hausen
Saulgrub
Schneidberg
Peistelau
Katzenberg
Schwarzeck
Kochwildfuer Berg
Hohe Bleich
Dürreckkopf
Prinseck
Barmeck
Russkopf
Scharpferseck
Bremeneck
Ammerau
Altenau
Wurmsau
Hörnle
1548
Stuer Alp
Scheriau
Glas-Berg
Langer Kochel
Kochel
Aschau
Schwaigfurt
Grossenhaus
Kohlgrub
Rechelfeld
Rechenau
Staffelsee
648
Murnau
Uffing
Huglfing
Ohlstadt
Eschenlohe
Ohlstadter M.
Riedmoos
Loisach
Grossweil
Kleinweil
Froschhausen
Weindorf
Walchensee
Kochel
Kochelsee
Urfeld
Herzogstand
Heimgarten
Ilmgrien
Rothenstein
Jochberg
Walchen-See
Sindelsdf.
Habach
Penzberg
Iffeldorf
Antdorf
Frauenrain
Dürrnhausen
Spatzenhausen
Ried
Ohlstadt
Eschenlohe
Ohlstadter M.
Riedmoos
Loisach
Grossweil
Kleinweil
Froschhausen
Weindorf
Walchensee
Kochel
Kochelsee
Urfeld
Herzogstand
Heimgarten
Ilmgrien
Rothenstein
Jochberg
Walchen-See
Sindelsdf.
Habach
Penzberg
Iffeldorf
Antdorf
Frauenrain
Dürrnhausen
Spatzenhausen
Ried
1 . 250.000
Kilometres
Engl. Miles

in summer (oftener on Sundays) in 3 hrs. Steamboat-tickets may be purchased at the railway-station in Munich as well as on board the steamers. A circular ticket entitles the holder to break the journey twice.

Munich, see p. 158. The train quits the Lindau line (p. 223) at (4½ M.) *Pasing*. 9 M. *Planegg*; 12 M. *Gauting* (Railway Hotel, with garden; Post), with a sulphur-spring and Curhaus (pens., incl. baths, 4 *M*). Near (14½ M.) *Mühlthal* we have a glimpse of the pretty, wooded *Würmthal* to the left.

17½ M. **Starnberg** (**Bayrischer Hof*; **Bellevue*; **Zum Deutschen Kaiser*, all on the lake; *Zur Eisenbahn*; *Pellet-Mayer*; *Tutzinger Hof*), a considerable place (2850 inhab.) at the N. end of the lake, is generally crowded in summer. Swimming and other baths beside the steamboat-quay. Rowing-boat 1 *M* per hour.

The ***Lake of Starnberg**, or **Würmsee** (1920 ft.), 12½ M. long, 2-3 M. in width, and 370 ft. deep, is enclosed by banks of moderate height, which are covered with villas and parks, especially at the N. end. The principal charm of the scenery is the view of the distant mountains in clear weather. The following are the conspicuous peaks, from E. to W.: Wendelstein, Brecherspitze, Kirchstein, Benediktenwand, Karwendel-Gebirge, Jochberg, Herzogstand, Heimgarten, Krottenkopf, Wetterstein range with the Zugspitze, and Ettaler Mandl.

Steamboat Journey. On the hill to the right, immediately beyond Starnberg, rises the villa of Count Almeida. On the bank, farther on, are a number of other villas. Stat. *Niederpöcking*. **Possenhofen** (*Inn*) lies about ½ M. from the railway-station of that name (p. 222). Duke Carl Theodor of Bavaria has a château here. The garden, enclosed by a high wall, is not shown; but the park, about 2½ M. in length, is open to the public. Pleasant walk through wood, ascending to the right (way-posts), to (1 M.) *Feldafing* (p. 222). In the lake below lies the *Rosen-Insel*, a royal property with beautiful roses and view (reached by boat in 10 min.; admission free).

The first station on the E. bank is **Schloss Berg** (**Hotel am See*, with terrace; *Wiesmayer's Inn*, ¼ M. from the lake).

About ¼ M. from the pier is **Schloss Berg** (adm. 50 pf.), a royal château with a large park, where King Lewis II. of Bavaria perished in the lake on June 13th, 1886. The château is plainly fitted up, and contains paintings and statuettes, for the most part of scenes and characters from Wagner's operas. — A road leads through the park to (1 M.) *Leoni* (see below), passing the spot where the bodies of King Lewis II. and Dr. von Gudden were found (indicated by a stone column with a cross). Opposite is a Romanesque memorial chapel (1901).

Farther on, opposite Possenhofen (boat in ¼ hr., 1 *M*), lies the neat little village of **Leoni** (**Hôtel Leoni*, R. 1½-2, pens. 5½ *M*). On the hill above it rises the church of *Aufkirchen*.

Rottmannshöhe (2195 ft.). A cable-railway (fare 30, down 10 pf.) ascends in 7-8 min. from the landing-place to (¾ M.) the **Hotel-Restaurant*, the veranda of which commands a beautiful survey of the lake and Alps. The line makes a curve of 420 yds. radius, and the gradient is 19-23 per cent. On a platform in front of the hotel-veranda stands a simple monument erected by the artists of Munich to Karl Rottmann (d. 1850), the famous

landscape-painter. Abont 1/2 M. to the S. of the hotel is the *Bismarck Tower* (view), completed in 1899.

On the W. bank a number of parks and gardens extend from Possenhofen to (2¼ M.) *Garatshausen* (Dusold), with a château of Prince Thurn and Taxis. Next stat. **Tutzing** (**Hôtel-Pension Seehof*, with a garden on the lake, R. 1¼, pens. 5½-7 *M*; **Hôt. Simson*, at the rail. station, ⅓ M. from the lake, with *View from the veranda, R. 1½-3½, pens. 5-8 *M*; *Sommerkeller*, a restaurant with groups of fine beeches, ¼ M. to the S. of the station), with the château of Count Landberg-Hallberger. — The *Johannesberg*, ¾ M. to the S. of the railway-station, commands a charming view; a still finer one is enjoyed from the **Ilkahöhe* (2390 ft.), near *Oberzeismering* (¾ hr.). The lake, which forms a bay here towards the W., called the *Karpfenwinkel*, has now attained its greatest width (3 M.).

Stat. **Bernried** *(Altwirth; Neuwirth)*, with a château of Hr. von Wendland and a fine park, open to the public (good beer at the beer-garden). The banks become flatter, and the mountains more conspicuous. Stat. **Seeshaupt** (**Seeshaupt*, with terrace on the lake; *Post)* lies at the S. end of the lake. The steamer now steers along the wooded E. bank, passing *Ambach*, *Ammerland*, with a château of Count Pocci, and *Allmannshausen*, to Leoni and Starnberg.

Railway Journey. — 17½ M. *Starnberg*, see p. 221. — 20½ M. *Possenhofen* (p. 221). — 22 M. **Feldafing** (2160 ft.; **Kaiserin Elisabeth*, pens. 6-8 *M*, with terrace; **Hôt.-Pens. Neuschwanstein*), 1 M. from the lake. — At (25 M.) *Tutzing* (Rail. Restaurant) passengers for *Kochel* (p. 240) change carriages. The Weilheim line turns towards the W. (view of the Zugspitze, etc., to the left). 27½ M. *Diemendorf*; 30½ M. *Wilzhofen*. — 33½ M. **Weilheim** (1845 ft., **Post*, R. 1½-2 *M*; **Traube*; **Bräuwastl*, with garden), a small town (4467 inhab.) on the *Ammer*. (Route to Murnau and Partenkirchen, see p. 232; to the Ammersee, see p. 223.) — Passing *Unter-Peissenberg*, the train stops at (38½ M.) *Peissenberg* (1930 ft.), where the railway ends. About ¼ M. from the station is **Bad Sulz** (2020 ft.; **Hotel*, R. 1¼-2½, pens. 4½-7 *M*), with mineral springs, a hydropathic, and shady walks.

The best Route to the Hohe Peissenberg from Bad Sulz is either by the easy and well-shaded path (indicated by blue and white marks), which diverges to the left from the road beyond the restaurant and leads viâ the *Sulzbach Waterfall*, the *Quellenhaus*, and the *Schöne Aussicht* (to the top 1¼ hr.); or by the shorter but steeper path (red and white marks) diverging to the right beyond the restaurant and ascending viâ the *Eberlbauer* and *Schwabheiss* in 1 hr. The descent (blue marks) may be made to the S.E., across the ridge (fine views) to the *Weinbauer* (inn, good wine), and thence in windings to (1 hr.) the railway-station of Peissenberg.

The **Hohe Peissenberg** (3245 ft.), the Rigi of Bavaria, affords a remarkably extensive panorama owing to its isolated position opposite the centre of the Bavarian Alps. On the summit are a pilgrimage-church, a school (with an observatory on the roof; adm. 20 pf.), and an *Inn*.

View. The principal mountains visible are, from E. to W., the Wendelstein, Benediktenwand, Jochberg (beyond which in the extreme distance peeps the snowy Venediger), Herzogstand, Heimgarten (in front of which lies the Staffelsee), Karwendel-Gebirge, Kistenkopf, Krottenkopf, Dreithorspitze, Wetterstein range (with the Zugspitze), Daniel, Hochplatte, Hohe Bleiche, Gabelschroffen, Säulings, Grunten, and Stuiben. To the N. an extensive survey of the plain, embracing the Ammersee, Starnberger-See, and innumerable towns and villages as far as Munich and Augsburg.

From Peissenberg to Ober-Ammergau. A carriage-road (diligence daily to Bayersoyen) leads round the E. flank of the Hohe Peissenberg to *Böbing* (hydropathic) and (9 M.) *Rottenbuch* (*Post), with its ancient convent, picturesquely situated on the left bank of the deep *Ammer-Thal*. Thence past (4½ M.) *Bayersoyen* (inn), near the little *Soyen Lake*, and (3 M.) *Saulgrub*, on the railway from Murnau to *Ober-Ammergau* (p. 237).

The **Ammersee** (1750 ft.), 10 M. long, 3¾ M. broad, and 250 ft. deep is inferior to the Starnberger-See in landscape beauty. The banks are flat and wooded. It commands a view of the distant Alps to the S., while the Hohe Peissenberg rises in the foreground. A small steamboat plies on the lake (3-4 times a day between Diessen and Stegen in 1½ hr.; fares 1½ or 1 *M*).

From Weilheim a railway (see p. 154) runs in 35 min., viâ *Wielenbach* and *Raisting*, to (8 M.) **Diessen**, or *Bayerdiessen (*Post; *Gattinger; Pens. Seerichterhaus)*, a market-town (1300 inhab.) and summer-resort at the S.W. end of the lake, with the extensive buildings of an old monastery. Baths in the lake at the N. end of the town (20 pf.), and at *St. Alban*, ½ M. farther on.

The Steamboat crosses the lake to *Fischen*, and then skirts the E. bank to *Mühlfeld* and *Hersching* (Hôtel-Restaurant Seehof), the station for (3 M.) *Andechs* (2335 ft.; inn), once the seat of the powerful counts of that name, and now a Benedictine monastery, with a favourite pilgrimage-church. The next stations are *Ried* on the E. bank, *Utting* (inn) on the W. bank, and *Breitbrunn* (*Belle), on the E. bank. Then, on the W. bank, *Unterschondorf* (inn, on the lake; rail. station, see p. 154), above which, to the left, are the village and château of **Greifenberg** (1920 ft.; Post); at the foot of the hill, in the pleasant *Windach-Thal*, are the chalybeate and peat baths of *Theresienbad* (rail. station, see p. 154). The *Amper* emerges from the lake near stat. *Stegen* (inn), at the N. end. A small steamboat plies on the Amper (½ hr.; fares 90, 60 pf.) to *Grafrath* (inn), 1 M. from the railway-station of the same name (see below; omnibus from the landing-place to the station, or vice versâ, 25 pf.).

30. From Munich to Lindau.

137 M. Railway *(Bayrische Staatsbahn)* in 5-8 hrs. (fares 17 *M* 70, 11 *M* 80, 7 *M* 60 pf.; express 20 *M* 20, 14 *M* 30, 10 *M* 10 pf.). Views to the left.

Munich, see p. 158. Soon after leaving the station we see on the right the park and château of *Nymphenburg* (p. 220). 4½ M. *Pasing* is the junction for Augsburg (R. 26) and Starnberg (R. 29). After crossing the *Würm* and passing (7 M.) *Aubing*, the train enters the boggy *Dachauer Moos*. — 14½ M. **Bruck bei München**, or *Fürstenfeld-Bruck (Marthabräu; Post; Ludwigshöhe)*, pleasantly situated on the *Amper*, is visited for its river-baths. Near it is the old Cistercian abbey of *Fürstenfeld*, now a barrack, with an interesting church of 1673-1732. — Then across the Amper to (20 M.) *Grafrath*, station for the Ammersee, which is visible to the left (see

above). 24½ M. *Türkenfeld;* 26 M. *Geltendorf* (p. 154); 28½ M. *Schwabhausen;* 31½ M. *Epfenhausen.* The train crosses the *Lech* to (35 M.) *Kaufering* (1940 ft.).

From Kaufering to Schongau, 21 M., railway in 1¾ hr. — 3 M. **Landsberg** (**Goggl; *Zederbräu*), a quaint old town on the Lech (5975 inhab.), with the late-Gothic *Liebfrauen-Kirche*, founded in 1498. The *Rathhaus*, recently restored, contains frescoes by Piloty and Schwoiser and an excellent painting, by Hubert Herkomer, of a *Sitting of the Landsberg Magistrates. Herkomer, who is a native of Waal, 6 M. from Landsberg, has built the so-called '*Mutterthurm*', in the English castellated style, adjoining the house at Landsberg in which his mother died (fine views of the town and valley). On the hill is the *Bayerthor*, a picturesque Gothic gate-tower, with carvings in wood. Several small stations. — 21 M. **Schongau** (*Neue* and *Alte Post*), an interesting and ancient little town, lies picturesquely on a hill on the Lech. The **Johannisbad* here is well fitted up.

From Kaufering to Bobingen, 14 M., branch-railway in 1 hr., crossing the *Lechfeld*. 14 M. *Bobingen*, see below.

38 M. *Igling.* — 42½ M. **Buchloe** (2030 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Ensslin*, near the station), the junction of the lines to Augsburg and Memmingen.

From Augsburg to Buchloe, 25 M., railway in 40-70 min. (from Augsburg to Lindau in 5-8 hrs.). The line traverses the *Lechfeld*, the plain between the Wertach and Lech, where Otho I. defeated the Hungarians in 955. Near stat. *Inningen*, to the right, beyond the Wertach, rises the *Wellenburg*, a château of Prince Fugger. Stations *Bobingen* (branch-line to Kaufering, see above), *Grossaitingen*, *Schwabmünchen* (a manufacturing place), *Westererringen*. The line then crosses the *Gennach*, and reaches *Buchloe*.

From Buchloe to Memmingen, 29 M., railway in 1½ hr. Beyond (2½ M.) *Wiedergeltingen* the train crosses the Wertach. From (5 M.) *Türkheim* (*Krone; Weisses Ross) an electric tramway plies to (2½ M.) **Wörishofen** (2065 ft.; *Curhotel; Adler; Luitpold; Sonne*), a large village (1000 inhab.) on the Wörthbach, noted for the hydropathic establishment founded by the *Rev. Sebastian Kneipp* (d. 1897). For lodgings apply to the Kneipp-Verein at Haus No. 33. — 12 M. *Mindelheim* (Post; Mohren), an old town with 4200 inhab.; in the church is the tomb of Georg von Frundsberg (d. 1528), a distinguished general. Stations *Stetten*, *Sontheim*, *Ungerhausen*, *Memmingen*, see p. 39.

The train enters the broad valley of the Wertach. 46½ M. *Beckstetten;* 50 M. *Pforzen.* The background of the landscape is here formed by the Zugspitze (9725 ft.), the Hochplatte (6840 ft.), the Säuling (6685 ft.), and other imposing mountains. — At (54½ M.) **Kaufbeuren** (2240 ft.; *Sonne; Hirsch*), a picturesque old town (7675 inhab.), is the interesting *Chapel of St. Blasius*, with altar-pieces and paintings of 1480-1515 (restored 1896).

The line now crosses the Wertach and winds between densely wooded hills. — 58 M. *Biessenhofen* (Post; branch-line to *Füssen*, see p. 228); 61 M. *Ruderatshofen;* 69½ M. *Aitrang.* A deep cutting penetrates the watershed between the Wertach and the Iller. — 69½ M. *Günzach*, with an old monastery, now a brewery, is the highest point (2630 ft.) of the line; fine view of the Günzthal; to the right *Obergünzburg.* — 76 M. *Wildpoldsried;* 77½ M. *Betzigau.* The *Iller* is crossed.

81½ M. **Kempten** (2280 ft.; *Algäuer Hof*, *Bahnhof-Hotel*, at the station; *Krone*, *Post*, in the new town; *Hase*, in the old town;

De Crigni's and *Fromlet's* wine-rooms; **Rail. Restaurant*), the capital of the *Algäu*, with 18,840 inhab., picturesquely situated on the Iller, which here becomes navigable for rafts, was a free town of the empire down to 1803. It consists of two parts, the *Neustadt*, on the high ground near the station, and the *Altstadt* on the Iller. In the Residenz-Platz in the Neustadt stands the old *Palace* of the once powerful Prince-Abbots of Kempten, built in 1656-74; adjacent is the handsome *Abbey Church*, with a dome in the Italian style (1652). In front of the Real-Schule is a *War Monument* of 1870-71. In the Altstadt are the *Rathhaus*, lately restored, and the *Protestant Church* in the St. Mang-Platz.

To the S. of the town, 10 min. from the station, rises the **Burghalde*, a hill with promenades and remains of old walls and towers. Splendid view of the Algäu Alps. Still finer from **Mariaberg* (3035 ft.; inn), a health-resort 1¼ hr. to the W., best reached by *Feilberg* and *Eggen*.

From Kempten to Pfronten, 19½ M., branch-railway in 2 hrs. The line diverges to the right from the main line beyond the bridge over the Iller (p. 224) and rapidly ascends viâ *Durach*, *Sulzberg*, and the iodine baths of (5½ M.) *Sulzbrunn*, to (11 M.) *Oy* (2975 ft.), the highest railway-station in Germany. At (13½ M.) *Maria-Rain* the *Wertach* is crossed. — 15 M. *Nesselwang* (2855 ft.; Post; Krone; Rail. Restaurant), a large village, is pleasantly situated at the base of the *Edelsberg* (5345 ft.), the easy and attractive ascent of which may be made in 2 hrs. 17½ M. *Kappel* belongs to the parish of *Pfronten* (*Frons Rhaetiae*), which consists of thirteen villages. 18½ M. *Pfronten-Weissbach* (*Rössle; Post). — 19½ M. **Pfronten-Ried** (2870 ft.; **Falkenstein*, R. 2 *M*), the terminus of the line, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Vils. With the adjoining villages of *Heitlern* (Adler) and *Dorf* (Krone; Trenkler) it is visited as a summer-resort. The ascent of the **Falkenstein* (4190 ft.; fine view), at the top of which is a ruined castle (restaurant), may be made by road in 1¼ hr. — From Pfronten to Füssen, 8½ M., diligence twice daily in 1 hr. 50 min. (carr. 6-8 *M* and fee). The direct route leads viâ *Meilingen* and the *Weissensee* (2½ hrs.); but a more attractive though longer road follows the valley of the *Vils*, crosses the Austrian frontier to the (3 M.) *Schönbichl Tavern* (good wine), at the base of the Falkenstein (see above), and leads viâ the little town of *Vils* to the *Ulrichs-Brücke* (p. 231). Thence past the *Weisshaus* to *Füssen* (p. 228), 2 hrs.

From Kempten to Ulm, railway viâ *Memmingen* in 4 hrs., the direct route from Stuttgart to the Algäu, Hohenschwangau, etc., see p. 39.

Beyond Kempten, from which the train backs out, the line follows the left bank of the Iller. Finest views to the left. Beyond (85 M.) *Waltenhofen* (2360 ft.) the *Nieder-Sonthofer See* (2310 ft.) is seen on the right, at the foot of the *Stoffelberg* (3485 ft.). 88 M. *Oberdorf*. The line approaches the Iller. To the left is the green and sharp-edged *Grünten* (p. 226).

95 M. **Immenstadt** (2390 ft.; **Kreuz* or *Post; Algäuer Hof; Hirsch; Engel; **Friedrichsbad Hydropathic*, pens. 4-8 *M*), a busy town of 3965 inhab., lies picturesquely on both banks of the *Steigbach*, near the confluence of the *Konstanzer Ach* and the Iller, at the foot of the *Immenstadter Horn* (4890 ft.) and the *Mittag* (4730 ft.).

Fine views from the *Calvarienberg* (¼ hr. to the N.) and from the *Rothenfels* (½ hr. to the N.W., near the E. extremity of the Alpsee, see p. 226). — The ascent of the **Stuiben* (5735 ft.; 3½ hrs., guide unnecessary) is recommended. Cart-road up the Steigbach valley to the (1¾ hr.) *Almagmach Inn* (3835 ft.), and footpath thence to the (1½ hr.) *Stuiben-*

Haus (5205 ft.; inn), about ½ hr. below the summit, which commands a splendid view.

FROM IMMENSTADT TO OBERSTDORF, 14 M., railway in 1¼ hr. — 3 M. *Blaichach;* 5½ M. **Sonthofen** (2435 ft.; *Deutsches Haus*, at the rail. station; *Engel*), whence the ***Grünten** (5700 ft.), another excellent point of view, may be easily ascended viâ (2½ M.) *Burgberg* (2485 ft.; Löwe) in 2½-3 hrs. (inn near the top). — 9 M. *Fischen.* — 14 M. **Oberstdorf** (2665 ft.; *Mohr; Luitpold; Löwe; Hirsch; Sonne*), a favourite summer-resort, beautifully situated in the midst of the Algäu Alps, near the confluence of the *Trettach*, *Stillach*, and *Breitach*, the valleys of which with their ramifications afford a great variety of excursions: To the *Faltenbach Waterfall*, 25 minutes. — *Hoffmannsruhe* (2885 ft.), ½ hr., viâ *St. Loretto* (fine view from the hill; Alpenrose Inn). — ***Wasach**, 1 hr. We follow the Fischen road and beyond the Breitach bridge ascend to the left by a shady path to the inn (3020 ft.), where we enjoy a beautiful view of the Algäu Alps (best by evening-light). We may return viâ *Tiefenbach* (1¼ hr.). — ***Freiberg-See** (3090 ft.; 1¼ hr.); beyond (¼ hr.) *St. Loretto* (see above) a footpath diverges to the right from the Birgsau road, crosses (10 min.) the Stillach, and ascends through wood to the charming, dark-green lake (inn). — ***Spielmannsau** (Trettach Valley), 2 hrs., carriage-road viâ St. Loretto (see above) and the *Burgstall*, skirting the N. foot of the *Himmelschroffen*, to the hamlet of *Spielmannsau* (3510 ft.; *Inn), amid grand scenery. — ***Hölltobel**, 1½ hr., Beyond the Burgstall (see above) we diverge to the left from the Spielmannsau road, cross the Trettach, and ascend (right) to the picturesque ravine in which the *Dietersbach* forms three beautiful waterfalls. — **Oythal** (to the *Stuiben Fall* 2½-3 hrs.), repaying; road to the Kappler Inn, about halfway. — **Zwingsteg** and **Walser Schanze**, 1½ hr. A carriage-road crosses the Stillach to the W. of Oberstdorf and ascends along the hillside to the *Walser Schanze* (3250 ft.; Inn, good wine), just beyond the Austrian frontier, in the valley of the Breitach or Kleine Walser-Thal. About 8 min. before it is reached, a path descends to the right to the *Zwingsteg*, a bridge over the deep and narrow gorge of the Breitach. Crossing the bridge, we may descend along the left bank and return to (1 hr.) Tiefenbach, or (1½ hr.) Oberstdorf. — **Birgsau** (Stillach Valley), by road 6 M.; footpath thence to the left along the wild gorge of the Stillach to (½ hr.) *Einödsbach* (3745 ft.; Schraudolph's Inn), grandly situated at the mouth of the huge *Bacher Tobel*, near the foot of the Mädelegabel. — For details, mountain-ascents (*Nebelhorn*, *Mädelegabel*, *Hohe Licht*, etc.) and the passes to Hinterstein, the Lech Valley, and the Bregenzer-Wald, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

FROM SONTHOFEN TO REUTTE, 30 M. From Sonthofen to Hindelang, diligence thrice daily in 1¼ hr.; from Hindelang to Schattwald, daily in summer in 1½ hr.; from Schattwald to Reutte, daily in 3¾ hrs. Carriage from Sonthofen to Hindelang 5, with two horses 7 *M;* to Schattwald, 12 or 18 *M;* to (8 hrs.) Reutte, 24 or 40 *M.* — The road follows the valley of the *Ostrach* to (5 M.) the large village of **Hindelang** (2705 ft.; *Adler*), whence it ascends in curves to the (3½ M.) *Vorderjoch* (3770 ft.). It then traverses a monotonous plateau and descends to (2½ M.) *Vilsrain*, with the Austrian custom-house, in the upper valley of the *Vils*, ¼ M. from *Schattwald* (3516 ft.; Traube; Sonne), with its sulphur-baths. In 3 M. more we reach **Tannheim** (3590 ft.; *Ochs*), the capital of the valley, whence we proceed viâ (2¼ M.) the *Haldensee* (inn) to (3 M.) *Nesselwängle* (3720 ft.; Kreuz), at the highest point of the road. We then descend through the **Pass Gacht*, the finely wooded gorge of the *Weissenbach*, to (4½ M.) *Weissenbach*, in the Lechthal, and to (6 M.) *Reutte* (p. 232).

The train now turns to the W. into the valley of the Ach, reaches the village of *Bühl*, on the *Alpsee* (2375 ft.; 2 M. long), and runs through the pleasant *Konstanzer-Thal*, flanked with green hills, to (102 M.) *Thalkirchdorf.* It then ascends to (105½ M.) **Oberstaufen** (2590 ft.; **Büttner; Adler; Krone*), the watershed between the Danube and the Rhine. At the end of a short tunnel, just

before Oberstaufen is reached, and at several points beyond it, we obtain striking views of the deep Weissach-Thal, the wooded mountains of Bregenz, and the snow-clad peaks of Appenzell beyond.

Beyond (110 M.) *Harbatzhofen* the valley is crossed by the *Rentershofener Damm*, an embankment 577 yds. in length and 174 ft. in height. 114 M. *Röthenbach* (2319 ft.); 123 M. *Hergatz* (1815 ft.; branch-line via *Wangen* to *Kisslegg*, p. 66); 128 M. *Schlachters*; 132 M. *Oberreitnau*. The line skirts the *Hoierberg* (see below) and then turns to the S.E. An embankment 650 yds. long crosses an arm of the lake to the station of —

137 M. **Lindau.** — *Bayrischer Hof, on the lake, near the station, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, D. 3 *M*; Reutemann, Lindauer Hof, Helvetia, Krone, R. 1½-2½, D. 2½ *M*, all on the lake; Sonne, moderate; Pension Gärtchen auf der Mauer, on the mainland, pens. 3-5 *M*. — Beer at the *Krone* and in the *Seegarten*, next the Bayrischer Hof; *Schützengarten*, with view; *Rail. Restaurant*. — Wine at *Frey's* and *Rupflin's*. — *Lake Baths* on the N.W. side of the town (30 pf.), and in the military baths on the other side. — *English Church Service* in summer.

Lindau (1306 ft.; pop. 5850), formerly a free imperial town and fortress, and in the middle ages a busy trading place, lies on an island in the *Lake of Constance*, 270 yds. from the mainland, with which it is connected by the railway-embankment and a wooden bridge. On the quay is a *Statue of King Max II.* (d. 1864) in bronze, erected in 1856. At the end of the S. pier is a large lion in marble, and on the opposite pier a lighthouse. The harbour is adjoined to the S. by the *Alte Schanz*, which commands a *View of the Alps from the Scesaplana to the Sentis (mountain-indicator). In the neighbouring Reichs-Platz is the *Reichsbrunnen*, erected in 1884 from a design by Thiersch and Ruemann, with a bronze statue of 'Lindauia' and other allegorical figures. The handsome *Rathhaus* in the Renaissance style, erected in 1422-36, restored and adorned with frescoes in 1885-87, contains an interesting collection of antiquities (open 11-12, Sun. 2-5). Pleasant grounds by the Landthor, with a monument for 1870-71.

Excursions. Beautiful view from the (¾ hr.) *Hoierberg (1496 ft.), reached either by the path parallel with the railway, or by the road from the Landthor through *Aeschach* (Schlatter) to the hamlet of *Hoiren* at the foot of the vine-clad hill. Inn and a belvedere at the top. Return viâ *Enzisweiler* (Pens. Schmid) and *Schachen* (Schlössle). — Pleasant walk on the W. bank of the lake (crossing the railway-embankment, and turning to the left), to the (2 M.) charmingly situated *Bad Schachen (crowded in summer; pens. 24-32 *M* per week), with mineral and lake baths. Near it (¼ M.) is the Lindenhof, or *Villa Gruber*, with a beautiful park, hot-houses, etc. (adm. Frid. free, on other days 1 *M*; closed on Sundays). Thence along the bank of the lake, by *Tegelstein* (to the right the finely situated *Schloss Alwind*) and *Mitten*, to (2 M.) Wasserburg (*Hôt.-Pens. *Springer*, with terrace), with a château and church, situated on a peninsula (rail. station, see p. 41).

From Lindau to *Friedrichshafen* (Lake of Constance Railway), see p. 41; to *Bregenz* (the *Gebhardsberg*, *Pfänder*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alp.*

The Lake of Constance (1300 ft.) is about 40 M. in length, 7½ M. in width, and at the deepest place (between Friedrichshafen and Utweil) 837 ft.

in depth. Its principal feeder is the Rhine, the deposits of which have formed a broad delta at its influx between Bregenz and Rorschach. The river emerges from the lake at Constance. This vast sheet of water, with its picturesque and well-peopled banks, its green and wooded hills on the S. side, and the view it commands of the distant snow-mountains, presents a very striking scene to the traveller approaching the Alps for the first time.

The principal places on the lake are *Friedrichshafen*, *Lindau*, *Bregenz*, *Rorschach*, *Romanshorn*, *Constance*, *Meersburg*, *Ueberlingen*, and *Ludwigshafen*, between which steamboats ply at least once a day. On the more important routes, Lindau-Rorschach (1¼ hr.), Lindau-Romanshorn (1½ hr.), Friedrichshafen-Rorschach (1¼ hr.), Friedrichshafen-Romanshorn (1 hr.), Friedrichshafen-Constance (1½ hr.), there are 3-4 trips daily. The lake being neutral, passengers' luggage is liable to examination at the custom-house wherever they land; but those proceeding from one German port to another obtain exemption by procuring a ticket for their luggage on starting. The banks of the lake belong to five different states:. Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Switzerland, and Austria.

31. From Munich to Füssen (Hohenschwangau) and Reutte.

90½ M. Railway to Biessenhofen, 58 M., in 1¾-3¼ hrs. (fares 7 *M* 60, 5 *M*, 3 *M* 20 pf.); from Biessenhofen to Füssen, 23 M., local railway in 1¾ hr. — Diligence from Füssen to Reutte (9½ M.) twice daily in 2 hrs.; from Reutte to Imst (34 M.) twice daily in 9¾ hrs. — Carriage from Füssen to Hohenschwangau with one horse 3, with two horses 5 *M*; to Neu-Schwanstein 7 or 10 *M*; to Reutte 6 or 10 *M*; to Lermoos 18 or 28 *M*; to Linderhof 18 or 30 *M*; to Oberau 36 or 50 *M*; to Imst 50 or 70 *M*. Return-journey in each case one-half more; but an arrangement must be made as to the length of the halt. Driver's fee 10 per cent of the fare.

From Munich to (58 M.) *Biessenhofen*, see p. 223. A branch-railway runs hence through the valley of the *Wertach* to (4 M.) *Oberdorf* (2395 ft.; Post), a market-town with an old château. The branch-railway to Füssen runs to the S.E., viâ *Leuterschach*, *Balteratsried*, *Lengenwang*, *Seeg*, *Enzenstetten*, and *Weizern-Hopferau*. To the left appears the *Hopfensee*.

23 M. **Füssen.** — The *Railway Station* (omn. of the Hohenschwangau Inns, see p. 229; carr., see above) lies a short distance from the town, ½ M. from the bridge over the Lech. — **Hotels.** Bayrischer Hof *(Post)*, at the station, R. 1½-2, B. 1 *M*; Alte Post; Mohren; Neue Post; Krone; Hecht; Löwe.

Füssen (2615 ft.), a small town (3850 inhab.) on the *Lech*, with a castle erected by the bishops of Augsburg in 1322, restored by King Max II., and the remains of its old walls, presents an attractive picture of a mediæval fortified town. Below the castle are the suppressed Benedictine abbey of *St. Mang*, founded in 629 (present building, 18th cent.), and the *Church of St. Magnus*, erected in 1701 on older foundations. The gate in the town-wall between the castle and the church commands a fine view. — About ½ M. to the W. is the small sulphur bath of *Faulenbach*.

On the right bank of the Lech, a few hundred paces above the bridge, a path with pilgrimage-stations ascends from the church to the **Calvarienberg** (½ hr.), commanding a beautiful view of the valley of the Lech and Füssen, Hohenschwangau, and Neu-Schwanstein. A footpath leads hence, skirting the *Schwansee*, direct to (1 hr.) Hohenschwangau.

Füssen
Reutte
Garmisch-Partenkirchen
Mittenwald
Oberau
Walchensee
Ammergau
Grainau
Zugspitze
Wetterstein Geb.
Karwendel Geb.
Forchach
Berwang
Lähn
Leutasch
Seefeld
Telfs
Petnau
Zirl
Mötz
Sitz
Imst
Haiming
Martinswand
Kilometer. 1:260.000. Engl. Miles.
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The Road from Füssen to Hohenschwangau (3 M.) crosses the Lech, turns to the left, and ascends the right bank of the Lech, passing the (1½ M.) *Alterschroffen Inn*. It then turns to the right, and leads through the park, skirting the Schlossberg, to (1½ M.) Hohenschwangau. — Pedestrians (1¼ hr.) follow the road to Reutte (p. 231), to the right beyond the bridge, for 5 min., then ascend the path to the left on the slope of the Calvarienberg, which leads past the (7 min.) view-point known as the 'Kanzel', crosses a cart-track, and passes through wood to (6 min.) the saddle between the Calvarienberg and the Schwarzenberg (to the right, an approach to the Alpenrosen-Weg, see below). In 2 min. more we reach the so-called 'Königstrasse' (driving forbidden), which we descend to the left, through wood, with a view of Neu-Schwanstein and of Hohenschwangau. Before reaching the (18 min.) *Schwansee* we take the footpath to the right across the (25 min.) ridge, where the 'Alpenrosen-Weg' (see below) joins our route, to (12 min.) the village of Hohenschwangau. — A longer route (1½ hr.) is offered by the *Alpenrosen-Weg*, which begins at the Weisshaus (p. 231) and winds along the slope of the *Schwarzenberg*, commanding beautiful views. This route may be joined from the Schwarz-Brücke or from the saddle between the Calvarienberg and the Schwarzenberg (see above).

Hohenschwangau. — **Hotels.** Schwegerle zur Alpenrose, beautifully situated on the Alpsee, R. from 3½ *M*, B. 1 *M* 30 pf., pens. 8-10 *M* (in June and Sept. 6-9 *M*); Schwansee, ½ M. from the Alpsee, R. 3-4, D. 4, pens. from 8 *M*; Liesl Inn, well spoken of, R. 2-3 *M*. — All these have omnibuses at the station of Füssen (1 *M*).

The castles of Hohenschwangau and Neu-Schwanstein are open from May 15st to Oct. 16th, week-days 9-12 and 2-5, Sun. 10-12 and 2-5; closed on June 13th, the anniversary of King Lewis II.'s death.

Hohenschwangau (2690 ft.), a small village at the foot of a hill crowned by the castle of the same name, is a pleasant summer-resort with numerous attractive walks in the vicinity. It lies near the beautiful blue **Alpsee*, which is girdled with fine woods, while the steep crags of the Pilgerschroffen rise above its S. end. Opposite the Alpenrose Hotel begins the 'Fürsten-Strasse' (open to pedestrians only), from which (3 min.) a road to the right to Schloss Hohenschwangau and (8 min.) the above-mentioned footpath to Füssen diverge. About 40 paces farther on a footpath leads to the left to the 'Pindar-Platz', a rocky projection with a fine view of the lake (p. 231). Well-made paths make the entire circuit of the lake (1¼ hr.). — The footpath to the old Schloss ascends opposite the Liesl Inn. Tickets, 50 pf.

***Schloss Hohenschwangau** (2930 ft.), formerly called *Schwanstein*, originally belonged to the house of Guelph, but in 1191 came into the possession of the Hohenstaufen dukes of Swabia and in 1567 passed to the dukes of Bavaria. In the 17th and 18th cent. it was several times besieged and captured. It was destroyed by the Tyrolese in 1809, sold for a trifling sum in 1820, and in 1832 pur-

chased by King Max II. of Bavaria (d. 1864), then crown-prince, who caused the ruin to be entirely reconstructed and decorated with frescoes from German legend and history by *Schwind*, *Lindenschmit*, *Ruben*, *Monten*, and other Munich artists. The castle commands charming views of the plain, the Alpsee, and Neu-Schwanstein. It was the favourite residence of King Max II. and Lewis II., the latter of whom spent his later years almost exclusively here. The little garden, to the left of the entrance to the castle, contains a *Marble Bath*, cut out of the rock, with two nymphs, by Schwanthaler, and an imitation of the Lion Fountain of the Alhambra, by the same artist.

Opposite the ascent to Hohenschwangau, near the Liesl Inn, begins the road to (25-30 min.) Neu-Schwanstein, from which (5 min.) the road to the Blöckenau (p. 231) diverges to the right; 6 min. farther on (opposite the footpath from the Hôtel Schwansee) a steep footpath ascends on the right to the Jugend; and 12 min. farther on a bridle-path diverges to the right, near a workmen's barrack on the left side of the road, to the Marien-Brücke and the Jugend. The road next passes a restaurant (open in summer only) and in 8 min. reaches the castle of —

***Neu-Schwanstein** (3300 ft.), begun by King Lewis II. in 1869 on the site of the old castle of *Vorder-Hohenschwangau*, and beautifully situated on a precipitous rock above the profound ravine of the *Pöllat*. The castle, built in the Romanesque style by *Von Dollmann*, *Riedel*, and *Hofmann*, is planned somewhat after the style and arrangement of the Wartburg, but on a much larger scale. Through the *Thorbau* or *Gatehouse* on the N.E. (where tickets are obtained; 3 *M;* adm., see p. 229) we enter the first court, in which to the right (N.W.) is the *Palas* or main building, to the left (S.E.) the *Kemenate* or women's apartments, and in the middle the *Ritterbau*. The visit takes 1 hr. The castle is splendidly fitted up, and its windows command beautiful views, especially of Hohenschwangau and the Alpsee to the S., and of the profound gorge of the Pöllat and its waterfall, spanned by the Marien-Brücke, to the E.

The imposing PALAS has four stories: the groundfloor contains the offices, the first floor is occupied by the attendants, the second is unfinished, and the royal apartments are on the third. Visitors ascend to the third floor by a staircase of 96 steps in the massive N. tower, 195 ft. high. The landing at the top of the staircase is adorned with frescoes by Hauschild, illustrating the legend of Signrd. To the left we pass through the *Adjutant's Room* to the *King's Study*, with scenes from the story of Tannhäuser by Aigner; and thence through the *Stalactite Grotto* to the former *Winter Garden*, a balcony commanding a fine view of the plain. Next follow the *Sitting Room*, with pictures from the Lohengrin legend by Hauschild; the *Dressing Room*, with scenes from the lives of Walter von der Vogelweide and Hans Sachs by Ille; the Gothic *Bedchamber*, with illustrations of the story of Tristan and Isolde by Spiess; the *Oratory*, with scenes from the life of Lewis IX. by Hanschild (fine view of the valley of the Pöllat from the balcony). The *Dining Hall* is embellished with scenes from the Wartburg under the Landgrave Hermann, by F. Piloty. The ante-chamber leads back to the landing, whence we enter the (unfinished)

Nach Aufnahmen des Kgl. Bayr. Topogr. Bureaus frei bearb.
Kaufbeuren
Schwangau
Schongau
Kempten
Reutte
Pfläch
Limderhof
FÜSSEN
Horn
Rhf.
Faulenbach
Magnustrist
Lechf.
Mariahilf
Kaharien-berg
Kienenberg
Königstrasse
Lech
Schwarzbr.
Weisshaus
Alpenrosenweg
Schwan-See
Hohenschwangau
Kgl. Park
Hof Schwansee
Neuschwanstein
Jug.
Marienbr.
Rothe Wand
Schwarzenberg
Fürstenstrasse
Pindarplatz
Alp-See
Cordonistenhaus
Schlucks
Hinterer Winterzug
Vorderer
Gassenthomas-K.
Dst.-Hill
Alpeleskopf
Marienbuche
Kitzberg
Pilgerschrofen
Flecken
Säuling
Judenbühel
Ob.-Pinswang
Lech
Kriegsfelsen
Kniepass
Luss
Lechschanzen
Eisenbergwk.
Lehnbach
Hornburg
Rohrkopf
Pechkopf
Gelber Wandschrofen
Thorschrofen
Tegelberg-Jugdhaus
Tegelberg K.
Brandschrofen
Deutenhausner B.
Hennaköpfe
Hoher Strauss-B.
Blöckenau
Königshaus
Vorgesäss-Alpe
Zimmernkopf
Jochberg
Schmittenberg
Schlagstein
Kesselth.
Spitzigschröfle
Rallbach
Wathenderer
Pöllat
Pöllat
Pöllat
Ges. H. Seyfert, Kgl. Topogr. Bureau, München

Throne Room, fitted up in the Byzantine taste, with pictures by Hauschild, representing the relations of monarchy to religion. It has a mosaic floor and an open loggia. — Aigner has also adorned the landing at the top of the staircase on the fourth floor with a series of 12 pictures from the story of Gudrun. On this floor is the **Festsaal* or *Sängersaal* (Minstrels' Hall), 90 ft. long, with pictures from Wolfram von Eschenbach's 'Parzival' by Spiess, Munsch, and Piloty.

A footpath, leaving the road at the N. angle of the castle and running under the N.W. façade, brings us to the S.W. side, near which the above-mentioned bridle-path ascends. [Before the latter is reached (4 min.), a footpath descends to the left to the *Gorge of the Pöllat*, where we have a view of the castle and of the Pöllat Waterfall from below.] We ascend by the bridle-path and in 5 min. reach a point whence two footpaths diverge: one, to the right, leading down to the (1 min.) *Jugend (2950 ft.), a clearing in the wood commanding a view of Hohenschwangau and the Alpsee; the other, to the left, ascends to the (4 min.) *Marien-Brücke, a handsome iron bridge 138 ft. long, which boldly spans the rocky gorge of the Pöllat at a height of 295 ft. above the waterfall and affords the best view of the castle of Neu-Schwanstein. — Returning from the bridge, we take the path to the left, which brings us in 2 min. to the Blöckenau road, at which also the bridle-path ends (to Hohenschwangau by this road 1/2 hr.).

From Hohenschwangau an attractive footpath leads to the *Ammerwald Inn* (p. 238) in 3 1/2 hrs., through the *Blöckenau* and across the *Schützensteig* or *Jägersteig*. Thence to *Linderhof*, see p. 238.

To the **Tegelberg Alp**, 3 hrs., a pleasant excursion. We ascend the road to (3 M.) the *Blöckenau* (see above), diverging to the left at the 'Verbotener Weg' placard (permission obtained from the forester) and ascending in windings to the (2 hrs.) royal hunting-lodge on the *Tegelberg Alp* (5600 ft.), which commands a beautiful view of mountain and plain. Hence to the top of the *Tegelberg* (*Brandschrofen*, 5925 ft.), marked by a cross, in 20-30 min. more (guide convenient for the inexperienced).

Other excursions (*Säuling*, *Schlicke*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

PEDESTRIANS proceeding from Hohenschwangau to Reutte (8 M.) need not return to Füssen, but may either follow the 'Fürsten-Strasse' (p. 229) high on the W. bank of the Alpsee, or the good path past the 'Pindar-Platz' (p. 229), to the end of the lake, and then return to the road. We pass the (1 3/4 M.) Austrian frontier-station and descend in windings, turning to the left at the (1/4 hr.) *Schlurenwirth* (good wine) and following the Pinswang road to (3 M.) *Pflach* (see below).

The ROAD from Füssen to (9 1/2 M.) Reutte leads up the right bank of the Lech to (1/3 M.) a narrow ravine (on the left bank a bust of King Max II.; on the right bank a war-monument). We then cross the (1/4 M.) *Schwarz-Brücke* (p. 229) and reach the Austrian frontier at the (1/2 M.) *Weisshaus* (good wine). The main road then crosses the Lech by the (1 3/4 M.) *Ulrichs-Brücke*, passes *Musau* and *Rossschläg* (Traube), and at *Unterlötzen*, shortly before reaching (5 M.) *Pflach* (2745 ft.; Schwan), recrosses to the right bank. Pedestrians will find it shorter and pleasanter to diverge to the left before reaching the Ulrichs-Brücke, and proceed by *Pinswang* and the *Kniepass* (3030 ft.), a rocky barrier narrowly confining the Lech, to (4 1/2 M.) Pflach. Beyond Pflach the *Arch-Bach*, issuing from the Plansee, is crossed Then (1 3/4 M.) —

32½ M. **Reutte** (2770 ft.; *Post; Hirsch; Krone; Adler*, plain; *Glocke; Mohren*, well spoken of), a small town in the bed of an ancient lake, intersected by the Lech, and surrounded by lofty mountains: N. the Säuling and Dürreberg, E. the Zwieselberg and Tauern, S. the Axljoch, Thaneller, and Schlossberg, W. the Gachtspitz, Gernspitz, and Gimpel.

At the church of *Breitenwang*, ½ M. to the E. of Reutte, is a monument to the Emp. Lothaire, who died here in 1137, on his return from Italy. The mortuary chapel contains a Dance of Death in relief.

To the *Stuiben Falls, a pleasant walk of 2-2½ hrs., there and back. We follow the Plansee road viâ (½ M.) *Breitenwang* (see above) and 2 M. farther on, about 80 paces beyond the bridge spanning the second brook, we reach a stone indicating a path descending steeply to the left to the (8 min.) **Lower Stuiben Fall*, a cascade 100 ft. in height, finely framed with trees. [Another route, preferable in dry weather, leads viâ the (1 M.) small baths of *Mühl* and thence along the *Ache* or *Arch* (numerous rhododendrons) to the (½ hr.) Lower Fall.] From the Lower Fall we ascend the left bank of the Arch to the (¼ hr.) smaller *Upper Fall*, and turning to the right regain the (4 min.) road, 10 min. from the *Little Plansee*.

From Reutte to *Linderhof* and *Partenkirchen*, see R. 33. *Upper Lechthal, Pass Gacht*, and viâ *Tannheim* to *Immenstadt*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From Reutte to Imst, 35 M., diligence twice daily in 9¾ hrs. The road passes the (2 M.) *Ehrenberger Klause*, a defile formerly defended by a castle (now in ruins), and leads viâ (3 M.) *Heiterwang* and (3 M.) *Bichelbach* to (5½ M.) **Lermoos** (3245 ft.; **Drei Mohren;* **Post*), a village situated in a wide green valley, from which on the E. rise the barren rocky walls of the imposing *Wetterstein Chain*, culminating in the *Zugspitze* (9725 ft.) to the N. (To Partenkirchen viâ *Griesen*, see p. 235.) The road to Nassereit, the finest mountain-pass between Bavaria and Tyrol, should be traversed on foot (4 hrs.) or in an open carriage (from Lermoos to Nassereit 11 *K.*). Beyond (1½ M.) *Bieberwier* (inn) it ascends, passing the *Weissensee* (left) and the beautiful *Blindsee* (right), to the (5 M.) **Fern Pass** (3970 ft.; plain inn), and descends in wide curves, which pedestrians may avoid by short-cuts. In the bottom of the valley we pass the picturesque castle of *Fernstein*, on the right; at its base is the *Fernstein Inn*, containing two rococo rooms fitted up by King Lewis II. (adm. 1 *K.*). To the left, the ruins of the *Sigmundsburg* rise from the small, wood-girt *Fernstein Lake*, the outlet of which we cross by a stone bridge. At (5¼ M.) **Nassereit** (2765 ft.; **Post*) the road divides, the right branch leading through the *Gurgler-Thal* to (9½ M.) *Imst*, while the left branch (preferable) crosses the saddle of *Obsteig* to the E. and leads viâ *Ober-Mieming* (2840 ft.; *Post) to (13¾ M.) *Telfs*. For details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

32. From Munich to Partenkirchen and Mittenwald.

Comp. Maps, pp. 220, 228, 232.

71 M. From Munich to *Partenkirchen*, 62 M, Railway in 3-4 hrs.; from Partenkirchen to *Mittenwald*, 9 M., Diligence twice or thrice daily in 2½ hrs.; carriage with one horse 10, with two horses 14 *M.*

Beyond (33½ M.) *Weilheim* (p. 222) the train diverges to the left from the Peissenberg line, and traverses the wide valley of the *Ammer*. 36 M. *Polling;* 39 M. *Huglfing;* 43½ M. *Uffing*. The line runs at some distance from the E. bank of the *Staffelsee* (2160 ft.), with its islands, passing the villages of *Rieden* and *Seehausen*, to —

47 M. **Murnau** (2265 ft.; *Restaurant*), at the S.E. end of the Staffelsee, and 105 ft. above it. (**Hôtel Staffelsee*, with chalybeate

Nach Aufnahmen des Kgl. Bayr. Topogr. Bureaus frei bearb.
Gez. H. Seyfart, Srgt. Topogr. Bureau, München
München
Krottenkopf
Loisach-Thal
Gries-Wald
Gschwand-Wald
Unter-Grainau
Ober-Grainau
Hammersbach
Eib-See
Ritter-Wald
Stangen-Wald
Höllen-Thal
Stuiben-Wald
Eben-Wald
Wetterstein-Wald
Schön-Berg-Reintal
WETTERSTEIN-GEBIRGE
Auf dem Platt
Leutasch-Thal
Ried-Bergen
Rinder-Berge
Kramer
Wamberg
Esel-Wd.
Eselgrat
Ehrwald
Garmisch
Partenkirchen
Mittenwald
Scharnitz
Seefeld
Zugspitze
Alp-Sp.
Hochblassen
Hoh. Gaif
Schneefernerk.
Wetterwand-Eck
Gatterl-Kopfe
Rothmoos-Wand
Leutasch
Lochlehen
Puiten
Karl-Sp.
Dreitherspitzen
Scharnitz-Sp.
Arn-Sp.
Ried-Kopf
Scharten-K.
Unt. Leutasch
Ob. Wetterst-Sp.
Gemsenger
Zürbel-K.
Gems-K.
Grün-Kpf.
Burg-B.
Ferchens-S.
Ferchensee-Wds.
Kämi-K.
Kämi-A.
Kämi-Thor
Schachen-Wald
Schachenthor-K.
Fleck-A.
Schachen
Sonnenseite
Lochlehen
Reindl
Puit-A.
Puit-Gall
Ob. Reintal-Schrofen
Ht. Reintal-Schrofen
Teufelsgrat
Wanner Hoch
Klein-Hoch
Hoh. Kamm
Teufelsgesäss
Kopf-Sp.
Drei Scharen
Muster-St.
Frauen
Alpl
Am Plattach
Öfele-Kpf.
Ht. Arnstein-Sp.
Arnstein-K.
Aridthal-K.
Porta Claudia
Schar
Mitz
Ehrwald
Grieskar
Gries-Kar
Höllenthal-Kar
Höllenthal-Fern.
Höllenthal-Sp.
Höllenthal-Anger
Höllenthal-Klamm
Riffelwd-Sp.
Riffel-Sp. Nd.
Riffel-Sp. Sd.
Hoh. Riffel
Gr. Kl.
Riffel-K.
Sonn-Sp.
Schneefernerk.
Brunn-Thal
Partnachursp.
Steingerümpel
Kirchthurm
Blassen
Stuiben-S.
Stuiben-Sp.
Stuibenthal
Stuibenbach
Bernadein-Wd.
Bernadein
Hölleinthor-K.
Hölleinthal-Anger
Hölleinthal-Klamm
Hölleinthal-Fern.
Hölleinthalspitze
Hoh. Zieg-Sp.
Rauhen-St.
Rauhe Eck
Hoh. Gries-K.
Jekelberger-K.
Zunder-Kopf
Vord. Zieg-Sp.
Kramer-Sp.
Scharf-Eck
Frieder-Sp.
Laus-Bichel
Frieder-A.
Hirsch-Bichl
Roßkar-K.
Königsstand
Grat-Bg.
Ehrl. 709
Loisach
Partnach
Partnachklamm
Partnachursprung
Kreuzjoch
Kreuz-Eck
Raulr-K.
Raulr-Eck
Mannt
Hupfleit
Schwarzen-K.
Schwarzen-Sp.
Schönanger-St.
Hohe Zug-Wld.
Holl-Eck
Kohlstatt
Barnhelmath-K.
Hohe Waxenstein
Gr. Waxenstein
Vord.
Längenfeld
Hennen-Eck
Mittag-Sch.
Maxklamm
Zirmers-K. Wald
Unter-Bauersee
Ober-Bauersee
Rossk.
Unter See
Ober See
Eibsee
Frillens.
Gschwand-Eck
Loisach-Ursprung
Unt. Grainau
Ober Grainau
Ofen-Wiesen
Katzen-St.
Risser See
Risser-K.
Risser-Bach
Wald-Eck
Schmelz
Bei d. Trogen
Alpele-Hr.
Ht. Kreuzjoch
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Ht. Riffel-K.
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Ht. Bernadein
Ht. Stuiben-Sp.
Ht. Gaif-K.
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Geogr. Anstalt von
Kilometer.
1 : 100.000
Engl. Miles.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

springs, on the lake, 1/2 M. from the railway-station; **Fuchs*, moderate; good baths in the lake.) About 3/4 M. from the station and the lake is the prettily-situated village of Murnau (**Post; Pantlbräu; Griesbräu; Zacherlbräu; Angerbräu*). The *Vier Linden* (lime-trees), to the W., and the *Asamshöhe* (with tower 60 ft. high), command a *View of the mountains (left the Heimgarten, Kistenkopf, and Krottenkopf; right the Ammergau Mts.; in the background of the Loisach-Thal the Wetterstein range). Electric railway to Ober-Ammergau, see p. 236.

The railway descends viâ (49 1/2 M.) *Hechendorf* into a marshy valley, crosses the *Ramsau* before its junction with the *Loisach*, and follows the left bank of the latter to (52 M.) *Ohlstadt*. At (54 M.) *Eschenlohe* (Altwirth; Brückenwirth) the valley contracts. The *Festbühel*, to the right of the railway, commands a fine view. From (57 M.) *Oberau* (2165 ft.; *Post) a road leads to the right viâ *Ettal* to *Ober-Ammergau* (p. 237).

Beyond (60 M.) *Farchant* the broad basin of Partenkirchen opens to the S. On the left is the *Kuhflucht*, a gorge with waterfalls, descending from the *Hohe Fricken*. Fine view of the Wetterstein range from the Dreithorspitze to the Zugspitze. To the right, on the slope of the *Kramer*, appears the ruin of *Werdenfels* (2590 ft.). — 62 M. *Garmisch-Partenkirchen* (*Bayerischer Hof, R. 2-3 *M*; *Bade-Hôtel Stadt Wien; Zum Werdenfelser Michl, all at the station), between the two villages.

Partenkirchen. — **Hotels.** *Bellevue, in an open situation above the village, R. 2 1/2-6, B. 1, pens. 6-8 *M*; Post, R. 2-4 *M*, B. 70, omn. 70 pf.; Stern, R. 2 1/2-3, B. 1, pens. 5 1/2-7 *M*; *Kainzen-Bad, see p. 235; Baumgartner, moderate; Zum Rassen; Melber, well spoken of; Werdenfelser Hof, Pischl, unpretending. — **Pensions.** *Schweizerhaus*, 5-6 *M*; *Panorama*, above St. Anton, with café and attractive view. — *Private Apartments* numerous; apply at the official bureau. — *English Church Service* in summer.

Partenkirchen (2350 ft.), a favourite summer-resort, is beautifully situated at the base of the *Eckenberg*, a spur of the Krottenkopf. It possesses a handsome modern Gothic church (1865-71), a new Protestant church, and a small English church. The district school of carving and design, on the way to Garmisch, is open to visitors on week-days, 8-11 and 2-4.

Garmisch. — **Hotels.** Westermeier zum Husaren, R. 2 1/2-3 1/2, pens. 7-8 *M*; Alpenhof, similar charges; Post, R. 1 1/2-3, pens. 6-7 *M*; Lamm, pens. 4 1/2 *M*; Zur Zugspitze; Drei Mohren, R. 1 1/2-3, pens. 4-6 *M*; Colosseum, with theatre and concert room, R. 1-1 1/2, pens. 5-7 *M*; Kainzenfranz; *Hôt.-Pens. Sonnenbichl, finely situated on the road to Murnau, 1 M. to the N. of the station, R. 1-2, D. 2, pens. 5-6 *M* (close by is a swimming-bath). — Hôt. Risserbauer (see p. 234). — **Pensions.** *Villa Bader* (English); *Buchwieser*, *Alpspitze*, *Bellevue*, etc.

Garmisch (2290 ft.), a thriving village 1 M. to the W. of Partenkirchen, with picturesque old houses, the seat of the district-court, is another favourite resort. On the E. side of the village is the *Wittelsbach Park*, with a chalet (milk).

CARRIAGES are to be obtained at both Garmisch and Partenkirchen and at the railway-station. One-horse carr. to the Badersee 6, two-horse 10 *M*, two-horse carr. to Walchensee (3¾ hrs.) 24, Ober-Ammergau 24, Lermoos 20, Reutte 30, Imst viâ Lermoos 55 *M*. (The driver expects a fee of 10 pf. for each mark of the fare.)

EXCURSIONS (for details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). Beautiful view from the pilgrimage-church of **St. Anton** (2400 ft.), to which a shady path ascends in 10 min. from Partenkirchen. The peaks, from left to right, are the Wetterwand, Dreithorspitze, Alpspitze, Waxenstein (behind it the Zugspitze), the pointed Upsberg (in the distance, beyond the Eibsee-Thörlen); to the right the Kramer, in the foreground Garmisch.

Fauken-Schlucht. Beyond Partenkirchen a path ascends to the E. up the valley to the (20 min.) waterfall of the *Faukenbach*. The 'Scheibenplatz-Weg' leads from St. Anton along the slope viâ the *Parapluie* to the (25 min.) beginning of the ravine. Through the Fauken-Schlucht to the (¾ hr.) *Lukas Terrasse* (2990 ft.; fine view of the villages and mountains) and thence back in ½ hr. viâ the *Schalmei-Schlucht*.

The ***Risserbauer** (2525 ft.) is a good point of view, ½ hr. from Garmisch. From the post-office we cross the meadows towards the S.W., in the direction of the *Risserkopf* (3690 ft.), a wooded height immediately below the Alpspitze. The charming little **Risser-See* (boating; baths) lies in a hollow bebind the *Inn (also Pension), in the direction of the mountain.

***Partnachklamm and *Vorder-Graseck** (1¼ hr.; guide unnecessary). After following the Kainzen-Bad road to tbe S. of Partenkirchen (see p. 235) for about 60 paces, we turn to the right at a finger-post, and in ½ hr. reacb the first bridge, at the mouth of the *Partnach Valley*. Beyond the bridge a finger-post indicates our path to tbe left ('nach Graseck'); at the (¼ hr.) *Restaurant Partnachklamm* we cross the stream by a second bridge, beyond which the road to Graseck ascends abruptly to the left, while the path to the 'Klamm', or gorge, leads to the right; 6 min., third bridge. The (10 min.) fourth (iron) bridge (*Klammbrücke*), 50 ft. long and 220 ft. above the Partnach, is the finest point. Beyond the bridge the path ascends in 8 min. to the forester's house of *Vorder-Graseck* (2920 ft.; *Restaurant), where a fine view is enjoyed. — A narrow path (*Triftweg*), constructed for the use of the 'lumberers' and diverging to the left before the third bridge, leads along the bottom of the gorge, close to the water, revealing the grandeur of the ravine to great advantage. It is provided at places with wire-ropes and is quite safe for those reasonably free from giddiness. The best plan to see the ravine is to follow the upper path to Graseck, descend thence into the Partnach valley, and return by the path at the bottom of the gorge (in all 3 hrs. from Partenkirchen). — FROM GRASECK TO MITTENWALD VIÂ THE FERCHEN-THAL, 3½ hrs., attractive (guide unnecessary). From the forester's house we ascend the pastures for a short distance, and then turn to the right. After 20 min. we go straigbt on (not to the right to *Mittel-Graseck*) to (10 min.) *Hinter-Graseck*; ¾ hr., bridge over tbe Ferchenbach; then straight on through the wood to (25 min.) *Elmau* (3270 ft.; inn). From this point a road leads viâ the *Ferchen-See* and the *Lauter-See* to (6 M.) *Mittenwald* (p. 236).

The ***Eckbauer** (4065 ft.). We may either follow a steep marked path from the Kainzen-Bad in 1½-2 hrs., or take another steep path (also marked, usually shady in the afternoon) from Graseck (see above), which turns to the left at a (¼ hr.) finger-post, ascends the grassy slopes in windings, passes through wood, and reaches the Eckbauer in ¾ hr. (*Inn*, with 6 rooms). The top of the hill, 2 min. beyond the house, commands an admirable panorama of the mountains: Karwendel-Gebirge, Wettersteinwand, Dreitborspitze with the Schachenalp and Frauenalpe, Alpspitze, Zugspitze, Kramer, and Krottenkopf; below lies the deep, wooded valley of the Ferchenbach.

Gschwandner Bauer (1½ hr.). From Partenkirchen we ascend to the right through the *Bremstall-Wald* (finger-post) to (1¼ hr.) the *Schlattan Restaurant*, and the (¼ hr.) *Gschwandner Bauer* (3345 ft.; *Inn), which affords

a fine view of the Wetterstein and Karwendel ranges. We may return by the Mittenwald road (shady in the evening).

***Badersee** (2720 ft.; 4½ M. from Garmisch; omnibus from Partenkirchen station in 1½ hr.; one-horse carriage 6, two-horse 10 *M*). The road diverges to the left from that to Lermoos, a few hundred yards beyond the (2½ M.) *Schmelz* (inn), and leads viâ *Unter-Grainau* (*Inn) to the small, emerald-green lake, 1 M. round and 60 ft. deep. The **Hôtel-Pension Badersee* (pens. 6 *M*), on its bank, is pleasant for a prolonged stay. — Road hence to the (3 M.) Eibsee (see below).

The ***Eibsee** (3190 ft.), 7 M. from Garmisch, is reached by the road viâ *Unter-Grainau* (omnibus from the Post at Partenkirchen twice daily in 2½ hrs., returning in 2 hrs.; fare each way 1½ *M*); or, from Garmisch, by the path to the left at the W. end of the village, which leads across meadows to (1¼ hr.) *Ober-Grainau* (Waxenstein), and thence to (1¼ hr.) the lake. The Eibsee, 3 M. long, 2 M. wide, and 90 ft. deep, has seven small islands and is enclosed by dark, wooded hills, above which tower the enormous rocky walls of the Zugspitze (**Terne's Inn*, with veranda, boats, and baths, R. 1½-3, pens. 5-6 *M*). Travellers are rowed (50 pf. each) to the *Ludwigs-Insel* in the middle of the lake, where the echoes are awakened by a shot (50 pf.). The huge Zugspitze is seen to great advantage from the lake, but on summer-afternoons is usually shrouded in clouds.

The ***Krottenkopf** (6845 ft.; 5 hrs.; guide 5, if a night is spent, 7 *M*). A marked bridle-path leads from Partenkirchen viâ St. Anton, passing the parsonage, to the (2 hrs.) *Esterberg-Bauer* (4055 ft.; poor inn). Bridle-path thence, steep and stony at places, through the hollow between the Bischof and the Krottenkopf to the (2¼ hrs.) *Krottenkopf Club Hut* (6415 ft.; *Inn in summer), on the saddle between the Krottenkopf and the Oberrisskopf, and to (¼ hr.) the top (pavilion; fine *View).

***Königshaus am Schachen** (6125 ft.; 5-5½ hrs.; guide, 4½ *M*, unnecessary). We follow the Triftweg (p. 235) through the Partnachklamm in 1 hr. to the bridge over the *Ferchenbach*, the left bank of which we skirt to (¾ hr.) the *Steilenfälle* (sometimes dry). The path then ascends rapidly to the right through the Wettersteinwald to a small shrine, turns to the left, and crosses a clearing after a few minutes, from which a broad path through the wood leads past the *Wetterstein-Alp* (4820 ft.; rfmts.), to the (3 hrs.) *Schachen-Alp*, with the small *Schachen-See*, and (¾ hr.) the *Königshaus*, built by King Lewis II. (adm. 50 pf.; restaurant, with 22 beds). The *Pavilion*, a few hundred paces to the W., on the brink of the abyss, commands a magnificent *View of the Reinthal below us, with the Plattach-Ferner, Schneefernerkopf, and Wetterspitzen, the Hochblassen to the right, and (to the S.) the Dreithorspitze and Wetterstein. To the N. stretches the vast Bavarian plain. — From *Elmau* (p. 234) a good bridle-path (driving practicable, but not agreeable; carr. and pair for 2 pers. 15, for 3 pers. 18 *M*) ascends to the Schachen-Alp in 3½ hrs.

Longer Excursions (*Eckbauer*, *Höllenthal-Klamm*, *Rainthal* and *Blaue Gumpen*, *Zugspitze*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

To Lermoos (p. 232), 18 M., by a good road through the wooded Loisach-Thal (omn. daily in 3¾ hrs.; carr. 10-12 *M*). The frontier-inn at *Griesen* (p. 238) lies 10½ M. from Partenkirchen and 7½ M. from Lermoos (p. 232). — A shorter, but unattractive path leads from the Eibsee over the *Thörlen* (5230 ft.) to *Ehrwald* and (3½ hrs.) *Lermoos*. — To *Reutte*, see p. 232.

The new road to Mittenwald passes near the (1 M.) *Kainzen-Bad* (*Inn, pens. 4½-6 *M*), with a spring (containing iodine, natron, and sulphur) used as a remedy for gout and cutaneous diseases, and then ascends through undulating pastures. The old road is shorter and more picturesque, though steeper. Beyond (3 M.) *Kaltenbrunn* the bold peaks of the Karwendel range appear in front. 2 M. *Gerold*; 1½ M. *Klais* (Schöttl's Inn; to the *Barmsee* and *Krün*, see p. 242).

The road passes the small and marshy *Schmalsee*, and winds down into the *Isar-Thal*. Then (1½ M.) —

9 M. **Mittenwald** (3020 ft.; **Post*, with clever animal-paintings by Paul Meyerheim in the veranda; *Zum Karwendel*, well spoken of; *Zum Wetterstein*; *Pension Villa Neuner*), the last Bavarian village (1800 inhab.), overshadowed by the precipitous *Karwendel-Gebirge* (7825 ft.). The manufacture of violins and guitars, which are chiefly exported to England and America, forms the main occupation of the inhabitants. A bronze statue of *Michael Klotz* (d.1743), who introduced the violin-industry, has been erected in front of the church.

Excursions. To the **Lauter-See* (3365 ft.), ¾ hr., and the *Ferchen-See* (3400 ft.), ½ hr. farther up (see p. 235); to the **Hohe Kranzberg* (4565 ft.; inn), 1¼ hr. (splendid view); to the **Leutasch-Klamm*, near the Scharnitz road (see below; 1 hr. there and back); *Barmsee*, 1½ hr.; *Leutasch Valley*, *Vereins-Alpe*, *Karwendel-Spitze*, etc., see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From Mittenwald to Zirl, 16 M., diligence daily in 4½ hrs. (carriage with one horse 17, with two horses 22 ℳ). The road crosses the Isar (before the bridge, to the right, the path to the Lentasch-Klamm, see above) and traverses the level bottom of the valley as far as the (3 M.) *Defile of Scharnitz*, the boundary between Bavaria and Tyrol, formerly protected by a strong fortress which was completely destroyed by the French in 1805. Beyond the adjacent village of *Scharnitz* (3160 ft.; *Adler) the road quits the Isar and ascends to the left to (9 M.) **Seefeld** (3860 ft.; *Post*), a summer-resort beautifully situated on the watershed between the Isar and Inn. It then leads past the small *Wildsee* to (12 M.) *Reith*, beyond which it descends viâ *Leiten* in wide curves, affording magnificent views of the Inn valley and the Tyrolese Alps, to (16 M.) **Zirl** (*Löwe*; *Stern*), whence a railway runs to (9½ M.) *Innsbruck* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

33. From Munich to Ober-Ammergau and viâ Linderhof to Füssen.

Comp. Map, p. 228.

a. Via Murnau and Kohlgrub.

61 M. From Munich to *Murnau*, 47 M., railway in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 6 ℳ 20, 4 ℳ 10, 2 ℳ 70 pf., return-tickets 10 ℳ 30, 6 ℳ 20, 4 ℳ 10 pf.); from Murnau to *Ober-Ammergau*, 14½ M., electric railway in 1½ hr. (3rd cl. fare 1 ℳ 20 pf.).

From Munich to (47 M.) *Murnau*, see p. 232. The line thence to Ober-Ammergau crosses the Partenkirchen railway by means of a lofty viaduct, describes a wide curve to the W., and skirts the side of the ridge that divides the Staffel-See from the plain of the Loisach. To the S. opens a fine mountain view (Herzogstand, Heimgarten, Krottenkopf, Ettaler Mandl, etc.; in the background the Wetterstein group with the Dreithorspitze). — 2½ M. *Berggeist*. 3¾ M. *Grafenaschau* (2255 ft.); the village lies 1¼ M. to the S., at the foot of the *Aufacker* (5060 ft.). Beyond a wood and an embankment, 85 ft. in height, we reach (6 M.) *Jägerhaus*, above which, on the right, is the villa of Lothar Meggendorfer, the painter. The line now ascends more steeply along the mountain-slope. 7½ M. *Kohlgrub*, station for the picturesquely situated village of that name

(2715 ft.; Lehmann's Inn; Schwarzer Adler). We again descend and in a deep cutting reach (8 M.) **Bad Kohlgrub** (2820 ft.). About 1/2 M. to the S., at the base of the Hörnle (see below) are the prettily situated chalybeate and peat baths (2940 ft.; **Curhaus*, pens. 4-4 1/2 *M*, with shady grounds; **Hôt.-Pens. Lindenschlösschen*, with garden; **Hôt.-Pens. Bayrischer Hof*, R. 1-3, pens. 4 *M*), frequented also as a mountain health-resort.

The *Olga-Höhe*, near the Lindenschlösschen, commands a fine view to the N. of the hills and lakes of Upper Bavaria. — The highly attractive ascent of the **Hörnle** (5080 ft.) may be made in 2 hrs.; splendid mountain-view (Zugspitz group); the Bavarian plain, with Munich, is visible to the N.

From (8 1/2 M.) *Saulgrub* a road leads to the right viâ *Bayersoien* and *Rottenbuch* to Peissenberg (p. 223). Soon reaching its highest point (2870 ft.), the line now descends to the S. into the *Ammer-Thal*. 10 M. *Alternau* (2750 ft.), charmingly situated at the W. base of the Hörnle, contains the generating station of the railway. Beautiful view of the Ammergau. We cross the wide valley to (10 1/2 M.) *Scherenau* and (11 3/4 M.) *Unter-Ammergau* (2740 ft.; Forelle; Schuhwirth and other rustic inns), where we cross the Ammer.

14 1/2 M. *Ober-Ammergau* (see below). The station is close to the theatre in which the Passion Play is given.

b. Via Oberau.

From Munich to *Oberau*, 57 M., railway in 3-3 1/2 hrs. (fares 8 *M* 10, 5 *M* 50, 3 *M* 50 pf.; return-tickets 13 *M* 10, 8 *M* 30, 5 *M* 30 pf.). Omnibus (15 seats) twice daily in summer from Oberau to Linderhof (2 3/4 hrs.; 2 *M* 70 pf.) and Füssen (12 hrs.; 8 *M* 50 pf.); 2 1/2 hrs. halt at Linderhof. — CARRIAGE from Oberau to Ober-Ammergau with one horse 10, with two horses 15 *M*; to Linderhof 18 and 30, to Reutte 30 and 40, to Hohenschwangau 36 and 50 *M*; from Füssen to Plansee 11 and 16, to Linderhof 18 and 30, to Oberau 36 and 50 *M*; driver's fee 10 per cent of the fare.

From Munich to (57 M.) *Oberau*, see p. 232. The road to Ober-Ammergau leads to the W., passing the *Untermberg Inn*, crosses the *Giessenbach*, and ascends, at first in a wide sweep to the right, along the S. side of a wooded gorge (short-cuts for pedestrians). At the bottom of the valley runs the steep old road, which is shorter for walkers. The upper end of the gorge is closed by the *Ettaler Berg*, which the new road circumvents by curving to the left. — 3 M. **Ettal** (2875 ft.; *Landes*, moderate), a convent founded by Emp. Lewis the Bavarian in 1330, dissolved in 1803, rebuilt after a fire in 1844, and now the property of Count Pappenheim. The church, with a massive dome, was built in the Gothic style by Emp. Lewis, but was remodelled in the baroque style in the 18th cent.; it contains altar-pieces of the 17th cent. and a famous organ. The ascent of the *Ettaler Mandl* (5360 ft.) is difficult (2 1/2-3 hrs., with guide).

About 3/4 M. farther on the road forks, the left branch leading direct to (4 1/2 M.) Linderhof, the right to (2 1/4 M.) **Ober-Ammergau** (2745 ft.; *Hôt.-Pens. Osterbichl; Railway Hotel & Restaurant; Victoria; Wittelsbacher Hof; Alte Post; Lamm; Pens. Veit; Pens.*

Villa Edel), celebrated for the passion plays performed here every ten years (1900, 1910, etc.). Wood and ivory carving is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. — About 1/4 hr. to the W., on the *Osterbühl*, at the base of the *Kofel* (4405 ft.), stands the **Crucifixion*, a colossal group in Kelheim sandstone, executed by Halbig, and presented by King Lewis II. in 1875.

Electric railway viâ *Kohlgrub* to *Murnau*, see p. 237.

The Road from Ober-Ammergau to (7 1/2 M.) Linderhof diverges to the right at the S. end of the village from the road to Ettal (p. 235), and unites 2 M. farther on with the direct Oberau and Ettal road (p. 235). 2 M. *Graswang* (2885 ft.; inn), a village with the Bavarian custom-house, beyond which we ascend through the pleasant *Graswang-Thal*, or upper valley of the Ammer; to the left opens the wide *Elmauer Gries*, above which peeps the Zugspitze. Just beyond the (3 M.) forester's house of *Linder* (restaurant and beds) we cross the Ammer to the right to (1/2 M.) the royal **Schloss Linderhof** (3080 ft.), erected and splendidly decorated in the rococo style by King Lewis II. in 1870-78 (adm. from May 15th to Oct. 16th daily, 9-5; fee 3 *M*, including grotto and kiosque; closed on June 13th). To the left of the entrance are the office and the *Schloss Restaurant*, with 50 beds (1 1/2-2 *M*).

The *Vestibule* of the château (adm. in parties of 12 pers.) contains an equestrian statue of Louis XIV., after Bosio. On the *First Floor* is a series of finely fitted up rooms with paintings of French celebrities and events in the time of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. — The extensive *Gardens* are embellished with fountains, statuary, etc., and contain the *Monopteros*, a small temple with a figure of Venus (good view), and the *Blue Grotto*, with a subterranean lake, which is illuminated with electric light every 1/2 hr. from 9 to 11.30 and from 2.30 to 5. Near the grotto is the *Kiosque*, richly gilded and decorated, with stalactite vaulting, enamelled peacocks, etc. Behind the palace are the *Cascades*, where the fountains play at noon and at 5.30 p.m. — A visit to the palace and gardens, including the grotto and the kiosque, takes abont 2 hrs.

We continue to ascend the finely-wooded Ammer-Thal to the (4 1/2 M.) *Grenz-Brücke*, or frontier bridge, about 1/2 M. to the left of which (guide-post) is the *Hunding-Hütte* (3600 ft.), a blockhouse in the old German style (comp. Wagner's opera of the 'Walkyrie'; adm. 50 pf.; rfmts.; adjacent a hermit's hut). We then skirt the N. base of the *Geyerkopf* (7095 ft.), traversing the thickly wooded *Ammerwald-Thal*, and reach (3 M.) the **Ammerwald Inn* (3575 ft.; rustic), whence the 'Schützensteig' leads to the right to (3 1/2 hrs.) Hohenschwangau (p. 231). About 3 M. farther on the road emerges from the wood and reaches the **Great Plansee** (3190 ft.), a fine sheet of water, 2 3/4 M. long by 1/4-1/2 M. broad and 250 ft. deep, enclosed by wooded mountains. On its bank is the *Austrian Custom House*, near which is a monument to King Max II. of Bavaria (*Forelle*, boats for hire; to Seespitz 2 1/2 *M*, with fee of 50 pf.).

From the Plansee to Partenkirchen (15 M.) a narrow road descends the wooded *Naiderach-Thal* viâ the (5 1/2 M.) Austrian and Bavarian custom-house of *Griesen* (inn), see p. 235.

The road to Reutte, shadeless in the morning, skirts the N. bank of the Plansee, passing the *Kaiserbrunnen*. At the (3½ M.) W. end of the lake, in the *Gschwänd*, is the *Seespitz Inn (pens. 5 *K.*). Farther on we pass the *Little Plansee*, cross the *Arch*, which flows out of it, and reach (1 M.) a chapel, near a good spring.

A footpath descends ¼ M. farther on to the right, through wood, to the *Upper* and (20 min.) **Lower Stuiben Fall*. Thence to *Reutte*, see p. 232.

The road crosses the *Rossrücken*, affording a fine view of the Lechthal, with the Glimmspitze and Hochvogel in the background. We then descend the slope of the *Tauern* (6044 ft.), where the path from the lower Stuiben Fall (see above) joins the road at a stone with an inscription. The road afterwards proceeds past the small bath of *Krekelmoos* and viâ *Breitenwang* to (4½ M.) *Reutte* (see p. 232). From Reutte to *Füssen* and *Hohenschwangau*, see R. 31.

34. From Munich to Mittenwald viâ Kochel. Walchensee.

Comp. Maps, pp. 220, 228.

a. Isarthal Railway from Munich to Kochel.

36½ M. Railway (Isarthalbahn) in 2½ hrs. (fares 6 ℳ 20, 4 ℳ 20, 2 ℳ 70 pf.). From Kochel to *Mittenwald* viâ *Walchensee*, 18½ M., diligence daily in 6 hrs. Omnibus thrice daily in summer from Kochel to *Mittenwald* (5½-6½ hrs.; 4 ℳ 20 pf.), and thence twice daily to *Partenkirchen* (2½ hrs.; 2 ℳ 30 pf.) and twice daily to *Zirl* (5½ hrs.; 3 ℳ 60 pf.; comp. p. 236).

Munich, see p. 158. The trains start from the *Isarthal Station* (Pl. B, 10, 11; p. 158), reached from the Färbergraben in ¼ hr. by electric tramway (p. 162; 10 pf.). — 1¾ M. **Thalkirchen** (*Deutsche Eiche*, *Restaurant Gierlinger*, both with garden-restaurants), with a hydropathic. Beyond (2½ M.) *Maria-Einsiedel* the line ascends through wood to (3 M.) *Prinz-Ludwigs-Höhe* (restaurant), on the top of the plateau, and crosses the state-railway near the Grosshesselohe station (p. 242). — 4½ M. **Grosshesselohe** (p. 220); footpath to the state-railway-station and to the Isar bridge, 8-10 min.; past the brewery to the restaurant in the wood, ¼ hr. — Farther on we traverse wood and pass the château of *Schwanegg* — 5 M. **Pullach** (1905 ft.; **Rabenwirth*, with view-terrace; *Zum Isarthal*, with garden), charmingly situated on the high left bank of the Isar. The Gothic church dates from the 15th century. On the Isar, 8 min. below, is the well-equipped *Pullach Hydropathic* (p. 220). — 7 M. *Höllriegelsgreuth-Grünwald* (1955 ft.; inn). A road descends from the station to the left to the *Höllriegelsgreuth Inn*, whence a ferry crosses to *Grünwald* (p. 220). — 9½ M. *Baierbrunn* (Post); 11½ M. *Hohenschäftlarn* (2150 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a high-lying village to the right. At (12½ M.) **Ebenhausen-Schäftlarn** (2170 ft.; *Post*), with a fine view, the railway reaches its highest point.

Hence we may descend through wood in ¼ hr. (or from Hohenschäftlarn in 20 min.) to the convent of **Schäftlarn** (1840 ft.; inn), with an

interesting church (1733-64), whence picturesque paths lead to Baierbrunn (1½ hr.), Icking (1 hr.), etc. — Fine view from the *Röschenauer Höhe* above *Zell* (2130 ft.; inn), 1 M. to the N.W. of Ebenhausen. From Ebenhausen a marked path leads to (2½ hrs.) *Schloss Berg*, on the *Lake of Starnberg* (p. 221).

Farther on we enjoy a fine view of the Isar valley and the mountains. From (14½ M.) *Icking* (2135 ft.; inn) a road leads in ½ hr. to the Schöne Aussicht Inn, above *Walchstadt*, with a lofty belvedere (10 pf.) and extensive view. — The line descends through deep cuttings and along the slope of the *Schletterleiten*, affording a good survey of the wide valley of the Isar, with its grey sandy and gravelly islets, and the confluence of the *Loisach* and the Isar. We then cross the Loisach and reach —

17 M. **Wolfratshausen** (1886 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), the station for which is ½ M. from the prettily-situated village (1840 inhab.; *Haderbräu; Hôt.-Pens. Kronmühle*, R. 1½-2½, pens. 4½-6 *M*; *Humplbräu*). Above, on the *Calvarienberg*, are shady walks affording delightful views.

The Lake of Starnberg may be reached hence by pleasant routes viâ *Münsing* (inn) to (2 hrs.) *Ammerland* (p. 222); viâ *Dorfen*, *Höhenrain*, *Aufhausen*, and *Aufkirchen* to (2½ hrs.) *Schloss Berg* or *Leoni*; or direct from the Calvarienberg viâ *Buchsee* to the (2 hrs.) *Rottmannshöhe* (p. 221).

The railway crosses the winding Loisach to (18 M.) *Degerndorf* (Bruckmaier's Restaurant) and follows the left bank viâ (19½ M.) *Bolzwang* (1900 ft.). The (½ hr.) *Hochbreite* (2365 ft.) and the (½ hr. farther) *Degerndorfer Höhe* (2350 ft.) command fine views. — 21 M. *Eurasberg* possesses a château on a wooded eminence, near which (¼ hr. from the station) is the *Eurasberg Beer Garden*, with a picturesque view. — At the prettily situated village of (23 M.) **Beuerberg** (2005 ft.; *Post*) is a conventual school for girls.

A road leads hence to the W. to *St. Heinrich* and (6 M.) *Seeshaupt* (p. 222). To the S. of the road, about 3 M. from Beuerberg (viâ *Buch* and *Maierwald*), are the view-points of *Hohenleiten* and *Oedbauer*. An attractive path leads from Hohenleiten to (2½ hrs.) Seeshaupt.

Farther on we traverse the wooded left bank of the Loisach, but cross to the right bank before (26½ M.) *Fletzen*. Above, to the right, lies the village of *Nantesbuch*. The mountains (Benediktenwand, Jochberg, Herzogstand, Heimgarten) approach nearer to the line. Beyond a swampy district we reach (29½ M.) *Bad Heilbrunn* (Rail. Restaurant), whence an omnibus plies thrice daily to the baths of that name, 1¼ M. to the E. (p. 243). At (31½ M.) *Bichl* the Isarthal railway unites with the state-line. Thence viâ *Benediktbeuren* to (36½ M.) *Kochel*, see p. 241.

b. From Munich to Kochel viâ Tutzing.

47 M. Railway in 2¼ hrs. (fares 6 *M* 20, 2 *M* 70 pf.).

From Munich to (25 M.) *Tutzing*, see pp. 221, 222. — 28½ M. *Bernried*; 31½ M. *Seeshaupt* (p. 222), both ¾ M. from the railway. Farther on, the country is uninteresting. On the right lies the little

Ostersee. — 35½ M. *Staltach.* — 38½ M. *Neu-Penzberg*, station for **Penzberg** (1980 ft.; *Bernrieder Hof; Zur Eisenbahn*), with coal-mines. — The railway crosses the *Loisach* at (41 M.) *Schönmühle*, and at (42 M.) *Bichl* (*Löwe; Grüner Hut), whence a road runs viâ *Heilbrunn* to Tölz (p. 243), joins the Isarthal railway (p. 240).

43 M. **Benediktbeuern** (2025 ft.; *Post; Zur Benediktenwand*), with a once wealthy and celebrated monastery, founded in 740, and consecrated by St. Boniface, now containing a home for veteran soldiers and a stud. To the E. rises the *Benediktenwand* (5910 ft.; fatiguing ascent of 4½-5 hrs., with guide).

Beyond Benediktbeuern the railway skirts the side of an extensive marsh, and leads viâ *Ried* and *Ort* along the *Rohrsee* to (46½ M.) **Kochel** (*Stöger's Inn & Rail. Restaurant*, R. 1-1½ *M*; *Abendtum*, moderate), the terminus of the railway, separated by a hill from (¾ M.) the lake (**Bad Kochel*, with grounds on the lake, R. 1½-3, pens. from 4½ *M*). A bronze statue in the village, erected in 1900, commemorates *Balth. Maier* (d. 1705), the 'Smith of Kochel'. The **Kochelsee** (1970 ft.), 3¾ M. long and 2½ M. broad, is fed by the Loisach, and is bounded on the S. by the Jochberg, Herzogstand, and Heimgarten. The pavilion near Bad Kochel affords a good view.

Electric Launch on the Kochelsee hourly in summer; stations: *Kochel*, *Schlehdorf*, *Rauf*, *Kesselberg*, *Grauer Bär*, *Seehof*. Fares from Kochel to Schlehdorf 70 pf., from Kesselberg to Schlehdorf 45 pf.

On the opposite bank of the lake lies (3 M.) **Schlehdorf** (**Post und Herzogenstand; Heimgarten*), reached by omnibus in ½ hr., by motor-launch in 10 minutes. The **Herzogstand* (see below) may be ascended hence in 4 hrs. by an attractive route. We follow the marked path along the lake for ¼ hr., then ascend (guide-post) viâ the *Jochplatte* to the (1 hr.) *Unterauer Alp* (about 2850 ft.), whence the *Pionier-Weg*, constructed in 1892 by the 1st Battalion of Pioneers, gradually ascends through wood, crossing several streams, and commanding beautiful views of the Kochelsee and the plain. At (1¼ hr.) the *Schlehdorfer Alpl* we join the bridle-path ascending from Urfeld; thence to the top, see below. — One-horse carriage from Schlehdorf to Ohlstadt 6, two-horse 10 *M*, to Murnau 8 and 12 *M*.

The Road to Walchensee (diligence, see p. 233) approaches the lake at the (1 M.) **Hôtel Seehof* (pens. from 4½ *M*) and skirts it, passing the finely situated **Hôtel zum Grauen Bären* (pens. 4½-6 *M*), to the (1 M.) *Kesselberg Inn* (ferry to Bad Kochel 80 pf.; good echo on the lake). It then ascends in easy windings to the (2 M.) pass of the **Kesselberg** (2825 ft.). To the right of the road are the pretty falls of the *Kesselbach*, along which a path cutting off an angle of the road ascends. From the culminating point we obtain a view of the Karwendel and Wetterstein ranges in the distance, and, below us, of the beautiful, deep-blue ***Walchensee** (2630 ft.), 4¼ M. long and 3 M. broad, surrounded by forests and mountains. At the N. end (1½ M.) are the houses of *Urfeld* (Zum Jäger am See, R. 1½ *M*; Zum Fischer am See).

The **Herzogstand* (5680 ft.), a remarkably fine point of view, is ascended hence in 2½-3 hrs. (guide unnecessary). A road (pedestrians only allowed) ascends viâ the (2 hrs.) *Herzogstand-Häuser* (5165 ft.; inn), belonging to the German Alpine Club, ½ hr. below the summit, which commands an ad-

mirable view of the mountains as far as the Oezthal glaciers, and of the plain with its numerous lakes. — A narrow arête, protected by a wire-rope, but advisable for experts only, connects the Herzogstand with the (1 hr.) *Heimgarten* (5870 ft.), to the W. — From the Herzogstand-Häuser a narrow path to the right, affording at first a fine view of the Walchensee, and then leading through wood, descends to the hamlet of Walchensee in 1½ hr.

From Urfeld to *Jachenau* and *Tölz*, see p. 243. — *Boat* across the lake: to Walchensee (for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers.) 1 *M* 20, 1 *M* 80, 2 *M* 10, 2 *M* 40 pf.; to Altlach 2, 3, 4, 4½ *M*; Obernach 2½ *M*, 3½ *M*, 4 *M* 80, 5 *M* 30 pf. — *Carriage* from Walchensee to Wallgau 5, with two horses 8 *M*; to Kochel, Krün, and Jachenau 6 and 9, to Barmsee 7 and 11, to Benediktbeuern and Mittenwald 10 and 15, to Vorder-Riss 12 and 18, to Partenkirchen 14 and 21, to Lenggries and Penzberg 17 and 22, to Murnau 15 and 23, to Tölz 19 and 31, to Tegernsee 30 and 50, to Achensee 33 and 50 *M*.

From Urfeld the road skirts the W. bank of the lake to (3 M.) — 53½ M. **Walchensee** (**Post*), a hamlet charmingly situated on a bay of the lake, and surrounded with beautiful woods. On the opposite bank are the church and parsonage of *Klösterl*. It is preferable to proceed from Urfeld to Walchensee by boat in ¾ hr. From the middle of the lake (the 'Weitsee') a fine view is enjoyed. Travellers bound for Mittenwald row from Urfeld (without going to Walchensee) in 1½ hr. to the mouth of the *Obernach*, at the S. end of the lake. Thence they gradually ascend a lonely pine-clad valley. At (4½ M.) *Wallgau* (Neuner), the broad valley of the *Isar* is reached (road to Vorder-Riss, see p. 243). — From (1½ M.) *Krün* (2895 ft.; inn) a road leads to the right, past the picturesquely situated *Barmsee*, to (3 M.) *Klais*, on the highroad from Mittenwald to Partenkirchen (p. 235). On the S. the precipitous Karwendel-Gebirge is conspicuous; to the W. rises the Wetterstein-Gebirge. — 6 M. — 65 M. *Mittenwald* (p. 236).

35. From Munich to Tölz and Mittenwald.

74 M. Railway to (36 M.) *Tölz* in 1½-2¼ hrs. Diligence from Tölz to (6½ M.) *Lenggries* thrice daily, in 1¾ hr.; to (8½ M.) *Bichl* viâ *Heilbrunn* twice daily, in 2½ hrs. Diligence from Lenggries to (14½ M.) *Vorder-Riss* daily at 6 a.m. in 4 hrs., going on at 11 a.m. to *Hinter Riss* in 1½ hr. One-horse carriage from Tölz to the Walchensee 10 *M*, to Mittenwald 20 *M*.

The train soon turns towards the S.; to the left are seen the Bavaria and Ruhmeshalle, to the right the distant Alps. The line to Simbach (R. 40) and the direct line to Rosenheim diverge to the left (R. 38). — 3½ M. *Mittersendling*. At (6½ M.) *Grosshesselohe* (p. 239) the *Isar* is crossed; to the left we obtain a view of the deep and gravelly bed of the river, with Munich in the distance. Then through wood. — 11 M. *Deisenhofen;* 16 M. *Sauerlach*. The *Teufelsgraben* ('devil's dyke'), a deep, dry hollow, is crossed, and the train reaches (23 M.) **Holzkirchen** (2245 ft.; *Post; Oberbräu; Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of the lines to Rosenheim (p. 249) and Schliersee (p. 247).

The line skirts the E. side of the town, and diverges to the right from the line to Schliersee. 26 M. *Ober-Warngau;* 30 M. **Schaftlach** (2480 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant;* to Gmund, see p. 244). 32 M.

Geograph. Anstalt von Geograph. Meile Kilomètres 1:250.000 Engl. Miles Österr. Meile Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Reichersbeuern, with a handsome château. The (36 M.) *Tölz* station (2255 ft.; **Bellevue*, with fine view, adjacent) lies to the N. of the town, 1/2 M. from the Isar bridge (omnibus 20 pf.).

Tölz (2155 ft.; *Post; Bürgerbräu; Bruckbräu; Kolberbräu*), a small town (4790 inhab.), with breweries and a trade in timber, is prettily situated on a hill on the *Isar*. Many of the houses are frescoed with Biblical subjects. The garden of the Bürgerbräu and the **Calvarienberg* (2320 ft.; 1/4 hr.) command a fine survey of the Isar-Thal, stretching far into the distance; in the background, to the S.W., the long Benediktenwand (p. 241) and the cone of the Kirchstein. On the left bank of the Isar, 1/2 hr. from the station, are the baths of **Krankenheil** (**Cur-Hôtel Schall*, with baths; **Kaiserhof*, pens. 6 1/2 *M*; *Sedlmair*, with baths, R. 2, D. 2 1/2 *M*; *Pension Spenger*, 5-7 *M*; *Pens. Villa Emilia*, *Haus Thorstein*, *Villa Johanna*, *Villa Bellaria*, *Villa Germania*), with a *Conversations-Saal*, *Trinkhalle*, and *Bath House* (bath 2 *M*). The water is conducted in leaden pipes from the springs, 3 1/2 M. distant, and contains natron and iodine. About 1 1/2 M. to the W. is the *Zollhaus* (*Inn, with baths), on a hill near which is the *Alpenhaus Kogl* (restaurant, D. 1 1/2 *M*). The left bank of the Isar, close to the town, is laid out with extensive woods and promenades.

From Tölz to the Walchensee there are two roads: by *Kochel* (21 M.), or through the *Jachenau* (25 M.). The Kochel Road (diligence to Bichl twice daily in 2 1/2 hrs.) leads to the W., past the *Zollhaus* (see above), *Stallau*, and (5 1/2 M.) the baths of *Heilbrunn* (2235 ft.; Pens. Bellevue), with the *Adelheidsquelle*, containing bromine and iodine, 1 1/4 M. from the railway-station of Heilbrunn (p. 240). We then pass *Enzenau* and *Steinbach*, and reach (3 M.) *Bichl* (p. 240).

The Lenggries and Jachenau Road crosses the Isar beyond (6 1/2 M.) *Lenggries* (see below; on the opposite bank is the château of *Hohenburg*, see below), and reaches (2 1/2 M.) *Wegscheid* (inn, rustic). The road now skirts the wooded flanks of the *Langenberg*, and enters the Jachenau, a secluded valley watered by the *Jachen*, 10 M. in length. 8 M. *Zum Bäck Inn*. About 2 M. farther on is the village of *Jachenau* (2590 ft.; Neuwirth; Pfund). The road to Urfeld continues to ascend over the *Fieberberg* and then descends through wood to (3 1/2 M.) *Sachenbach*, at the E. end of the *Walchensee*, whence it follows the N. bank to (2 M.) *Urfeld* (p. 241).

From Tölz to Mittenwald, 38 M. The road follows the right bank of the Isar to (6 1/2 M.) **Lenggries** (2230 ft.; *Post; Altwirth*), beyond which, on the left, is the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg's château of *Hohenburg* (with brewery and bath-establishment), and leads viâ *Anger* to (3 M.) *Fleck* (2275 ft.; *Inn), with large saw-mills. Beyond (1 M.) *Winkel* the valley contracts and turns to the S.W. — The road crosses the *Walchen* or *Achen*, on the right bank of which a narrow road leads to (9 M.) **Achenwald* on the Kreuth post-road (p. 246), and reaches (6 M.) *Fall* (2435 ft.; *Inn). — 6 M. **Vorder-Riss** (2650 ft.; *Steigenberger's Inn*), a royal shooting-lodge in a pine-clad dale, at the confluence of the *Rissbach* with the Isar.

Through the Riss to the Achensee by road (29 M.). The road ascends the wooded valley past (3 1/2 M.) the *Oswald-Hütte*, and crosses the Tyrolese frontier to (6 M.) Hinter-Riss (3055 ft.), a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Coburg, in finely-wooded environs. At the foot of the small Gothic châ-

teau are the low buildings of a Franciscan monastery (*Inn*, adjoining the monastery; **Alpenhof*, 20 min. farther on). — From Hinter-Riss the road ascends gently to the (6 M.) *Hagel-Hütte* (3575 ft.), where the *Rissthal* turns towards the S. We then ascend in windings through wood (had road, not available for carriages) to the (7½ M.) *Plumser Joch* (5410 ft.), which commands a limited but fine view, and descend through the wooded *Gernthal* to (6 M.) *Pertisau* (p. 246).

The road to Mittenwald crosses the Isar, and follows the left side of the secluded valley to (8 M.) *Wallgau* (p. 242), on the highroad from the Walchensee to (7½ M.) *Mittenwald* (p. 236).

36. From Munich to Tegernsee, Wildbad Kreuth, and the Achensee.

Comp. Maps, pp. 242, 246.

Railway to (37 M.) *Tegernsee* in 2½ hrs. Post-Omnibus from Tegernsee to *Wildbad Kreuth* twice daily in 1½ hr.; from Wildbad Kreuth to the *Achensee* (Scholastika) daily in 4 hrs. Omnibus from Tegernsee (Guggemos) to Achensee daily at 9 a.m. in 9 hrs., including 2 hrs. halt at Bad Kreuth (fare 4 *M*, coupé 5 *M*). — Carriage from *Tegernsee* to Kreuth one-horse 7, two-horse 12 *M*, to the Scholastika 16 or 24 *M*; from the *Scholastika* to Kreuth 14 or 22 *K.*, to Tegernsee 18 or 30, to Gmund 22 or 36 *K.*; from Jenbach to Kreuth 32 or 42, to Tegernsee 34 or 50 *K.* (fees and tolls included). — Steamboat on the Achensee from the Scholastika to the Seespitz (and back) eight times daily in summer in 50 minutes. — Railway from the *Seespitz* to *Jenbach* (6 trains daily in ¾ hr.) in connection with the steamboat (see p. 246).

Railway to (30 M.) *Schaftlach* (carriages changed), see p. 242. The branch-line to Tegernsee diverges to the left from the line to Tölz (on the right, the Benediktenwand) and reaches the *Tegernsee* (3¾ M. long, 1¼ M. broad) at (34 M.) *Gmund* (2430 ft.; Herzog Max; Bellevue; *Lechner's Restaurant, at the station), where the *Mangfall* emerges from the lake.

Kaltenbrunn (restaurant), a farm of Duke Charles Theodore, at the N.W. end of the lake, 1 M. from Gmund and 4½ M. from Tegernsee (motor-launch; rowing-boat in 1 hr., 1 *M* 40 pf), commands the best survey of the lake.

From Gmund the line runs along the E. bank, viâ *St. Quirin*, to —

37 M. **Tegernsee.** — **Hotels.** *Serben-Hôtel, R. from 2 *M*, B. 90 pf.; *Post, R. 1½-3 *M*; Guggemos, R. 1½-2½, D 2½ *M*; *Tegernseer Hof; *Steinmetz, R. 3-4, pens. 6-8 *M*; Pension Villa Niggl; Pension Villa Helene, on the Lehherg. Lodgings may also be procured. — At *Rottach:* Plendl, R. from 1½ *M*. — At *Egern*, at the S.E. end of the lake, on the road to Kreuth: Bachmair; Höss; Gasthof zur Ueberfahrt. — Beer at the *Bräustübl*, in the brewery of the ducal château; *Sommerkeller*, with veranda, near the château. *Café am See*, with view-terrace; *Café Waldmeister*.

Tegernsee (2400 ft.), a large and charmingly situated village (1618 inhab.), attracts numerous visitors in summer. Beautiful walks in the environs. The imposing *Schloss*, formerly a Benedictine abbey, said to have been founded in 719, and suppressed in 1804, now belongs to Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria; the N. wing contains a brewery (see above). Above the portal of the *Church* is an ancient relief in marble (1455) representing the princely founders of the abbey.

*Environs (numerous guide-posts). A favourite point is the **Grosse Parapluie**, an open 'rondel', 20 min. to the S.E. The path ascends the right bank of the Albach, and in 3 minutes crosses a bridge (to the right) at the edge of the wood. Or the steps ascending to the left, about 1/2 M. to the S. of the S.E. angle of the Schloss, passing a memorial to the poet Carl Stieler (d. 1888), may be followed to the rondel (2680 ft.), which affords an admirable view of the lake and the encircling mountains. A path leads hence to the *Lehberger* (*Restaurant); fine view of the head of the lake. — The *Pflieglhof* (2755 ft.; rfmts.), 10 min. to the E. of the Parapluie, and the *Westerhof* (2920 ft.; rfmts.), 35 min. above Tegernsee on the N.E., also command fine views.

The **Falls of the Rottach** are situated in a picturesque ravine, 5 1/2 M. from Tegernsee. The road leads from the *Schwaighof* (see below) on the left bank of the Rottach (or footpath on the right bank viâ the Duften-Mühle), passing *Elmau*, to (1 1/2 hr.) *Enter-Rottach* (2565 ft; inn); 1/2 M. farther on (finger-post) the path to the falls descends to the right and rejoins the road higher up. The road ascends hence to the *Wechsel-Alp* (3390 ft.), and descends through the picturesque wooded valley of the *Weisse Falepp* to (3 hrs.) the forester's house of *Falepp* (p. 247). Thence by the *Spitzing-See* to *Schliersee* 12 M., and from Schliersee to Tegernsee 10 M. The whole round forms a pleasant drive of 10 hrs. (carriage 20 *M*, with two horses 30 *M*).

The *Neureut (4115 ft.), to the N.E., is ascended from Tegernsee in 2 hrs. by a path passing the *Sengerschloss*. At the top is the *Neureut-Haus* (*Inn, bed 1 1/2 *M*). Splendid view (to the S. the Venediger). We may then keep along the ridge to the E. to the (1 hr.) *Gindelalm-Schneid* (4350 ft.), with fine views of the Schliersee, the Kaiser-Gebirge, etc., and descend by the (10 min.) *Gindel-Alp* to (2 hrs.) *Schliersee* (see p. 247).

The *Hirschberg (5480 ft.; 4 hrs.) is an admirable and easily reached point of view. The ascent is best made from *Scharling* (*Hœgg), on the Kreuth road, 3 M. from the ferry at Egern (see below). Here, or 1/2 M. before, on the other side of the *Lohbach Fall*, we diverge to the right from the road, pass a marble-quarry, and follow a marked path through wood viâ the *Holzpoint-Alp* (3705 ft.) to the (2 hrs.) *Ringberg-Sattel* and the (3/4 hr.) *Hirschberg-Haus* (4950 ft.; inn), 25 min. below the summit. Splendid view at the top (panorama by Waltenberger, 50 pf.).

Other excursions (*Riederstein*, *Risserkogel*, *Walmberg*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The highroad from Tegernsee to Kreuth passes the baths of *Schwaighof* (sulphur-spring), crosses the Rottach, and leads through (1 3/4 M.) *Rottach* (Plendl), with its pretty country-houses. About 1 M. farther on (to the right is Egern, p. 244) it crosses the *Weissach* (*Bachmair's Inn).

Pedestrians save 1 1/2 M. by taking the ferry (5 pf.) from Tegernsee across the lake to *Egern* (5 min.; p. 244); the road on the other side reaches the highroad at (1 M.) the Weissach bridge.

1 3/4 M. *Scharling* (Hœgg); ascent of the *Hirschberg*, see above. The valley contracts near the village of (1 1/2 M.) *Kreuth* (Obermayer), to the right of which rises the conical *Leonhardstein* (4760 ft.). On the left is (3/4 M.) the prettily-situated **Inn zur Rainer Alpe*, about 3/4 M. beyond which a road to the left diverges to the (1/2 M.) —

44 1/2 M. **Wildbad Kreuth** (2715 ft.), a large bath-house and hotel (R. 2 1/2-3 *M* per day, 6-36 *M* per week, D. 3 *M*), the property of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, situated in a broad green basin. The springs, containing salt and sulphur, have been known since 1500. Good bathing arrangements; whey-cure, etc. Shady walks in the grounds of the Curhaus.

EXCURSIONS (*Gaisalpe, Königs-Alpe, Hochalpe, Schildenstein, Schinder*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

The road from Bad Kreuth to the W. crosses the Weissach and joins the main road. The latter gradually ascends the wooded Weissach-Thal, passing the (2 hrs.) hamlet of *Glashütte* (2930 ft.; *Inn), with the Bavarian custom-house of *Stuben.* Beyond the *Stuben-Alp* (3090 ft.), about 1 M. farther on, the road descends rapidly through profound ravines, and at the *Kaiserwacht*, in the once strongly fortified defile of *Achen* (2860 ft.), crosses the Tyrolese frontier. The Austrian custom-house is near the village of (3½ M.) *Achenwald* (2695 ft.; Inn 'Zum Hageninwald'). The road then gradually ascends along the *Achen* or *Walchen*, the outlet of the Achensee (p. 243). To the E. rise the grotesque rocky horn of the *Guffert* (7230 ft.) and the long ridge of the *Unnütz* (see below).

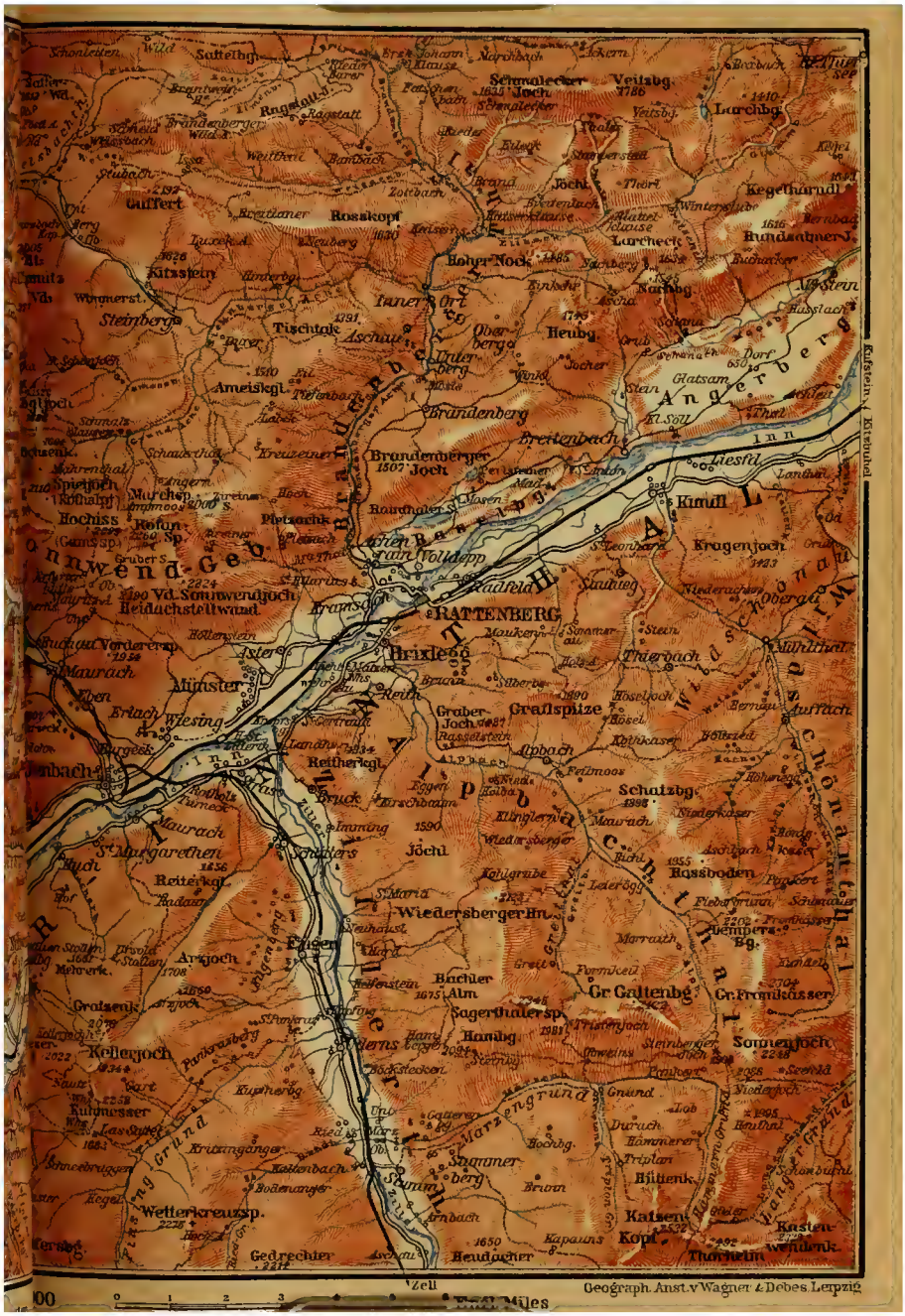
59 M. **Achenkirch** (3085 ft.; **Kern; **Post*, with baths, ¾ M. farther on; **Adler*), a village 2½ M. long, the scattered houses of which extend almost to the Achensee. At the N. end of the lake is *Mayer's Inn*, a little beyond which is the **Hôtel Scholastika* (R. 2½, pens. from 6 *M*), with a veranda, a bath-house, and the church. About ¾ M. farther on, on a green promontory, is the **Hôtel Rainer-Seehof*, with a café on the lake.

The **Unnütz** (6815 ft.; 3 hrs.; guide, unnecessary except for novices, 6 *K.*) is ascended on the E. by a good path leading to the (1¼ hr.) *Kögel-Alp* (4695 ft.; rfmts.), whence the summit (*Vorder-Unnütz*) is reached in 1¾ hr. Extensive and magnificent °View.

The **Achensee** (3050 ft.), 5½ M. long, about ½ M. broad, and 430 ft. deep, a dark-blue lake, the finest in N. Tyrol, lies 1300 ft. above the valley of the Inn. The road, hewn in the rock at some places, leads on the E. bank to (6 M.) *Buchau* (*Prantl), at the S.E. end of the lake (a drive of 1 hr.). Preferable is the STEAMER, which plies eight times daily from Scholastika to Seespitz (and back) in 50 minutes. Rowing-boat from the Scholastika to Pertisau in 1½ hr. (1 pers. 1 *K.* 40 *h.*, 2 pers. 1 *K.* 60 *h.*); to the Seespitz in 2 hrs. (2 *K.* and 2 *K.* 40 *h.*). On the S.W. bank of the lake is the **Pertisau,** a green pasture enclosed by precipitous mountains and frequented as a summer-resort (**Fürstenhaus*, on the lake, the property of the Benedictine abbey of Viecht; **Hôtel Stephanie*, pens. 8 *K.*; **Alpenhof*; *Pfandler*, *Karlwirth*, in the village, ½ M. from the lake, unpretending). Charming view of the lake; to the S. the mountains of the Innthal and of the lower Ziller-Thal.

A road leads from Pertisau along the W. bank to the (1½ M.) *Seespitz Inn*, at the S. end of the lake. Thence we may either follow the rapidly descending road through the *Kasbach-Thal* (3½ M.), or proceed by railway (p. 244) viâ (1 M.) *Maurach* and *Eben* in ¾ hr. to (4 M., 71 M. from Munich) **Jenbach,** on the railway to (94 M.) *Innsbruck* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps* or *Baedeker's Austria*).

INNSBRUCK
HALL
Mühlau
Arzl
Rum
Thaur
Absam
Mils
Baumkirchen
Fritzens
Volders
Wattens
Kolsass
Weer
Weerberg
Terfens
Vomp
Schwaz
Pill
Kreuztaxen
Bettelwurfsp.
Walderjoch
Vomper Thal
Stallenthal
Hochglück
Grubenkarsp.
Gamsjoch
Sonnenjoch
Bärenkopf
Rabensp.
Seekarsp.
Stallner Joch
Kuppel
Thorjoch
Scharfreiter
Schürpfeneck
Niedersbg.
Kotzenbg.
Lerchkogl
Rossk.
Krametsbg.
Achenkirch
Kilometer


Rattenberg
Brixlegg
Kufstein
Kitzbühel
Zell
Miles
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

37. From Munich to Kufstein viâ Schliersee and Bayrisch-Zell.

Comp. Map, p. 242.

68 M. Railway to (38 M.) Schliersee in 1½-2¼ hrs. From Schliersee to (10 M.) Bayrisch-Zell Post-Omnibus twice daily in 2¼ hrs.; thence to (20 M.) Kufstein carriage-road, but no public conveyance. Carriage and pair from Schliersee to Kufstein in 6 hrs., 45 *M.*

Railway to (23 M.) *Holzkirchen* (carriages changed), see p. 242. The line diverges to the left from the Tölz line, and at (27 M.) *Darching* it enters the picturesque *Mangfall-Thal.* Opposite is *Weyarn*, formerly a monastery, now a school. — 30½ M. *Thalham.* The train crosses the Mangfall, and traverses the wooded *Schlierach-Thal.* — 33½ M. **Miesbach** (2245 ft.; *Weitzinger*, R. from 1½, pens. from 4 *M.*; *Post; Kreiterer*), a thriving village and summer-resort (4280 inhab.), prettily situated. The train crosses the Schlierach twice, passes *Agatharied* and *Hausham* (with coal-mines), and reaches —

38 M. **Schliersee** (2575 ft.; **Seehaus*, R. 2 *M.*; *Hôt.-Restaurant Wendelstein*, R. 1½-2 *M.*; *Post; Rothe Wand; Seerose*, at the station; *Messner*, plain), prettily situated on the **Schliersee*, and much frequented in summer. Peasants' theatre on Sat., Sun., and holidays in summer at 7 p.m., in the Seehaus garden. The (5 min.) *Weinberg-Capelle* affords the best view of the environs (from E. to W., the Schliersberg, Rohnberg, Alpelspitz, Jägerkamp, Brecherspitze, Baumgartenberg, Kreuzberg, and Gindelalp). Baths in the *Gasthaus zum Bad* at *Spitz*, at the S. end of the village.

The road skirts the E. side of the lake. 2 M. *Fischhausen* (café) lies at the S. end of the lake. At (¾ M.) **Neuhaus** (2655 ft.; **Hotel*), a summer-resort, the road divides, the right branch leading to Falepp, the left to Bayrisch-Zell. To the E. rises the finely-shaped Wendelstein.

The Road to Falepp leads through the *Josephs-Thal* and ascends in numerous windings between the *Brecherspitze*, on the right, and the *Jägerkamp*, on the left. Beyond the pass (3740 ft.), the road descends to the (1¾ hr.) lonely *Spitzing-See* (3550 ft.), and follows the *Rothe Falepp*, to (7 M.) the forester's house of **Falepp** (2860 ft.; *Inn*), prettily situated in the midst of wood, below the union of the Rothe and Weisse Falepp. In the vicinity is the *Erzherzog-Johann-Klause.* A path leads hence through the *Brandenberger-Thal* to (9-10 hrs.) *Brixlegg* in the Inn valley. — For details, and other excursions from Schliersee and Neuhaus (*Brecherspitze*, *Bodenschneid*, *Rothwand*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

The road to Bayrisch-Zell next passes *Aurach* and (4¼ M.) *Geitau*, and crosses to the right bank of the *Leitzach*, before reaching (11¼ M.) *Osterhofen.* — 13¾ M. —

10 M. **Bayrisch-Zell** (2630 ft.; *Wendelstein* or *Neuwirth; Post* or *Altwirth*), a village prettily situated in a basin enclosed by the Wendelstein, Seeberg, and Traithen.

***Wendelstein** (6030 ft.; 3-3½ hrs.; guide unnecessary; horse to the Wendelstein-Haus 8 *M.*, if kept overnight 12 *M.*), a much frequented and very fine point of view. We ascend past the *Tanner-Mühle* and several

alps to the (2 hrs.) *Upper Wendelstein Alp* (5215 ft.) and the (3/4 hr.) *Wendelstein-Haus* (5655 ft.; *Inn, with 90 beds), whence a safe path protected by railings leads to the (20 min.) summit, on which stands a chapel.

FROM BAYRISCH-ZELL TO OBERAUDORF, 5 hrs. A road leads by the *Tanner-Alp* and the *Grafenherberg-Alp* to the *Auer-Brücke*, and through the *Aubach-Thal* to the (2 1/2 hrs.) **Tatzelwurm** (2510 ft.; *Inn*), near a fine fall of the Auerbach (best viewed from the lower bridge). Then by the deep Auerbach-Thal past *Rechenau* to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Oberaudorf* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

The road to Kufstein follows the finely-wooded *Urspring-Thal* and crosses the Austrian frontier at the (2 M.) *Bäcker-Alp* (2790 ft.). 1/2 M. *Inn Zur Urspring* (good wine). At (2 1/2 M.) **Landl** (2195 ft.; *Inn*), a pleasant village in the *Thiersee-Thal*, the road forks. The branch to the left leads through the valley of the *Thierseer Ache (Kiefer-Thal)* to (4 1/2 M.) the *Thiersee* or *Schrecksee* (2040 ft.; Seewirth). Thence it crosses the *Marblinger Höhe* (fine view of the Kaiser-Gebirge), and descends through wood, to (5 M.) *Kufstein*. — The more attractive road to the right from Landl ascends viâ (2 1/4 M.) *Hinter-Thiersee* (Grasshammer) and (2 1/4 M.) *Vorder-Thiersee* (2200 ft.; Kirchenjackl), where the peasants perform passion-plays every tenth year, to the (3/4 M.) *Thiersee*. — *Kufstein*, and thence to *Innsbruck*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

38. From Munich to Salzburg and Reichenhall.

Comp. Maps, pp. 242, 248, 252.

To *Salzburg*, 95 M., express in 3-3 1/2 hrs.; ordinary trains in 5 hrs. (fares 14 ℳ 10, 9 ℳ 90, or 12 ℳ 40, 8 ℳ 20, 5 ℳ 30 pf.); to *Reichenhall*, 103 1/2 M., express in 3 1/2, ordinary trains in 5 3/4 hrs. (fares 14 ℳ 60, 10 ℳ 30, or 13 ℳ, 8 ℳ 40, 5 ℳ 30 pf.). Best views to the right. Travellers from Salzburg to Reichenhall or Munich should be provided with German money.

Munich, see p. 158. The railway skirts the town. Beyond the (3 M.) *Munich S. Station (Thalkirchen)* the train crosses the Isar. At (6 M.) *Munich E. Station (Haidhausen)* the Simbach-Braunau line diverges to the left (see p. 260). Stations *Trudering, Haar, Zorneding, Kirchseeon*. — 23 1/2 M. **Grafing** *(Railway Inn)*, a considerable place, 1 1/2 M. from the railway. Between *Assling* and *Oster-München* the broad dale of the *Attel* is traversed. To the right, opposite the traveller, rises the Wendelstein, to the left the Kaiser-Gebirge, in the background the Gross-Venediger. — 36 1/2 M. *Gross-Carolinenfeld*.

40 M. **Rosenheim** (1470 ft.; **Deutscher Kaiser* and *Bismarck-Bad; *Greiderer; König Otto; Deutsches Haus; Zum Wendelstein*, near the station and well spoken of; *Pens. Rosenheim; Railway Restaurant*), the junction of the Innsbruck, Holzkirchen, and Mühldorf lines, a town of 14,000 inhab., with salt-works, lies at the influx of the Mangfall into the Inn. The salt-water is conveyed hither from Reichenhall, upwards of 50 M. distant. About 3/4 M. from the station are the **Kaiserbad*, with a large park, the **Bismarck-Bad* (see above), and the *Dianabad*, all with salt and other

Schwabering
Frutting
Stephanskirchen
Riedering
Söllhuben
Wildenwart
Prien
Eggstätt
Frauenchiemsee
Frauenwört
Herrnchiemsee
Herrnwörth
CHIE
Irschen
Damberger Filz
Bernau
Rottau
Grassau
Lauterbach
Höhenmoos
Rohrdorf
Frasdorf
Törwang
Grainbach
Altenbeuern
Neubeuern
Nieder Aschau
Hohenaschau
Riesenberg
Hochplatte
Kampenwd.
Nussdorf
Heuberg
Spitzstein
Geigelstein
Mühlhorn
Breitenstein
Schleching
Unterwössen
Reit im Winkel
Erl
Kranzhorn
Mühlgraben
Sachrang
Brennkopf
Rudersburg
Kössen
Walchsee
Niederndorf
Ebbs
Oberndorf
Schwendt
Unterberghorn
Schnappenberg
Scheibenbühel
Pyramidenspitze
Naunspitze
HINTERKAISER
INN
KUFSTEIN
Feldalp
Hochalpsp.
Geograph. Anstalt von
Geograph Meile
Kilometres
1:25

Chiemin
Schmidham
Wolkersdorf
Erlstatt
Traunsdorf
Hufsch
Oed
Lauter
Thunstetten
Kapell
Lacken
Mehring
Unter-Hochstatt
Hagenau
Einham
Haslach
TRAUNSTEIN
Surrberg
Rückstätten
Thalhausen
Hirschau
Marwang
Seiboltsdorf
Achsdorf
Ob-Teisendorf
Grafenberg
Feldwies
Vachendorf
Traundorf
Neukirchen
Achthal
Bernhaupten
Ob
Siegsdorf
Johann
Wald
Osterbuchberg
Bergen
Molberding
Wolfsberg
TEISENBERG
Kachelstein
Eisenärzt
Sulzberg
Pattenberg
Maximilianshütte
Hörgering
Egerndach
Ob-Miesenbach
Zellerberg
Westernberg
Ruhpolding
Hochfeller
Blicken
Aschenau
Inzell
Sulzbach
Hochgern
Haarnpenkpf
Dickengeschwendt
Fritz
Kienberg
Weissbach
Rechenberg
Sulzgrauenkopf
Seehaus
Augenstein
Ristfeichtn
Knogelsburg
Winkel
Hindfelden
Mühlbrachkopf
Sonntagsh
Hochgimpling
Niederland
Unken
Unkenberg
Ob-Rain
Sonnenberg
Prunzberg
Scheibelberg
Weitschartenk
Rait
Drei Brüder
Lenzenkogl
Hifelwand
Steinplatte
Schönbühel
Gr. Mühlsturzh.
Waidring
Loter
Kienberg
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

baths. Pretty view of the Innthal and the Alps from the (1/2 hr.) *Schlossberg* (restaurant), on the right bank of the Inn.

From Munich to Rosenheim viâ Holzkirchen, 46 M., in 3 hrs. To (23 M.) *Holzkirchen*, see p. 242. We here diverge from the line to Schliersee and enter the *Teufelsgraben* (p. 242), which ends at the valley of the *Mangfall*. Stations *Westerham*, *Bruckmühl*, *Heufeld*, and (40 M.) **Aibling** (1575 ft.; *Ludwigsbad; Hôtel Duschl; Schuhbräu; Wittelsbach*, with garden and park; *Johannisbad*), a small town on the *Glonn*, with salt and mud baths. The Kaiser-Gebirge, and beyond (43 1/2 M.) *Kolbermoor*, with a large cotton-factory, the Gross-Venediger, become visible on the right. — 46 M. *Rosenheim*, see above.

From Aibling to Feilenbach, 7 1/2 M., electric railway in 46 min. (60 pf.). *Feilenbach* (1770 ft.; Schmid; Obermaier; Bräuhaus) is situated at the N. base of the **Wendelstein* (p. 247), which may be ascended hence in 4 hrs.

The train crosses the *Inn*, passes (44 M.) *Stephanskirchen*, the *Simsee* (3 3/4 M. long), and (50 M.) *Endorf* (Post; Wieser), and runs to the S. through a hilly district to (56 M.) **Prien** (1745 ft.; *Hôtel Chiemsee*, at the station; *Hôt. Kampenwand*, near the station and also a halting-place on the Chiemsee line, with view, R. 2 *M*; *Kronprinz; Bayrischer Hof; Railway Restaurant*), a favourite summer-resort, in the smiling *Prienthal*.

From Prien a Steam Tramway runs in 8 min. to (1 M.) *Stock* (Hôtel Dampfschiff, with lake-baths; Strand-Hôtel, 1/4 M. to the E.), the landing-place of the steamer on the Chiemsee, which plies nine times daily in 1/4 hr. to the Herren-Insel and six times daily in 1/2 hr. to the Frauen-Insel (return-ticket to the Herren-Insel, 2nd class in the steam-tramway, 1st class on the steamer, 1 *M* 80 pf.; to the Franen-Insel 2 *M* 60 pf.; rowing-boat there and back 1 *M*, with a stay of some time 1 1/2 *M*). — The **Chiemsee** (1700 ft.), 8 1/2 M. long and 6 1/2 M. broad, contains three islands: the large *Herren-Insel*, with a monastery (now the old castle) and the new palace; the *Frauen-Insel*, with a nunnery (now a girls' school) and an interesting church; and the *Kraut-Insel* ('vegetable island'), formerly a kitchen-garden for the monks and nuns. The Frauen-Insel (20 acres in area) a favourite resort of artists, is also the site of a fishing-village and an *Inn*. On the extensive Herren-Insel (9 M. in circumference) rises the large ***Schloss Herrenchiemsee**, built in the style of Louis XIV. by King Lewis II. after the model of Versailles, but not completed (adm. daily from 15th May to 16th Oct., 9-5; fee 3 *M*, Sun. and holidays 1 1/2 *M*; closed on 13th June). A few min. walk from the pier, where tickets for the palace are obtained (to the right), is the *Hôtel-Restaurant Artmann*, with a veranda and garden. Thence we proceed through the grounds of the *Old Castle* and then through wood to (10 min.) the *New Palace*, built on three sides of a square (open on the E.), adjoined on the N. by a wing (unfinished) 480 ft. long. In front of the W. façade are ornamental *Water-Works* (without water at present), with the basins of Fortune, Fame, Latona, etc. The pillared *Vestibule*, adorned with an enamelled group of peacocks, opens on a *Court*, paved with black and white marble, on the right side of which is the magnificent **Staircase*, richly adorned with imitation marble, stucco, and painting. On the first floor, turning to the right, we enter successively the *Salle des Gardes du Roi* (blue and gold), the *Première Antichambre* (lilac), the *Salon de l'Oeil de Boeuf* (green; with an equestrian statue of Louis XIV., by Perron), and the magnificent **Chambre de Parade*. This last apartment, an imitation of Louis XIV.'s Bed Chamber at Versailles, adorned in purple and gold, with a lavishly gilded bed, is said to have cost alone over 125,000*l*. Of the remaining rooms the chief are the **Galerie des Glaces* or *Spiegelgallerie*, 245 ft. long and illuminated with 35 lustres and 2500 candles, the *Salon de la Guerre* and the *Salon de la Paix*, opening on the right and left of the Galerie, the royal *Bed Chamber* and *Study*, the *Dining Room*

(with the table descending and ascending through the floor), the *Small Gallery*, the *Oval Saloon*, and the *Bath Room*. — The woods clothing the S. part of the island afford pleasant promenades. The long chain of the Bavarian and Salzburg Alps forms the S. background of the landscape.

From *Seebruck* (inn), at the N. end of the lake (steamer from Stock to Seebruck and Chieming in summer twice daily, except Frid.), a road leads to (3 M.) **Seeon**, an old monastery on an island in the small *Seeoner See*. About 4½ M. to the E. is the railway-station of *Stein an der Traun* (see below).

A Branch Railway runs from *Prien* to the S. through the richly-wooded *Prienthal*, in 32 min., past the station of *Umratshausen*, to the charmingly-situated village of (6 M.) **Nieder-Aschau** (2020 ft.; **Rest* and other inns), another summer-resort. About 1 M. to the S., in the middle of the valley, is the château of *Hohen-Aschau*, picturesquely situated on a rock, 100 ft. in height (at the foot a brewery and the *Inn zur Burg, R. 3 *M*). Pleasant excursions to the *Hofalpe* (3350 ft.; 1½ hr.), the *Hochriss* (5115 ft.; 3½ hrs.), the *Kampenwand* (5136 ft.; 3½ hrs.), etc.; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The line skirts the S. bank of the Chiemsee. 59½ M. ***Bernau.*** From (64 M.) *Uebersee* (Railway Inn) a branch-railway runs to *Marquartstein*. The train crosses the *Grosse Ache*. — 69 M. ***Bergen*** (Meindl); the village (*Huber) is prettily situated 1½ M. to the S.

Carriage-road from the railway-station (diligence twice daily in ½ hr.) viâ *Bernhaupten* to the baths of **Adelholzen** (2035 ft.), charmingly situated 1½ M. to the S.E., well fitted up, and possessing three different springs (saltpetre, sulphur, and alum). The hilly neighbourhood affords many pleasant walks. About 2 M. to the S.W. are the foundries and blast-furnaces of the *Maximilians-Hütte* (2000 ft.; Zum Eisenhammer; Hütten-Schenke). — The easy and attractive ascent of the ***Hochfelln** (5480 ft.) may be made from the Maximilians-Hütte in 3 hrs. (guide unnecessary; horse 10, there and back 16, overnight 20 *M*), viâ the *Brünnling-Alpe* (3800 ft.; inn). About 65 ft. below the summit is the *Hochfelln-Haus* (inn; post and telegraph office and telephone to Bergen). On the summit is the *Tabor-Capelle*. The splendid *View commands the entire chain of the Salzburg, Bavarian, and Tyrolese Alps, the Chiemsee with four other lakes, and to the N. the plain as far as the Bavarian Forest.

73 M. **Traunstein** (1935 ft.; **Traunsteiner Hof; Krone*, at the station; *Wiespauer; Post; Wochinger; Weisses Bräuhaus; *Bad Traunstein*, with mineral, saline, and mud baths, a hydropathic establishment, and large garden, board 2½-4 *M*), a thriving place with 7500 inhab., on the slopes of the *Traun*, is much frequented as a summer-resort. The extensive salt-works are situated in the suburb of *Au*, on the Traun; the brine evaporated here is conducted in pipes from Reichenhall (p. 251), a distance of 22½ M.

From Traunstein to Reichenhall viâ *Inzell*, 22½ M. (railway in 26 min. to Siegsdorf and thence post-omnibus daily in 2 hrs. to Inzell). The road beyond Inzell will also repay the pedestrian. — 3¾ M. *Siegsdorf* (Post; Oberwirth; Reitthaler), at the confluence of the *Weisse* and *Rothe Traun*, is a large village frequented as a summer-resort. — The road hence leads through the valley of the *Rothe Traun* to (7½ M.) **Inzell** (2275 ft.; **Post*), a village in the bed of an ancient lake. It then passes between the *Falkenstein* on the left and the *Kienberg* on the right, and traverses the deep *Weissbach-Thal* to the village of *Weissbach* (1995 ft.). Farther on, the road ('Neuweg') is carried along the rocky slope on the left, adjoining the salt-water conduit, to the (8¾ M.) **Mauthhäusl* (p. 253). Thence to (8 M.) *Reichenhall*, see p. 253.

From Traunstein to Trostberg, 13 M., local railway in 1⅓ hr., through the pretty Traunthal, viâ *Bad Empfing*, *Stein an der Traun* (inn), and (11 M.) *Altenmarkt*. The two last-named are both 1½ hr. from *Seeon* (see above).

The Salzburg train crosses the Traun by a bridge 75 ft. in height. To the S., above the lower heights, towers the Stauffen, and farther on, the Untersberg. 77 M. *Lauter;* 83 M. *Teisendorf*, with the ruined castle of *Raschenberg;* 89½ M. **Freilassing** (1380 ft.; **Föckerer;* **Maffei*, ¼ M. from the station), the junction of the lines to the S. to Reichenhall (see below) and on the N. to *Tittmoning* (23 M., in 2 hrs.). The train crosses the *Saalach* (the Austrian frontier); to the right is *Schloss Klesheim;* to the left, the church of *Maria-Plain.* The *Salzach* is then crossed; to the right a view of Hohen-Salzburg is suddenly disclosed.

95 M. **Salzburg**, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps* or *Baedeker's Austria.*

The Reichenhall Line diverges to the left at *Freilassing* (see above) and ascends the left bank of the *Saalach.* On the right is the wooded *Högelberg;* on the left the Gaisberg and Untersberg. 93 M. *Hammerau.* On the right, near (95 M.) *Piding*, at the base of the abrupt Hochstaufen (p. 253), stands the ruin of *Stauffeneck.* The train then crosses the Saalach to —

103½ M. **Reichenhall.** — **Hotels:** *Curhaus Achselmannstein, with garden, R. from 3½, D. 3½, board 6 *M*; *Cur-Hôtel Burkert, adjoining the Cur-Park, R. from 3, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; *Central Hôtel, Luitpold-Str.; *Hôtel Panorama; *Louisenbad; *Maximiliansbad; *Kaiserbad; *Marienbad (*Dr. Hess*); *Lilienbad; Ludwigsbad; *Bad Kirchberg (p. 252), all suitable for a prolonged stay. Apartments with pension: Villa Carola Schader, Mann, Wittelsbach, Thalfried (with café-restaurant), Victoria, etc. — *Deutscher Kaiser, with garden-restaurant, R. 1½-7; *Goldner Löwe, adjoining, cheaper; *Kaiserhof, R. 1½-2½, pens. from 5 *M*; Post or Krone, R. 2-3 *M*; Hôtel-Restaurant Habsburg, Bahnhof-Str., pens. 6-9 *M*; Deutsches Haus; Münchner Hof, pens. 4-5 *M*; Hôtel Bahnhof, with garden-restaurant; Goldner Hirsch, R. 1½-4, B. ½ *M*, unpretending. — *Hôtel Bavaria, at the Reichenhall-Kirchberg station, R. 2-3, D. 2½, pens. from 6½ *M*. — *Hotel am Forst, at *Bayrisch-Gmain* (p. 254).

Cafés-Restaurants: **Café-Restaurant Höllrich*, with garden; *Tivoli-Staimer*, by the Cur-Garten; **Niedermayer*, prettily situated ¾ M. to the N. of the Cur-Park, in the direction of the Saalach; *Thalfried*, see above; *Fischerbräukeller*, with garden; *Railway Restaurant.* — *Fella*, *Schiffmann*, confectioners.

Visitors' Tax (for a stay of more than a week) 15 *M* (less in proportion for members of a family).

Baths at the *Dianabad* (with inhalation and pneumatic cabinets), at the Curhaus Achselmannstein, Louisenbad, Kaiserbad, Bad Kirchberg, etc. *Reyher's Hydropathic Establishment; Wilhelmsbad; Elisenbad; Giselabad Wilcke's Inhalatorium.*

Post and Telegraph Office at the station (poste restante) and in the colonnade of the Cur-Garten.

English Church Service in summer.

Reichenhall (1545 ft.), a favourite watering-place on the *Saale* or *Saalach* (4950 inhab.), is picturesquely bounded on three sides by an amphitheatre of mountains, the *Untersberg* (6480 ft.), *Latten-Gebirge* (5700 ft.), *Reiter-Alpe* (6460 ft.), *Müllnerhorn* (4500 ft.), *Ristfeichthorn* (5315 ft.), *Sonntagshorn* (6430 ft.), and *Hochstaufen* (5815 ft.). This is the central point of union of the four principal Bavarian salt-works, which are connected by conduits of an aggregate

length of 50 M. The large *Salinen-Gebäude*, or salt-work buildings, in the market-place, contain the offices on the right, and four *Sudhäuser* ('boiling-houses', from 'sieden'; comp. Engl. seethe, suds) on the left, opposite which is the handsome *Hauptbrunnhaus*, or pump-house. In the latter (second door to the left) tickets of admission (80 pf.) to the springs and the salt-pans are obtained.

The sources of the saline springs of Reichenhall, fifteen in number, are about 50 ft. below the surface of the soil, and are reached by a flight of 72 steps. Five of them are so strongly impregnated (Edelquelle, 25½ per cent) that they are at once conducted to the salt-pans. The water of the other ten springs is conducted to the Gradirhaus (see below), and also supplies the fountain in the Gradir-Park. The fresh-water springs are conveyed to the Saalach by means of a shaft 1½ M. in length and 8 ft. in height. The pump-house contains the two huge wheels by which the pumps are worked. On the second floor is a chapel in the Byzantine style, with stained-glass windows. In the court are two fresh-water fountains adorned with statues of SS. Virgilius and Rupert.

The *Church*, well restored in the Romanesque style, is adorned with frescoes by *Schwind*. A new *Protestant Church* adjoins the Cur-Garten; beside it is the *Bismarck Fountain*, by Th. Haf. Above the town rises the old castle of *Gruttenstein* (1680 ft.).

Reichenhall is resorted to by patients suffering from general debility, chronic rheumatism, pulmonary affections, asthma, etc., who find relief in the mild and highly ozonized air, as well as from the salt-baths, saline and pine-needle inhalation, etc. The chief rallying-point of visitors (about 11,000 per annum) is the *Cur-Garten*, beside the *Gradirhaus*, with a covered promenade, a café, etc., where a band plays daily from 6.30 to 8 a.m. and also on Sat. afternoon (other afternoons at Bad Achselmannstein or Bad Kirchberg). The Cur-Anlagen contain the *Soolsprudel*, a salt-water fountain 20 ft. in height. The *Gradirwerk* (evaporating-house), 180 yds. long, is devoted to the purposes of the inhalation cure.

Near the station of Reichenhall-Kirchberg (p. 254), a handsome bridge crosses the Saalach to the **Kirchberg Bath House*, with salt and mineral baths and whey-cure (board 5 *M* per day; R. 10-36 *M* per week, L. & A. extra).

Environs. One of the chief attractions of Reichenhall for invalids consists in the numerous shady woodland walks in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, some level and some gently ascending, *e.g.* in the *Nonner Wald*, *Forstplantage*, *Kirchholz*, etc. These are all marked by guide-boards and distance-posts. — On the Salzburg road, ½ M. to the N.E of the Curhaus, lies **St. Zeno** (**Hofwirth; Schwabenbräu*), once an Augustine monastery, of very ancient origin, but suppressed in 1803, and fitted up in 1853 as a nunnery and school. — The **Königsweg**, a winding path among the fine pines of the *Kirchholz*, begins behind the monastery and ascends gradually to (½ hr.) the *Klosterhof* (1735 ft.; café). Hence across the hill to Gross-Gmain, 20 minutes.

To **Gross-Gmain**, a pleasant walk of 40 minutes. The route (footpath past the Tivoli café, or road past the Villas Hessing and Langenfeld) crosses the hill, turns to the left by an old lime-tree, and descends gradually. Fine view of the Untersberg and Latten-Gebirge all the way. The pleasant little village (1710 ft.; *Hôt. Untersberg; Kaiser Karl*) lies on the right bank of the *Weissbach*, just beyond the Austrian frontier. The picturesque ruined

Geograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

1. 25

Seekirchen
Hemdorf
Eugendorf
Plainfeld
Koppel
Fuschl-See
Faistenau
Schafberg
Mondsee
Schwarzenberg
Ebenau
Strombg
Romberg
Ischl
Attersee
Traunsee
Traun
Gmunden
Salzburg
Hallein
Golling
Kuchl
Tennengebirge
Dachstein
Schmidtenstein
Schwarzbg.
Rigaus
Hohe Fürst
Hohe Zinken
Schoberk.
Holzeck
Grubenau
Sommereck
Tragberg
Hochwiesk.
Unterwand
Altmtal
Seewald-S.
Khugelb
Zimmereck
St. Kollomann
St. Wilhelm
Jadorf
Vigaun
Dürnberg
Adnet
Krispl
Gaisau
Wieser Hörndl
Hinterseh.
Königsbg.
Leuchter
Schaidberg
Ischl
Mondsee
Fuschl
Wolfgangsee
Irrsee
Mattsee
Neumarkt
Obertrum
Seekirchen
Eugendorf
Hallwang
Elixhausen
Bergheim
Siezenheim
Anif
Grödig
Gaisberg
Glasenbach
Elsbethen
Hallein
Puch
Oberalm
Scheffau
Lammer
Abtenau
Tennengebirge
Hoher Göll
Kl. Göll
Hochbrett
Archenk
Ht. Prueck
Göllstein
Kuchl
Weissenbach
Rossfeld
Zinkenk
Resten
Salzbg.
Ischl
Mondsee
Fuschl-See
Wolfgangsee
Irrsee
Attersee
Traunsee
Gmunden
Ischl
Salzburg
Hallein
Golling
Kuchl
Tennengebirge
Dachstein
Schmidtenstein
Schwarzbg.
Rigaus
Hohe Fürst
Hohe Zinken
Schoberk.
Holzeck
Grubenau
Sommereck
Tragberg
Hochwiesk.
Unterwand
Altmtal
Seewald-S.
Khugelb
Zimmereck
St. Kollomann
St. Wilhelm
Jadorf
Vigaun
Dürnberg
Adnet
Krispl
Gaisau
Wieser Hörndl
Hinterseh.
Königsbg.
Leuchter
Schaidberg
Ischl
Mondsee
Fuschl
Wolfgangsee
Irrsee
Mattsee
Neumarkt
Obertrum
Seekirchen
Eugendorf
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Hoher Göll
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Hochbrett
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Göllstein
Kuchl
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Rossfeld
Zinkenk
Resten
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½
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¾
1 Österr. Meile

castle of *Plain* (popularly called *Salzbüchsel;* with belvedere) lies 1½ M. to the E., at the base of the Untersberg.

To the W. of the Gradir-Park, beyond the (½ M.) *Nonner Steg* (bridge across the Saalach), extends the *Nonner Wald*, which is intersected by numerous paths. The most frequented leads straight on (where it forks, we pass through the fence to the right) to (¾ M.) **Nonn** (1590 ft.; *Hôtel Fuchs; Hohenstaufen*), a village at the foot of the Hochstaufen, with an old church containing a Gothic *Altar of the 15th century. — The **Padinger Alpe* (2175 ft.; café) may be reached from Nonn in 50 min.; splendid view of the Reichenhall valley. — Other pleasant promenades: to the *Molkenbauer* (½ hr.), *Alpgarten* (½ hr.), *Listsee* (1 hr.), etc.; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Among the nearer mountain-excursions, the ascent of the **Zwiesel* (5840 ft.), the W. and highest peak of the *Staufen-Gebirge*, is particularly recommended (4 hrs.; guide unnecessary). Road to the (3 M.) farm of *Langacker* (rfmts.), at the foot of the mountain; bridle-path thence, for the most part through beautiful beech and pine woods, to the (2 hrs.) *Zwiesel-Alp* (4550 ft.; inn) and the (1 hr.) summit, which commands a magnificent mountain-panorama. — The ascent of the *Hochstaufen* (5810 ft.), the E. peak of the Staufen-Gebirge, is laborious (2½ hrs. from the Zwiesel-Alp; the ascent from *Mauthhausen*, on the N. side, is preferable, see p. 251).

*To the Mauthhäusl, 2½ hrs., a very attractive excursion (carr, with one horse 6, carr. and pair 10½ *M;* omnibus daily in summer at 2.30 p.m. from the Hôtel Achselmannstein, returning at 6 p.m., return-fare 1½ *M*). The old Lofer road leads to the W., passing *Bad Kirchberg* (p. 252), and ascends a wooded ravine. About 2½ M. from Reichenhall, on two rocky eminences, are the *Chapel of St. Pancras* (1910 ft.) and the ruin of *Karlstein*, two good points of view. About ¾ M. farther on we reach the pretty *Thumsee* (1730 ft.), ½ M. long and ¼ M. broad (restaurant on the opposite bank). The road ascends past the little *Egl-See* to the (1½ M.) pump-house of *Obernesselgraben* (2120 ft.), and ¼ M. farther on divides. The left branch descends to *Schnaizlreut* and *Lofer* (see below); while the right branch, known as the *Neuweg*, maintains its high level above the valley of the *Weissbach* (opposite rises the huge *Ristfeichthorn*, 5315 ft.; to the S.E. the Watzmann), and reaches the (½ hr.) **Mauthhäusl* (2075 ft.; *Inn*), in a most picturesque situation above the profound gorge of the Weissbach. A path leads down to the *Gorges of the Weissbach* and the *Schrainbach Fall* in the ravine beneath. — Beyond the Mauthhäusl the road goes on, past *Weissbach* and *Inzell* to *Traunstein* (p. 250).

From Reichenhall to Lofer, 17½ M., diligence twice daily in 4½ hrs.; carr. with one horse 17, with two horses 27 *M*. Pedestrians are recommended to follow the old road via the Thumsee (see above). The new road leads through the valley of the Saalach, via *Fronau*, to (7½ M.) the hamlet of *Schnaizlreut* (1670 ft.; inn), beyond which it crosses the *Bodenbühl* to (2¼ M.) *Melleck* (with the Austrian custom-house) and (2¼ M.) **Unken** (1810 ft.; **Post; Lamm*), a favourite health-resort. About 2 M. to the S. are the small baths of *Oberrain* (*Inn). A visit should be paid to the imposing gorge of the **Schwarzberg-Klamm*, 2½ hrs. to the W., and to the *Staubfall* (3 hrs.). The **Sonntagshorn* (6436 ft.), easily ascended in 4½ hrs. (guide not indispensable), commands a magnificent view. — From Unken the road traverses the *Kniepass* to 6 M.) **Lofer* (2096 ft.; **Post; *Bräu; *Schweizer*), a straggling village, much visited as a summer-resort, and beautifully situated between the *Loferer Steinberge* to the W. and the *Reitalp-Gebirge* to the E. Pleasant excursions to the *Loferer Hochthal*, the *Loferer Alpe*, etc. About 6 M. to the S., on the Oberweissbach road, is the interesting **Vorderkaser-Klamm*. For details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

39. From Reichenhall to Berchtesgaden. Königs-See.

Comp. Map, p. 252.

12 M. Railway in 1¼ hr. (2nd class 1 ℳ 60 pf., 3rd class 1 ℳ). The tickets are sold by the conductor on the train. The view-carriages, for which 2nd class passengers have to take an additional 3rd class ticket, are scarcely recommended. — Carriage from Reichenball viâ Hallthurm to Berchtesgaden (preferable in fine weather) in 3 hrs., with one horse 11 ℳ 20 pf., with two horses 17 ℳ (fee included); viâ Hintersee and Ramsau (much better than viâ Hallthurm), 15 or 27 ℳ; see p. 258. — Omnibus (1 ℳ) and Carriages for the Königs-See (tariff, see p. 255) meet the trains at Berchtesgaden.

From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden: Steam Tramway to (8 M.) *St. Leonhard-Drachenloch* in 53 min.; omnibus thence to *Berchtesgaden* seven times daily in 1¼ hr., and to *Königs-See* four times daily in 2 hrs. Through-ticket from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden, 2nd cl. 2 *K.*; to Königs-See and back 4 *K.* 80 *h.* Omnibus from Salzburg (Café Tomaselli) to *Königs-See* daily after June, starting at 6 a.m., returning from Königs-See at 3.30 p.m. (fare 2 *K.*, return-ticket 4 *K*). — Carriage from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden 10 or 16 *K.*, there and back 13 or 20 *K.*; to the Königs-See and back 16 or 24 *K.* (visit to the salt-mines included in each case; the drive from Salzburg and back, with a visit to the salt-works, occupies 8 hrs.). — For details of this route, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

Reichenhall (1545 ft.), see p. 251. The train skirts the W. side of the town to (1 M.) *Reichenhall-Kirchberg* (*Hôtel Bavaria, at the station; *Bad Kirchberg*, to the right, beyond the Saalach, p. 252) and then ascends to the left through the valley of the *Waidbach* (4 : 100). To the left is the château of *Gruttenstein* (p. 252). At (2 M.) *Bayrisch-Gmain* (1765 ft.; Zur Alpenbahn; *Hôt.-Restaurant am Forst) we obtain a view of the Untersberg (left) and the Latten-Gebirge (right). To the left lie the village of *Gross-Gmain* and the ruin of *Plain* (p. 253). The train then steadily ascends along the base of the Latten-Gebirge, crosses the *Weissbach* and the old moraine of the *Fuchsenstein*, and proceeds through fine wood to (4½ M.) **Hallthurm** (2270 ft.; **Hôt.-Pens. Hallthurm*, R. 2-7, pens. 7½-12 ℳ), picturesquely situated on the saddle between the Untersberg and the Latten-Gebirge, with an old tower. We then descend (2 : 100) through a wide green valley (in front, to the right, the Hochkalter, with the Blaueis glacier, to the left the Watzmann) and skirt the *Bischofswieser Ache*, which descends from the right. In front rises the Hohe Göll, to the right the Hagen-Gebirge. 7 M. *Winkel.* Below (8½ M.) *Bischofswiesen* (2015 ft.; Brennerbascht Inn, Neuwirth, p. 256) the train crosses to the left bank of the Ache. The next part of the line leads through the wild *Tristram Ravine* (short tunnel) to (10½ M.) *Gmundbrücke* (1805 ft.), at the confluence of the Bischofswieser Ache with the *Ramsauer Ache.* The train runs along the bank of the latter to (12 M.) *Berchtesgaden* (1770 ft.); the station lies to the S. of the town, near the salt-works (omnibuses for the principal hotels and the Königs-See in waiting).

Berchtesgaden. — **Hotels.** *Grand Hôtel, finely situated ¾ M. to the W. on the Reichenhall road, R. 3-5, board 6 ℳ; *Cur-Hôtel Wittelsbach; *Bellevue, with baths, R. 3-5, B. 1, pens. 7-10 ℳ; *Leuthaus or

POST, R. 2-3 *M*, B. 80 pf., pens. 6-8 *M*; *VIER JAHRESZEITEN, at the upper end of the village, with view, pens. 6-8 *M*; DEUTSCHES HAUS; HÔT.-RESTAURANT BAHNHOF, at the station, pens. from 6 *M*; SCHWABENWIRTH; WATZMANN, R. 2 *M*; NEUHAUS; STIFTS-KELLER, KRONE, BAYRISCHER HOF, Bahnhof-Str.; NONNTHAL; BÄR; HIRSCH; TRIEMBACHER. — **Pensions:** *Geiger; Minerva; Luitpold; Giselabad; Berghof; Göhlstein; Malterlehen; Pension Gregory* in Schönau (p. 256); *Moritz*, *Regina*, etc., on the Upper Salzberg (p. 256; 1¼-1½ hr.).

Cafés. **Forstner*, near the Post, with rooms; *Grassl*, *Wittelsbach*, with view. — READING ROOM in the Rathhaus (1st floor), adm. free.

Baths. Fresh and salt water baths at most of the hotels and pensions; *Huber*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Wilhelmsbad*, *Giselabad*, Maximilian-Str. *River Baths* in the *Gernbach*, ¾ M. from the town, to the left of the Salzburg road, and at the *Aschauer Weiher*, 2 M. to the W. of the town (p. 256).

Carved Wares in wood, bone, and ivory, for which Berchtesgaden has been famous for centuries, are kept in great variety by *S.* and *P. Zechmeister*, *Kaserer*, and others.

Carriages. To the *Königs-See* and back, with stay of 3 hrs., one-horse carriage 8 *M*, two-horse 11 *M* 70 pf. (for each additional hour 1 *M* more); to *Ramsau* 8 *M* 10 or 11 *M* 70, there and back (½ a day) 11 *M* 10 or 15 *M* 70 pf.; *Hintersee* 11 *M* 20 pf. or 18 *M*, there and back 13 *M* 40 or 20 *M* 40 pf.; to the *Almbach-Klamm* 8 *M* 10 and 11 *M* 70 pf.; to *Vordereck* (Pens. Moritz), with two horses 11 *M* 70 pf.; to *Ilsank* 5 *M* 70 pf.; to *Reichenhall* viâ Schwarzbachwacht, returning viâ Hallthurm, 17 *M* 50 or 26 *M* 50 pf. Fees included, but tolls extra. — **Omnibus** from the station to the *Königs-See* in connection with the trains (1 *M*); to the Wimbach-Klamm Hotel (Ramsau), twice daily in summer from the station (2½ *M*); to the *Hintersee* once daily in July and August (3½ *M*).

English Church Service in summer.

Berchtesgaden (1870 ft.), a small Bavarian town with 2630 inhab., was down to 1802 the seat of an independent provostry or ecclesiastical principality, the dominions of which were so mountainous and so limited in extent (165 sq. M.), that it was jestingly said to be as high as it was broad (interesting relief-map in the above-mentioned reading-room). One-sixth part only was cultivated, the remainder consisting of rock, forest, and water. The handsome old abbey is now a royal château. The early-Gothic *Abbey Church* possesses Romanesque cloisters, carved stalls, marble tombs of the Abbots of Berchtesgaden, and an interesting crypt. The *Luitpold Park*, in front of the royal villa to the S. of the town, was embellished in 1893 with a bronze **Statue of Prince Luitpold*, regent of Bavaria, by F. von Miller. This point commands a fine view: to the left the Schwarzort, Hohe Göll, and Hochbrett, in the background the Stuhl-Gebirge and Schönfeldspitze, to the right the Kleine and Grosse Watzmann. In the valley, on the Ache, are situated extensive *Salt Works* and the *Station* of the Reichenhall Railway (p. 254). Berchtesgaden is a very favourite summer-resort, and the environs afford an almost inexhaustible variety of beautiful walks and excursions.

WALKS (comp. the guide-book issued by the local Alpine Club). About ¾ M. to the E., on the Salzburg road, is the **Salt Mine**, a visit to which requires about 1 hr. Ticket for the regular trips at 10.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., 2 *M* each; at other hours, from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., in parties of not less than 8, at the same rate, with an additional fee of 3 *M* for the party (tickets at the mining-offices opposite the entrance shaft). Visitors of each sex are provided with appropriate miners' costumes and with lanterns. The mine is entered on foot, numerous flights of steps ascended,

and an occasional descent accomplished by means of wooden slides inclined at an angle of 45° or more. The 'Salz-See', illuminated somewhat feebly by miners' lamps, is traversed in a boat. The party then passes through several other chambers and galleries, the most interesting of which is the huge Kaiser-Franz chamber, now deserted, and reaches the tramway by which the mine is quitted.

The ***Lockstein** (2235 ft.; 1/2 hr.) commands an admirable view of the valley of Berchtesgaden, particularly by evening-light. We turn to the right by the abbey-church and ascend the *Doctorberg* by the old Reichenhall road; at the hospital we turn to the right, again keeping to the right where the path divides at the *Ober-Weinfeld Farm*, and proceeding through the wood to the restaurant. — A few hundred paces before the hospital, a charming path to the left skirts the precipitous *Kälberstein* (see below) by the **'Soolenleitung'**, or salt-water conduit, to the (1/4 hr.) *Calvarienberg* (fine view), and proceeds thence, passing above the royal villa, to the new Reichenhall road. — Another pleasant excursion may be made by following the old Reichenhall road past the hospital (see above) as far as the (1/2 hr.) *Rosthäusl* (2185 ft.), and then proceeding to the right through the *Rostwald* to (1/4 hr.) the **Aschauer Weiher** (2135 ft.), with swimming and other baths (1/4 M. to the N.E. the **Restaurant Dietfeldkaser*, picturesquely situated). — A pleasant return-route from the Rosthäusl to Berchtesgaden is offered by the **Königsweg**, extending for 1 1/2 M. along the wooded slopes of the Kälberstein, and joining the old Reichenhall road at the hospital (see above). — A very pleasant walk may be taken to **Bischofswiesen** (p. 254) by following the old Reichenhall road to the (3 M.) *Neuwirth* (3/4 M. farther on, near the station, the *Brennerbascht Inn*), returning by the new Reichenhall road. A fine return-route is also afforded by the beautiful **Maximilians-Reitweg**, which is reached through meadows (marked path) in about 10 min. from the railway-station of Bischofswiesen. This bridle-path traverses the *Rostwald*, on the slope of the Untersberg, and ends at the Dietfeldkaser near the Aschauer Weiher (see above). — Another excursion leads to the (1 hr.) **Böckl Weiher** in the *Strub* (1985 ft.; baths), viâ the new Reichenhall road as far as (1/2 hr.) *Reitofen*, then to the left viâ *Urbanlehen* to the Bischofswieser Ache, the right bank of which we ascend (from the pond to the Neuwirth, 25 min.).

The **Schlösslbichl** (1/2 hr.; 2075 ft.), an inn with a pretty view, at the mouth of the *Gerner-Thal*, is reached from Nonnthal by the *Hilgerberg;* in the vicinity are the *Etzerschlössl*, a villa belonging to Prince Urusoff, and the *Etzer-Mühle*, with a waterfall. A road leads hence to (20 min.) the village of **Gern** (2390 ft.; *Inn*), with the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Gern* (good ceiling-paintings and old votive tablets). A path (red marks) ascends to the right between the school and the inn to the (23 min.) *Marxen-Höhe* (2566 ft.), affording a splendid view.

Schönau is a scattered village on the plateau between the *Königsseer Ache* and the *Ramsauer Ache* (pensions, see p. 257). A picturesque walk leads from the station past the château of *Lustheim*, to the (1 hr.) *Café-Restaurant Panorama* (*View), or to the (3/4 hr.) *Pension Gregory* (café and well-shaded garden) and (1/4 M.) the *Café Kohlhiesl*. Charming views of the Hohe Göll, Brett, Kahlersberg, etc.

The **Upper Salzberg** (to Hintereck or Pens. Moritz, 1 1/2 hr.; carr. and pair 11 *M* 70 pf.· may be reached by crossing the Ache at the rifle-range, and proceeding by a road, shaded the greater part of the way, past (1 1/4 hr.) the *Pension Steiner* (café). Beyond this point the road divides. the left branch leading past the lodge at *Vordereck* to the (20 min.) *Hintereck Inn* (near it, to the left, the **Pension Villa Regina*), the right to (1/4 hr.) the *Pension & Restaurant Moritz* (3135 ft.), in a beautiful situation (pens. from 9 *M*). The pensions on the Upper Salzberg (besides those already mentioned: *Bergler; Hölzl; Kurz*, etc.) are steadily growing in reputation as health-resorts.

The ***Almbach-Klamm**, a picturesque gorge through which the *Almbach* descends in cascades from the Untersberg, is an interesting object for an excursion (1 1/2 hr.; carr. to the hotel in 3/4 hr.). We follow the Salzburg road to (3 3/4 M.) the **Almbach-Klamm Hotel*, turn to the left to (5 min.) a bridge over the Ache, descend the left bank for 5 min., and

near the *Hammerstiel-Mühle* ascend on the left side of the gorge. The **Pionier-Weg* (1½ M. long), with wire-ropes or railings at all dizzy points, leads through the gorge to the (1 hr.) *Theresienklause* (2335 ft.). The finest point is the *Gumpe*, a rocky basin with a cascade 33 ft. high falling into a dark-green pool, about 8 min. from the entrance of the gorge.

**Vorderbrand* (1½-2 hrs.; carr. and pair there and back 13 *M* 70 pf.). From the ¼ hr.) *Wemholz*, on the Königs-See road, an easy carriage-road leads to the left to (1½ hr.) *Vorderbrand* (3485 ft.; inn). Thence in 20 min. to the *Brandkopf* (3795 ft.), which affords a magnificent view.

**Scharitzkehl-Alp* (2 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 3 *M*, donkey and attendant 10 *M*). From the rifle-range we ascend the *Herzogberg* to the right, passing the *Kalte Keller* (a deep rocky cleft), or (preferable) we may follow the Vorderbrand road to within about ½ M. of the inn, where a path, diverging to the left, leads past the *Briggenlehen* (°View) to (35 min.) Scharitzkehl. The Alp (3360 ft.; rfmts.) lies in an extensive meadow, surrounded by trees, between the Göhlstein and the Dürreckkopf. About ¾ hr. farther up is the *Endsthal*, a desolate valley at the W. base of the Hohe Göll, containing rocky débris and patches of snow. From the Scharitzkehl-Alp to *Pension Moritz* 1½ hr. (p. 256).

Mountain ascents (*Knäufelspitze*, *Todte Mann*, *Jenner*, *Brett*, *Göhlstein*, *Hohe Göll*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The gem of this district is the clear, dark-green ***Königs-See** (1975 ft.), or *Lake of St. Bartholomew*, 6 M. long and 1¼ M. broad, the most beautiful lake in Germany, vying in grandeur with those of Switzerland and Italy. Some of the surrounding mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly from the water, are 6500 ft. in height above the lake. The new road crosses the Ache near the station by the *Adelgunden-Brücke*, gradually ascends past the *Wemholz* (branch-road to *Unterstein*), and then continues fairly level as far as (1¼ hr.) the lake. On the N. bank lies the village of *Königssee* (Grösswang's Inn; Schiffmeister), with a small bath-house. The *Malerwinkel*, 1½ M. to the S. on the E. bank, commands a charming view.

The 'Schiffmeister' Moderegger presides over the rowing-boats and their crews, and regulates their trips. The fares are paid to him on retnrning; the rowers usually receive a small gratuity. The latter are sometimes stalwart peasant-girls, the sinews of whose arms might well be coveted hy heroes of the Isis or the Cam. From the middle of June to 1st Oct. there are four or five regular trips daily round the lake, occupying about 4¾ hrs., including ¾ hr. at the Sallet-Alp and 1 hr. at St. Bartholomæ (fare for each pers. 1½ *M*). Small hoat (2 pers.), with one rower, to St. Bartholomæ 3 *M*; with two rowers (1-4 pers.) to St. Bartholomæ 4½, to the Sallet-Alp 7½ *M*; with three rowers (7 pers.) 7½ and 12 *M*; for parties of 10 or upwards 1 *M* and 1½ *M* each. The best plan is to row direct to the Sallet-Alp (1½ hr.), and call at St. Bartholomæ in returning. The most favourable light is in the early morning or late in the afternoon.

Lake Voyage. To the left, on a promontory, is the *Villa Beust;* in the lake lies the islet of *Christlieger*, with a statue of St. John Nepomuk. The boat passes the *Falkenstein*, a rock with a cross commemorating the wreck of a boat with a party of pilgrims about 150 years ago. The lake now becomes visible in its entire extent; in the background rise the *Sagereckwand*, the *Grünsee-Tauern*, and the *Funtensee-Tauern*, and adjoining them on the right the *Schönfeldspitze* (8700 ft.). On the E. bank the *Königsbach* falls over a red cliff (about 2600 ft.) into the lake. A little farther on, at the deepest part of the lake (616 ft.), a long, reverberating echo is awakened

by a pistol fired in the direction of the *Brentenwand* (50 pf.). In the vicinity, on the E. bank, not far from the Kessel Fall, is a cavern on a level with the water, called the *Kuchler Loch*, from which a streamlet enters the lake. The boat touches at the **Kessel,** a wooded promontory on the E. bank, whence a good path, leading through the Kesselgraben, ascends to the (10 min.) pretty waterfall of the *Kesselbach* (bridle-path to the *Gotzen-Alp*, see below).

The boat now proceeds to the S.W. to **St. Bartholomæ,** a green promontory, with a chapel and a former royal hunting château. At the restaurant kept by the forester good salmon-trout *(Salmo salvelinus*, Ger. *Saibling)* may be obtained. In the cellar is a large tank for keeping the fish.

On the S.W. bank of the lake the *Schrainbach* is precipitated into it from a rocky gorge. The *Sallet-Alp*, a poor pasture $^1/_2$ M. in breadth and strewn with moss-grown rocks, with a villa of the Duke of Meiningen, separates the Königs-See from the beautiful ***Obersee** (2005 ft.), a lake 1 M. long, enclosed on three sides by lofty precipices of limestone. To the left rises the sheer *Kaunerwand;* beyond it tower the *Teufelshörner* (7745 ft.), from which a brook descends over the *Röthswand* in several arms from a height of 1800 ft. On the E. bank is the *Fischunkel-Alp*, to which a narrow path (not recommended) leads on the S. bank in $^1/_2$ hr.

From the Kessel (see above) a good path in long windings ascends to the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 5 *M*) ***Gotzen-Alp** (5530 ft.), opposite St. Bartholomæ (rustic quarters, with 5 beds, in the *Springel Hut*). Magnificent view of the Uebergossene Alm, Steinerne Meer, Watzmann, Hohe Göll, Untersberg, etc. The view towards the N. is imperfect until we reach the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Feuerpalfen* (5640 ft.) on the N.W. margin of the Alp. Somewhat beyond that point, from the brink of the rock lower down, the lake and St. Bartholomæ are visible 3300 ft. below us. Descent to the (2 hrs.) *Kessel*, where a boat (previously ordered) should be in waiting.

To the Ramsau a road leads direct from the Königs-See viâ *Schönau* (p. 256) to ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Ilsank* (see below).

From Berchtesgaden to Reichenhall (12 M.), railway viâ *Hallthurm* in $1^1/_4$ hr.; see p. 254. A far preferable route, however, is the Road by the Ramsau and the Schwarzbachwacht (20 M.; omn. daily to the Hintersee, see p. 255). The road passes the Luitpold Park and joins the new Reichenhall road. Near the Grand Hôtel ($^3/_4$ M.; direction-post) it descends to the left, crossing the ($^1/_3$ M.) *Gmund-Brücke* over the *Bischofswieser Ache*. At (3 M.) **Ilsank** (1910 ft.; *Hotel*, pens. 4-5 *M*) a brook descending about 400 ft. works a pump by which the salt-water from the mines is forced up to the *Söldenköpfl*, 1200 ft. higher, and over the Schwarzbachwacht to Reichenhall, a distance of 20 M.

A flight of steps ascends thence to the *Söldenköpfl* (3110 ft.; simple refreshments in the pump-house), whence a good path with fine views leads along the brine-conduit to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Zipfelhäusl* (rfmts.) and the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) Schwarzbachwacht (p. 259).

The fine new road now runs along the left bank of the foaming Ache through the gorge of the *Kniepass* (short tunnel); to the left

a grand view of the Watzmann; before us rises the broad Steinberg. The ***Ramsau** is remarkably picturesque owing to the contrast of the luxuriant vegetation of the valley with the imposing and picturesquely-shaped grey mountains. — On the left (1 1/2 M.) a finger-post indicates the path to the 'Jagdschloss Wimbach'.

A path crossing the bridge (2050 ft.; restaurant) to the left, and ascending to the right by the 'Trinkhalle', leads to the (1/4 hr.) ***Wimbach-Klamm**. The clear blue water of the brook here forms beautiful falls in its rocky ravine, into which the sun shines about noon.

The ascent of the ***Watzmann** (8700 ft.; 7 1/2-8 hrs.; guide, superfluous for the two lower peaks, 10 *M.*, to the middle peak 12 *M.*, to all three peaks 20 *M.*; to the Watzmann-Haus, 6 *M.*), is not difficult for experts. We ascend from (1 1/4 hr.) Ilsank by the (1/2 hr.) *Hammerstiel-Lehen* (rfmts.) to the (1 3/4 hr.) *Mitterkaser-Alpe* (4570 ft.) and the (1 1/2 hr.) *Watzmann-Haus* on the *Falzköpfl* (6330 ft.; *Inn in summer). Thence we ascend over the arête between the *Watzmann-Grube* and the *Watzmann Glacier* to the (2-2 1/2 hrs.) *Watzmann-Hocheck* (8700 ft.). on which is a shelter-hut. The *View embraces the Gross-Glockner, Gross-Venediger, Krimmler Tauern, the vast Bavarian plain, the entire Salzkammergut and district of Berchtesgaden, with the Wimbach-Thal below, and the Königs-See and Obersee to the S.

On the road, 1/2 M. above the finger-post (see above), is the *Inn zur Wimbachklamm* (pens. 5 *M.*), and a little beyond it the **Inn zum Hochkalter* (pens. 5-7 *M.*). Then (3/4 M.) **Ramsau** (2190 ft.; *Oberwirth*, well spoken of). About 3/4 M. farther on the road divides, the branch to the Hintersee and the Hirschbühl (see below) leading to the left. The Road to Reichenhall ascends straight on (right), past the small *Taubensee* (2845 ft.) and through beautiful pine-woods, to the (2 1/4 M.) **Schwarzbachwacht** (2910 ft.), a pump-house on the summit of the pass, beyond which the *Brine Conduit* (p. 258) runs parallel with the road (1/4 M. farther on is the small *Inn zur Schwarzbachwacht*). The road then descends into the deep wooded valley between the *Reiter-Alpe* on the left and the *Latten-Gebirge* on the right, and (3 M.) crosses the *Schwarzbach*. At the (1 M.) *Jettenberg* pump-house (1795 ft.; rfmts.), at the foot of the imposing Alpenhorn, another bridge crosses the Schwarzbach, which forms a fine cascade (**Staubfall*) here and falls into the Saalach immediately below. The road skirts the right bank of the Saalach, passing opposite *Fronau*, to (4 1/2 M.) *Reichenhall* (p. 251).

The Road to the Hintersee and Ober-Weissbach crosses the Ache and again forks. The new road leads to the left, partly through wood, with fine views of the Reiter-Alpe, etc., and skirting the S.E. bank of the Hintersee, to the (3 M.) Auzinger Inn (see p. 260), where it rejoins the old road. The latter, to the right at the fork, recrosses the Ache, and ascends to the (1 1/2 M.) **Hintersee** (2580 ft.), the W. bank of which it follows. Not far from the N.W. end of the lake, near the small *St. Antoni Chapel*, are two hotels, the **Post* or *Wartstein*, and the **Villa Gemsbock*, affording a picturesque view of the Hochkalter with the Blaueis, the Hohe Göll, etc. About 3/4 M. farther on, 1/4 M. from the upper end of the lake, are the forester's

house of *Hintersee* (2605 ft.) and the Bavarian custom-house. Opposite is **Auzinger's Inn* (pens. 4-4½ *M*).

Excursions from the Hintersee (*Blaueis, Edelweisslahnerkopf, Stadelhorn, Hochkalter*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

Those who desire to proceed to Reichenhall from the Hintersee take the road to the left at the N. end of the lake, skirting the W. side of the *Wartstein* (ascended in 25 min.; pretty view), turn to the left again 10 min. farther on, and in ½ hr. reach the Reichenhall road below the Taubensee (p. 259).

The beautiful valley between the *Hochkalter* (left) and the *Reiter-Alpe* (Grundübelhörner, Mühlsturzhorn; right) is now ascended to the (6 M.) **Hirschbühl** (3780 ft.; *Inn*), with the Austrian custom-house of *Mooswacht.*

The **Kammerlinghorn** (8045 ft.), ascended from the Hirschbühl in 3½-4 hrs. (somewhat fatiguing; guide, desirable, 5 *M*, from Ramsau 11 *M*), is an admirable point of view (Steinerne Meer, Tauern, etc.).

The road ascends a few hundred paces farther to its highest point (3870 ft.), and then descends into the Saalach-Thal (the marked footpath saves ¼ hr.). Before us rise the imposing *Leogang Steinberge.* About 2¼ M. from the Hirschbühl, near a saw-mill, a finger-post indicates the way to the **Seisenberg-Klamm,** a profound and very narrow gorge, hollowed out by the action of the *Weissbach*, which dashes over huge blocks of rock below. At the (25 min.) *Binder-Mühle*, at the lower end of the ravine, we reach the Saalach-Thal; a road leads hence to (½ M.) **Ober-Weissbach** (2150 ft.; *Auvogl*, R. 1 *K.* 20 *h.*-2 *K.*), where we rejoin the road from the Hirschbühl (to the left). The *Inn zur Frohnwies* lies ½ M. to the S.

The road to Saalfelden (one-horse carr. from Frohnwies 8, two-horse 12-14 *K.*; omnibus twice daily in summer, 2 *K.*) traverses a defile *(Hohlwege)*, 6 M. long, on the right bank of the Saalach. Near the mill of *Diesbach*, the stream of that name forms a pretty waterfall (8 min. to the left of the road). The valley then expands, and the Tauern chain is seen towards the S.

9½ M. *Saalfelden*, on the Salzburg and Tyrol Railway, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

40. From Munich to Linz viâ Simbach.

150 M. Railway in 9 hrs. (fares 16 *M* 80, 10 *M* 90, 6 *M* 50 pf.).

From the *Munich Central Station* to the (6 M.) *East Station*, where the Rosenheim line branches off to the right, see p. 248. To the right, in the distance, are the Alps, with the Wendelstein.

Several unimportant stations. 19 M. *Schwaben*, a thriving village (branch-line to *Erding*). Near (48 M.) *Ampfing* Emp. Lewis the Bavarian defeated and took prisoner his rival Frederick of Austria in 1322. To commemorate the victory he erected the small church to the left of the railway. — 53 M. **Mühldorf** (1255 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Post; Eberl*, at the station, plain), a little town on the *Inn*, with 3357 inhab., lies below the level of the line, from which its towers only are visible. To *Rosenheim* and *Plattling*, see R. 43.

From Mühldorf to Burghausen, 18 M., railway in 1⅓ hr. — The line crosses the Inn, and beyond (2½ M.) *Ehring* and (4½ M.) *Tüssling* reaches (7½ M.) **Alt-Oetting** *(Post; Café Wasner)*, a famous pilgrimage-resort, with a miraculous image of the Virgin (in the small church in the market), said to have been brought from the East in the 7th century. The abbey-church contains the tomb of Tilly (p. 147); in the treasury are precious relics dating from the 8th cent. downwards. — The line now runs to the S.E. through the *Kastler Wald* to (11 M.) *Kastl*, crosses the *Alz*, and beyond (13 M.) *Burgkirchen*, (15 M.) *Pirach*, and (16 M.) *Railenhaslach*, reaches the deep *Salzach-Thal*. — 18 M. **Burghausen** *(Inns)*, a quaint town (3150 inhab.) picturesquely situated on the Salzach, possesses an interesting old ducal castle (view from the platform). Bathing and boating in the *Wöhr-See*.

Beyond (56 M.) *Töging* the railway crosses the *Isen* to (61 M.) *Neu-Oetting* (Post). The line approaches the Inn; broad willow-clad valley; to the left, wooded hills. — 64 M. *Perach*, prettily situated on the hill to the left. A long embankment on the river-side is next traversed. — Near (68 M.) *Marktl* the mountains recede, and the train quits the Inn, into which the Salzach falls 3 M. to the S. — 73½ M. *Buch*. — 76 M. **Simbach** *(Alte Post; Rail. Restaurant)*, the last Bavarian station (pop. 3750); luggage is examined here by Austrian custom-house officers. The Inn is then crossed.

78 M. **Braunau** *(Ente; Post)*, an old-fashioned town with 3100 inhabitants. The late-Gothic *Church* of the 15th cent. has a fine tower (interior modernized in bad taste). In the Promenaden-Platz by the Spital-Kirche rises the **Palm Monument*, in bronze, designed by Knoll, in memory of John Palm, the patriotic bookseller of Nuremberg, who was shot at Braunau by Napoleon's order (comp. p. 121). — Branch-line to *Steindorf*, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

Beyond this the country is pretty and wooded. 84 M. *Minning*; 88 M. *Obernberg-Altheim*. The line ascends; to the left, farther on, we have a fine survey of the Innthal. 90 M. *Geinberg*; 92½ M. *Gurten*. — 100 M. **Ried** *(Löwe)*, a thriving town (4500 inhab.) on the *Oberach* and *Breitach*, is the junction of the Salzkammergut Railway (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). The Schwanthaler-Str. contains the ancestral home of the famous sculptor of that name.

The line again ascends, affording views to the right and left. 104 M. *Peterskirch*; 108 M. *Pram-Haag*; 116 M. *Neumarkt*. Thence to *Wels* and (150 M.) *Linz*, see p. 270 and *Baedeker's Austria*.

41. From Nuremberg to Furth *(and Prague)*.

100 M. Railway to Furth in 3½-6½ hrs. (fares 12 ℳ 90, 8 ℳ 60, 5 ℳ 50 pf.), to Prague in 7½-11½ hrs.; custom-house examination at Furth.

Nuremberg, see p. 113. The line ascends the left bank of the *Pegnitz* (on the right bank runs the line to Eger viâ Schnabelwaid, p. 128). — 2½ M. *Mögeldorf* (Restaurant zur Ostbahn); ¾ M. from the station is the *Schmausenbuck*, a favourite resort from Nuremberg (p. 127). — 4 M. *Laufamholz*. On the right near (7 M.) *Röthenbach* rises the *Moritzberg* (shady path to the top in 1¾ hr., viâ *Rockenbrunn*), which commands the plain of Nuremberg and the valley of

the Pegnitz. 10½ M. *Lauf*, on the *left* bank of the *Pegnitz* (p. 128; Oertel's Restaurant, at the station); 13 M. *Ottensoos;* 15 M. *Henfenfeld*, with a small château. — 17½ M. **Hersbruck** (p. 128); the station lies on the *left* bank of the Pegnitz, ½ M. from the town, and 1¼ M. from the other station (p. 128) on the *right* bank of the Pegnitz, on the N. side of the town.

Near (20 M.) **Pommelsbrunn** (1130 ft.; *Birner*, at the station; **Paulus*, *Vogel*, in the village), a summer-resort, prettily situated at the base of the *Houbirg* (2050 ft.), the line quits the Pegnitz-Thal, which here turns to the N. Scenery picturesque. 23 M. *Hartmannshof;* 26 M. *Etzelwang* (N.E., the ruined *Rupprechtstein* and the well-preserved *Schloss Neidstein*). — 28 M. *Neukirchen* (1470 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), on the watershed between the Main and the Danube.

A road leads to the N., passing *Schloss Holnstein*, to the (3 M.) *Steinbach-Höhle*, an interesting stalactite cavern (guide at the entrance).

From Neukirchen to Weiden (31½ M., railway in 2 hrs.). Stations *Grossalbershof*, *Schönlind*, and (12½ M.) **Vilseck** *(Inn)*, an old town on the *Vils*, with a late-Gothic church. Then *Langenbruck*, *Freihung*, *Röthenbach*, *Weiherhammer*, where the *Haidnaab* is crossed, and (31½ M.) *Weiden* (p. 155).

34 M. *Sulzbach* (1394 ft.; Krone, R. 1-1½ *M;* pop. 5600), with an old Schloss of the Dukes of Pfalz-Neuburg-Sulzbach, now a house of correction for women. 36 M. *Rosenberg*, with the blast-furnaces of the Maxhütte (p. 155); 39½ M. *Altmannshof*. To the right rises the *Erzberg*, with its iron-mines.

41½ M. **Amberg** (1235 ft.; *Pfälzer Hof; Mayerhofer*, both near the station; *Vier Jahreszeiten*), a town on the *Vils*, with 22,050 inhab., has a well-preserved wall and moat, and is encircled by a fine avenue. The large *Jesuits' College* is now occupied by the gymnasium, a seminary, and a brewery. The late-Gothic *Church of St. Martin* (15th cent.), with a tower 295 ft. high, contains a tombstone of Count Palatine Rupert (d. 1393). The *Rathhaus*, with its two fine halls, contains the valuable archives of the town. The large *Prison* has room for 1300 convicts. Outside the Vilsthor is a monument to Max Joseph I. The *Mariahilfberg* (1630 ft.), with a pilgrimage-church, affords an extensive prospect (inn).

45 M. *Hiltersdorf;* 50 M. *Freihöls*. 55 M. *Irrenlohe* (Rail. Restaurant) is the junction for Hof and Wiesau (p. 155). We then cross the *Naab*. 58 M. **Schwandorf** (p. 155), junction of the Eger and Ratisbon line (R. 27). Our line turns to the E., traversing wood and passing several large ponds. 66 M. *Altenschwand;* 70 M. *Bodenwöhr;* 76 M. *Neubäu;* 80½ M. *Roding* (1164 ft.; Kleber; Post), a thriving village on the *Regen*, 1¼ M. to the S.; 82 M. *Pösing*.

88 M. **Cham** (1263 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; *Post; Kerscher; Luckner*), an old town with 4066 inhab., on the N. margin of the Bavarian Forest (p. 276), is the old capital of the *Chamberich*. Gothic Rathhaus of the 15th cent.; adjoining it the late-Gothic church of St. James (1514).

The old *Cham-Münster*, 1½ M. to the E. of the town, is a late-Gothic church on Romanesque foundations. Near it is the *Oedenthurm*, a ruined tower of the castle of *Chameregg*. The *Lamberg* (1970 ft.; view) may be ascended hence in 1 hr.

FROM CHAM TO LAM, 25½ M., railway in 2¼ hrs., through the winding valley of the *Regen*. — From (3½ M.) *Runding* (Simeth's Brewery), with a ruined castle, a pleasant excursion may be made to the (2 hrs.) *Haidstein* (2435 ft.), a fine point of view, with a chapel and some scanty ruins. The descent may be made viâ *Ried*, with its gigantic lime-tree, to (1½ hr.) *Kötzting* (see below). — 6 M. *Chamerau;* 9½ M. *Mittach*. Above (11 M.) *Blaibach* the *Schwarze Regen* unites with the *Weisse Regen*. — We follow the valley of the latter viâ *Putling* to (14 M.) **Kötzting** (1340 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; *Decker; *Post; Amberger*), a small industrial town at the foot of the steep *Keitersberg* (3280 ft.). The last (culminating in the *Kreuzfelsen*) is ascended in 2¼ hrs. viâ *Reitenberg* (inn) and the *Heiglhöhle;* thence on to the *Arber*, 8 hrs. (see p. 276). The *Burgstall* (*Hohe Bogen;* see below) is ascended from Kötzting viâ *Rimbach* in 3½ hrs. Over the *Haidstein* to *Runding* 3½ hrs. (see above). A road leads to the S.E. to *Viechtach* (see p. 274). — 15 M. *Zelterthal;* 17½ M. *Grafenwiesen;* 18 M. *Watzelsteg;* 20½ M. *Hohenwarth*, at the base of the *Hohe Bogen* (see below); 23 M. *Arrach*. — 25½ M. *Lam*, see p. 276.

We now traverse the deep *Chambthal*. 92 M. *Kothmaissling;* 96 M. *Arnschwang* (1252 ft.; Mühlbauer's Bräuhaus), with a ruined water-tower.

To the S.W. rises the finely-shaped **Hohe Bogen** (highest point, the *Schwarzriegel*, 3520 ft.), ascended from Ahrnschwang or Furth in 2-2½ hrs. The *Burgstall* (3205 ft.), the W. peak, commands a fine survey of the valley of the Regen, and of a great part of Bohemia and the Upper Palatinate. Amongst the woods on the W. spur lies the ruin of *Lichtenegg*, with a restored tower (2438 ft.). From the Burgstall to *Kötzting*, see above. — We may penetrate farther into the *Bavarian Forest* by descending from the Schwarzriegel on the S.E. side to the (25 min.) *Diensthütte* (2955 ft.; rfmts.), whence we may either descend to (1 hr.) *Watzelsteg* (see above), or follow the top of the hill to the E. (red way-marks) to the (1½ hr.) *Sautrift*, proceed thence viâ *Holthöhe* (inn) to *Kotmstein*, and follow the highroad viâ *Engelshütte* to (6½ M.) *Lam* (p. 276).

100 M. **Furth** (1345 ft.; **Post*, R. 1 *M* 20 pf.-2 *M*, pens. from 4½ *M; *Zum Hohenbogen*, at the station, R. 1-2 *M; Waschinger;* breweries of *Utz* and *Altmann; Rail. Restaurant*), a small town (5355 inhab.) with an ancient tower and a ruined castle, the junction of the Bohemian W. Railway (luggage examined).

In the Chambthal, about ½ M. to the E., lies the *Wutzmühle* (*Hôtel-Pension), whence a pretty path leads through the *Deschetberg Forest* to (2¼ M.) *Arnschwang* (see above). Fine points of view are the *Aepftet-Kuppe*, 20 min. to the N.W. of Furth, and the *Voitenberg* (restaurant), ¾ hr. farther on (path marked in white). The *Czerkow* (3410 ft.; belvedere), more to the N. of Furth, may be ascended from (1½ hr.) *Fichtenbach* in 1½ hr.

Omnibus twice daily in 4¼ hrs. to (15 M.) *Lam* (p. 276; fare 2 *M* 50 pf.). The road leads by (4 M.) *Eschtkam* (1543 ft.; *Neumaier), a prettily situated summer-resort, and (4¼ M.) *Neukirchen zum heiligen Blut* (*Moreth; Kœpl), at the N.E. base of the *Hohe Bogen* (see above), with a pilgrimage-church.

From Furth to *Prague*, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

42. From Ratisbon to Passau and Linz.

The Danube from Passau to Linz.

140 M. Railway to (74 M.) Passau in 1¾-4 hrs., to (140 M.) Linz in 5-8 hrs. — Steamboat from Passau to Linz twice daily in summer in 3½-4 hrs. (fares 5 *K.* 20, 3 *K.* 10 *h.*); *up* from Linz to Passau, 8-9 hrs. (fares 3 *K.* 20, 2 *K.* 40 *h.*). The custom-house examination takes place on the purchase of tickets in the Rathhaus. The check received is given up on embarking.

To (5½ M.) *Obertraubling*, see p. 156. Our line diverges to the left from the Munich railway (R. 27). Stations *Mangolding, Moosham, Taimering, Sünching* (branch-line to *Geiselhöring*, p. 156), *Radldorf*. The *Kleine Laaber* is crossed.

25½ M. **Straubing** (1090 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Schwarzer Adler; Post*, R. 1½-3 *M*, B. 70 pf., D. 2 *M*; *Röhrl's Brewery; Kraus*), a very ancient town (pop. 17,460) on the *Danube*, lies in an extensive and fertile plain, the granary of Bavaria. Turning to the left on leaving the station and proceeding to the N., we follow the Eisenbahn-Strasse and the Steinergasse to the (½ M.) square *Stadt-Thurm* (223 ft.), with its five turrets, erected by Duke Lewis I. in the centre of the new town founded by him in 1208. To the right of the tower is the *Ludwigs-Platz*, with its handsome rococo houses, a fountain of 1644, and a gateway with obelisks; to the left lies the *Theresien-Platz*, with a similar fountain and a column supporting a cross. Facing the tower on the N. rises the Gothic *Rathhaus*. To the N. of the column in the Theresien-Platz we reach the late-Gothic church of **St. James* (1429-1512), which contains paintings attributed to *Wohlgemuth*, a fine altar with statues of the year 1500, and good stained glass (1442 and 1503). The Fraunhofer-Strasse and Fürstengasse lead to the N. from the Ludwigs-Platz to the Gothic *Schloss* (now barracks), which was once occupied by Duke Albert III. with his wife Agnes Bernauer, the beautiful daughter of a barber of Augsburg. Her father-in-law Duke Ernest, exasperated by his son's mésalliance, cruelly and unjustly caused her to be condemned to death and thrown into the Danube (1435). Her remains were interred in the churchyard of St. Peter, as recorded by an inscription on a marble slab in the tasteful *Agnes Bernauer Chapel* (of 1436; see below). From the new iron bridge beside the Schloss we command a view of the church of *St. Peter*, in the cemetery on the lofty bank of the Danube, a Romanesque basilica that passes for the oldest building in the town and is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Serviodurum*. Adjoining the church is the above-mentioned Agnes Bernauer Chapel. From the Schloss-Platz the Burggasse leads back to the obelisk gateway. To the right of the last is the Gothic *Gymnasial-Kirche* (of 1430), formerly the church of the Carmelites, which contains the fine monument of Duke Albert II. (d. 1397).

From Straubing to Konzell, 22 M., railway in 2 hrs. 7 minutes. The line, running to the N.E. viâ *Ittling* and *Sand*, crosses the Danube, and reaches (6 M.) *Bogen* (1030 ft.), prettily situated at the foot of the *Bogenberg*

PASSAU.
1:15.200
0 50 100 200 300
Meter
Freudenhain
Sturmberg
Stadtberg
Eggendobl
Stadtpark
Weinzierl
ANGER
Anger
Bootshaus
Holzgarten
Städt. Badeanst.
Badeanstalt
Donau-Seil-Fähre
Maximil. Brücke
DONAU
Oberhaus
Aussichts-T.
ILZ
Holzlagerplatz
Braunhaus Gasse
ILZ-STADT
Ilzstadt-K.
Kloster-
Nonnengütl
berg
St. Paul
Joh. Spital-K.
Römer Wehr
Rathhaus
Dom
Residenz Pl.
Post
Theat.
Paradeplatz
Waisenhs.
Protest. K.
K. Filialbnk.
Nicola-Sch.
Bismarck-Str.
Promenade
Friedens-Linde
Ludwigs-Br.
INN
St. Gertraud
Schule
INN STADT
Innstadt-Brauerei
Kapuziner-Thor
Rosenau
Lederer Gasse
Unt. Inn-Seil-Fähre
Ob. Inn-Seil-Fähre
St. Severins-K.
K. Mariahilf
Bahnhof
Bahnhof Strasse
Post
Güterexpedit.
Peschlkeller
Nicola
Grünau
Exercier-Platz
Kaserne
Tunnel
Hellkeller
Stockbauer Keller
Spitzberg
Wasserreservoir
Bahn-Brücke
n. Ries
n. Hals
n. Vilshofen
n. Obernzell
Haibach-Freinberg
Fürstenzell
A
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4

(1415 ft.), which rises sheer from the river and is crowned by a pilgrimage-chapel (view). The line ascends the valley of the Bodenbach, passing several small stations. — 22 M. **Konzell** (1735 ft.; *Klett; Dietl*) is a village in a picturesque and elevated situation. Extensive views from the *Gallnerberg* (2310 ft.), 3 M. to the S.W., and from the *Zeller Höhe* (2790 ft.), 3½ M. to the E.

30 M. *Amselfing;* 33½ M. *Strasskirchen*, 4 M. to the S.W. of which are the mineral-baths of *Münchshöfen;* 37 M. *Stephansposching.* On the left the *Natternberg* (1260 ft.), with a ruined castle and a modern château. — 41 M. **Plattling** (1040 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), an ancient market-town on the *Isar*, with a castle and a Romanesque church, is the junction for Mühldorf and Eisenstein. (Excursion into the *Bavarian Forest*, see p. 273.) — The Isar is crossed.

46½ M. *Langenisarhofen;* 50 M. *Osterhofen;* 54 M. *Girching;* 56½ M. *Pleinting.* The line nears the Danube, and follows it to Passau. On the opposite bank rises the well-preserved ruin of *Hiltgersberg.*

60 M. **Vilshofen** (1007 ft.; *Ochs; Bayrischer Hof*), the Roman *Villa Quintanica*, at the confluence of the *Vils* and Danube, has a Gothic church of 1376. — 64 M. *Sandbach.* On a rock to the left, farther on, we observe a recumbent lion, erected to the memory of Maximilian I., the projector of the highroad, which between this point and Passau is in many places hewn through the rock.

69 M. *Schalding;* 71 M. *Heining.* The towers of Passau, the fortress of Oberhaus, and the charming environs of the town now come into view. Luggage is examined at the station.

74 M. **Passau.** — **Hotels.** *Bayrischer Hof (Pl. a; C, 3), R. from 2, D. 2½ *M*, *Mohr (Pl. b; C, 3), R. from 1½, D. 2 *M*, B. 55 pf., both in the Ludwig-Str.; *Zur Eisenbahn (Pl. d; A, 3), Bayrischer Löwe, both near the rail. station, moderate; Sonne (Pl. c; C, 3), corner of Theresien-Str. and Untere Sand, well spoken of; Ochse, Weisser Hase, both near the Heiliggeist-Kirche, plain. — **Wine Saloons:** **Zum Wilden Mann*, Schrottgasse; **Rathhauskeller*, in the Ratbhaus (p. 267); *Mühlbauer; Mühldorfer*, Schustergasse; *Heilige-Geist-Stiftsschenke* (see p. 266; good Austrian wine). — **Beer** at the *Stadt Wien* (Pl. B, 3), *Café Wittelsbach*, both in the Ludwigs-Platz; *Stockbauer-Garten* (Pl. E, 2, 3), with view of the Danube; *Krennbauer*, at Anger (Pl. C, 2; p. 268); *Peschlkeller* (Pl. A, 3), near the station, with terrace towards the Danube; *Stockbauerkeller* (Pl. B, 4); *Schmeroldkeller*, *Hellkeller* (Pl. A, 4), beyond the drill-ground; *Innstadtkeller* (Pl. E, 4).

Post & Telegraph Offices, at the rail. station (Pl. A, 3) and in the old Canons' Close in the Domplatz (Pl. C, 3; p. 266). — *Baths* in the Danube, left bank; also in the Ilz, right bank, warmer.

Passau (960 ft.), the *Castra Batava* of the Romans, the capital of an episcopal see from 739 to 1803, with 17,988 inhab., lies on a rocky tongue of land formed by the confluence of the *Inn* (319 yds. in breadth) with the Danube (only 264 yds. wide). Numerous houses, chiefly of the 17th and 18th cent., on the banks of the rivers, especially on the Inn, give the town an imposing appearance. All the churches were restored between 1840 and 1870. The peculiar and picturesque situation of the town at the confluence of the Danube, Inn, and Ilz, and the variety of views commanded by the neighbouring heights, will amply repay a short visit to Passau, one of the most beautiful places on the Danube.

From the station (Pl. A, 3) the Bahnhof-Str. leads to the E. to the Ludwigs-Platz (Pl. B, 3), and thence, somewhat to the left, to the Neumarkt or Ludwig-Str., which, with its E. continuation the Rindermarkt, is the busiest part of the town. To the right, at the corner of the Heilige-Geist-Str., is the *Votiv-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3) in the Romanesque style, erected in 1564 and remodelled in 1864. On the façade are statues of Christ and the Apostles. The interior, which has no aisles, is tastefully decorated. Above the high-altar is a group of the Coronation of the Virgin by *Knabl.* — Adjacent, on the right, is the *Heilige Geistspital*, with a small church of 1422 and the tavern mentioned at p. 265.

Farther on, on the left side of the Rindermarkt, is the *St. Johannes-Spitalkirche* (Pl. C, 2), with numerous wood-carvings, ancient and modern, ranged along the walls, and tombstones in red marble. To the right, higher up, is the *Parish Church of St. Paul* (Pl. C, 2), built in 1678 and skilfully painted in the interior in 1851.

Passing through the Paulusbogen adjoining the church, we ascend to the right through the Postgasse to the *Parade-Platz* or *Domplatz* (Pl. C, D, 3). On the E. side, on a height overlooking the town, rises the ***Cathedral of St. Stephen,** founded perhaps as early as the 5th cent., restored in the Gothic style in the 15th cent., and rebuilt in a florid rococo style by *C. Lorago* after a fire in 1662 (nave completed in 1684, towers in 1896-98). This is one of the finest German churches of the 17th century. The outside of the choir, transept, and dome date from the 15th cent. restoration, but the interior has been modernized. The fine organ, by Hechenberger (1889), is the largest in Bavaria. On the N. side is the *Domhof*, with interesting restored chapels; on the wall of the cathedral here are numerous old gravestones. The chapel of the *Holy Trinity* (1572), with a large modern carved altar and the names of all the bishops of Passau, contains the monument of the founder, Prince-Bishop Trenbach (d. 1598). The *Missions-Kreuz-Capelle*, with modern stained-glass windows and gilded carving, dates from 1710; it contains memorial tablets for the war of 1870-71. The *Via Dolorosa* or *Kreuzweg Chapel* (1414) has four slender octagonal pillars, and old tombstones of red marble on the walls. The adjacent *Mt. of Olives* or *Oelberg Chapel*, founded in 1288, contains a marble tomb of Count Heinrich III., erected in 1360.

The *Parade-Platz* in front of the cathedral is adorned with a *Statue of Maximilian I.* in bronze. Opposite to it, on the W. side, is the *Post Office*, formerly the *Canons' Residence*, historically interesting as the place where the Treaty of Passau (1552), establishing religious toleration, was concluded between Emp. Charles V. and Elector Maurice of Saxony. See the inscriptions above and adjoining the entrance. The present building dates from 1724.

The choir of the cathedral adjoins the *Residenz-Platz* (Pl. D, 3), in which rises the *Bishop's Palace*, an admirable baroque edifice of

1768, with fine bronze figures above the portals, and a beautiful rococo staircase beside the N.W. portal.

A street descends hence to the right to the Inn Bridge (see below). To the left the Schrottgasse leads to the pier of the Danube steamers, passing the **Rathhaus** (Pl. E, 3), rebuilt after a fire in 1662, and considerably enlarged and provided with a tower in 1888-93. The walls and ceiling of the Council Chambers are embellished with paintings from the history of Passau, by *F. Wagner*. Below is the tastefully decorated *Rathhauskeller* (p. 265). Going farther to the E., we then follow the Bräugasse to the right to the *Church of the Holy Cross* (Pl. E, 3), belonging to the dissolved nunnery of Niedernburg, a Romanesque basilica of the beginning of the 13th cent., with low vaulting, lately restored. It is now a school kept by English nuns. The *Maria-Parz Chapel* on the S. side contains the tomb of the Abbess Gisela, Queen of Hungary, and sister of Emp. Henry II. (shown on application).

The Bräugasse leads on to the promontory at the E. end of the town, with a few relics of the old castle of *Ort*, where we obtain a fine view of the broad expanse formed by the confluence of the rivers, whose different-coloured waters seem to strive for the mastery.

The iron *Ludwigs-Brücke*, 270 yds. in length, crosses the Inn to the *Innstadt* (Pl. C-E, 4), the ancient *Boiodurum*, rebuilt since its destruction by fire in the war of 1809. The church of *St. Severinus* (Pl. C, 4), who was a missionary here in the 5th cent., dates from the Romanesque period but was remodelled in the Gothic style in 1476. The *Parish Church of St. Gertraud* (Pl. D, 4) was restored in 1888. Following the Mariahilfgasse from the bridge and then ascending to the right, outside the town-gate, by the road leading to the Waldschloss (see below), we reach (1/4 hr.) the pilgrimage-church of ***Mariahilf** (1256 ft.; Pl. E, 4). Both on the way to the church and above it we obtain charming surveys of the town, the confluence of the Inn and Danube, and the fortress of Oberhaus. The church, with its richly gilt altar, attracts numerous worshippers. The court contains tasteful modern Stations of the Cross, with coloured reliefs. From the vestibule of the church, garnished with votive tablets, a flight of 164 steps descends to the Innstadt. — In Austrian territory, 1/2 M. from Mariahilf, is the *Waldschloss*, a restaurant prettily situated on the margin of a wood.

The **Town Park** (Pl. A, 2), on the slopes of the left bank of the Danube, 1/2 M. to the W. of the Maximilians-Brücke (see p. 268), affords a number of shady wood-walks. A little higher up is the *Plantage* (beer-saloon), whence roads and paths lead back to the Danube viâ the episcopal château of *Freudenhain* (Pl. A, 1; 1790-92), now a school.

The fortress of ***Oberhaus** (1378 ft.; Pl. E, 2), built by Bishop Ulric II. in 1219, crowns the precipitous, wooded height of the *Georgsberg*, on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Passau. It is

connected by a rampart and walls with the old fortress of *Niederhaus* (Pl. F, 2), on the tongue between the Ilz and the Danube. The road leaves the town at the upper end, crosses the Danube by the *Maximilians-Brücke*, 240 yds. long, and descends on the left bank through the small suburb of *Anger*, and through a tunnel in the rock, to the Ilz. The shortest route for pedestrians is by the *Chain Bridge* at the lower end of the town (3 pf.). On the left, beyond the tunnel, is the Gothic *Salvator-Kirche* (Pl. E, 2), a curious three-storied edifice, with groined vaulting and a series of chapels, erected in 1479-84 on the site of a synagogue and restored in 1861. Modern carved altar, gilded and painted, with good imitations of Adam Krafft's Stations of the Cross at Nuremberg (p. 122).

From the Ilz Bridge (see below) the road ascends to the left to the lower gate of the fortress in 1/4 hr. The **Belvedere* on the Katz battery (adm. 50 pf., on Sun. 20 pf.; adjacent the *Lusenhütte Restaurant*) affords a beautiful survey (best in the evening) of the town, of the valleys of the Ilz, the Danube, and the Inn, and of the hills of the Bohemian and Bavarian Forests (see the excellent indicator). A red flag on the fortress indicates that the weather is clear enough for a view of the Berchtesgaden and Salzburg Alps to the S. The tower contains a small collection of objects from the Bavarian Forest. The well which supplies the fortress is 426 ft. deep, and extends down to the level of the Danube. In the middle ages the Oberhaus, now a state-prison, frequently afforded the bishops a refuge from civic broils. In 1809 it was occupied by the French, and the Austrians prepared to besiege it; but they abandoned their intention after their defeat at Ratisbon (p. 138).

Those whose time is limited may take the footpath from *Oberhaus* to the right, by a small house before the old powder-magazine is reached, and descend direct to the Ilz and Danube, or they may follow the telegraph-posts to the left and then descend the steps to the bridge over the Danube. But the traveller who has 2 hrs. to spare should follow the top of the hill from the upper gate of the fortress, passing the old powder-magazine, to (25 min.) *Ries* (*1300 ft.; Inn), and descend thence to (1/4 hr.) **Hals** (960 ft.; *Inns*), a village charmingly situated in the valley of the *Ilz*, and commanded by the ruined castle of the same name. The *Bavaria-Bad* here is a hydropathic establishment on Kneipp's system. There is an old pillory by a corner-house in the market-place. About 1/2 M. above the village we cross the Ilz (3 pf.), and ascend the left bank to the (1/4 hr.) *Durchbruch*, a tunnel, 143 yds. in length, hewn in the rock in 1831, through which an arm of the Ilz flows. On the wooded hill above the tunnel is the ruined castle of *Reschenstein*. A footway, protected by a balustrade, leads through the tunnel. At the farther end there is a long barrier to intercept the floating timber as it descends from the Bavarian Forest (p. 269). A foot-bridge crosses from the upper end of the tunnel to the *Triftmeister* (rfmts.) We continue to follow the right bank to (1/4 hr.) *Unter-Ilzmühle* (ferry 3 pf.) and (5 min.) *Ober-Ilzmühle* (*Inn); then return to the left bank and follow a good path through the woods high above the Ilz.

At the mouth of the *Ilz* (see above), an important channel for the timber-traffic, a bridge crosses to the *Ilzstadt* (Pl. E, 1, 2), at the base of the *Nonnberg*, inhabited by boatmen and raftsmen. Above it rises the (20 min.) ***Klosterberg,** or *Nonnengütl* (Pl. E, 2;

visitors generally admitted), a charming point of view, which affords the best survey of the union of the light-gray Inn, the yellowish-green Danube, and the inky Ilz. After having received the waters of the Inn, the Danube becomes a noble stream.

The belvedere on the *Frohnberg (1932 ft.), by the village of *Schardenberg*, 4½ M. to the S.E., is another of the numerous fine points near Passau. We follow the Waldschloss route (p. 267) or the *Mühlthal*. Key of the tower (20 *h.*) kept at the Burgholzer Inn at Schardenberg. A most extensive view is here enjoyed of the Bavarian Mts. and the Alps of the Salzkammergut and Styria, with a picturesque foreground. We may now descend in ¾ hr. to *Wernstein* (p. 270).

From Passau to *Neumarkt (Rott-Thal Railway)*, see p. 272.

From Passau a pleasant excursion may be taken to the S.E. part of the **Bavarian Forest** (comp. p. 273).

From Passau to Freyung, 30 M., railway in 3 hrs. (fares 2 *M* 70, 1 *M* 70 pf.). The train crosses the Danube above Passau, ascends through wood to (6 M.) *Tiefenbach* (1207 ft.), and then winds down to the pretty valley of the *Ilz*. 10 M. *Fischhaus*. — From (13 M.) *Kalteneck* a road (diligence daily) runs to the N.W. to (5 M.) *Titling* (1740 ft.; *Post), a pleasant village with a late-Romanesque church. About 3 M. to the W. is the finely situated château of *Engelburg* (1910 ft.), now a popular summer-hotel. — The railway ascends the valley of the *Ohe* to (15½ M.) *Fürsteneck* (1397 ft.), a prettily situated château, now an inn. We then follow the valley of the *Osterbach*. 19½ M. *Röhrnbach* (1430 ft.; *Pfreimdter); 24 M. *Waldkirchen* (1885 ft.; *Post; Abel; Meindl); 27½ M. *Karlsbach*. — 30 M. **Freyung** (2140 ft.; **Pröbstl; Post*), a busy little town. About ¼ hr. to the N., on a rock towering above the brawling *Sausbach*, is the imposing château of *Wolfstein*, now occupied by the district-authorities; and ½ hr. to the S.W. rises the *Geiersberg* (2520 ft.), a splendid point of view. From Freyung we may proceed to the N., viâ the *Bierhütte* and *Haslach*, to (2 hrs.) *Hohenau* (2634 ft.; *Moosbauer; Hobelsberger). Or we may choose the longer but pleasanter route, which descends by the church of Freyung, crosses the Sausbach, and descends on the right bank, through the **Buchberger Leite*, a romantic rocky gorge, to (4½ M.) the mill of *Buchberg*; we then ascend to the right by *Saulohrn* and *Haslach* to (1½ hr.) Hohenau. From Hohenau roads lead to the S.W. to (4½ M.) *Grafenau* (p. 275), and to the N.W. to (6 M.) *St. Oswald* (p. 275; route to the *Rachelsee* and over the *Rachel* to *Klingenbrunn*, 5 hrs., see p. 275). Ascent of the *Lusen* (p. 275) direct, viâ the *Schönauer Glashütte*, 3½ hrs. (guide 3 *M*); descent by *Waldhäuser* to *St. Oswald*, 2½ hrs. (comp. p. 275).

Excursion to the Dreisesselstein, very attractive. Railway in 2⅓ hrs. to (24 M.) *Waldkirchen* (see above), whence we proceed viâ (3 hrs.) *Alt-Reichenau* and (1½ hr.) *Frauenberg* (inn) to the (1½ hr.) *Dreisessel* or viâ (2½ hrs.) *Neu-Reichenau* to the (2½ hrs.) top. From Freyung (see above; road to the right opposite the Post Inn) paths indicated by red and white marks lead viâ (2 hrs.) *Grainet* (inn), *Hobelsberg*, and the solitary forester's house of *Duschlberg* to (2½ hrs.) *Frauenberg* (see above) and thence to the Dreisessel (6 hrs. in all). From Freyung to *Alt-Reichenau*, viâ *Rehberg* and *Fürholz*, 3 hrs. — The direct route from Passau to the Dreisessel is as follows (diligence daily to Breitenberg, 22 M., in 5¾ hrs.). We cross the *Ilz* and descend the left bank of the Danube to the (3 M.) prettily situated *Löwen-Mühle*. Hence we ascend to the left, viâ *Nieder-Satzbach* and *Ober-Satzbach*, to (6 M.) the finely situated little town of **Tyrnau** (1560 ft.; *Zum Edlfurter; Enzinger*). [About 3 M. to the S.E. lie the baths of *Kellberg* (1443 ft.; *Pension, moderate), prettily situated on the hill and commanding a charming view.] We then follow the highroad, viâ *Hundsdorf*, the *Liebl-Mühle*, *Ober-Diendorf*, and *Wotzdorf*, to (12½ M.) the pleasant village of **Hauzenberg** (1800 ft.; *Post; J. Stemplinger; A. Stemplinger*), near which rises the *Staffelberg* (2600 ft.), with a belvedere-tower. The road then leads viâ *Freudensee*, with its ruin and small lake, *Rass-*

reut, and *Krinning*, to (18½ M.) **Sonnen** (2676 ft.; *Post; Andorfer*), a high and prettily situated village, and thence (picturesque) to (22 M.) **Breitenberg** (2316 ft.; **Post*, with fine view from the veranda). The road now descends towards the N. to (2 M.) *Klafferstrass* (2045 ft.), and ascends slightly to (2 M.) *Lackenhäuser* (2668 ft.; *Rosenberger). A good path ascends thence in 1½ hr. to the top of the **Dreisesselstein** (4300 ft.; inn). The summit consists of huge piled-up blocks of granite; admirable view of the Bohemian Forest and the Alps. Still finer from the *Hochstein* (4365 ft.), ¼ M. distant. From the Dreisesselstein a path on the crest of the hill leads past the (½ hr.) *Bayrische Blöckenstein* (4470 ft.; view) and the (¼ hr.) *Dreiecksmarkstein* (4330 ft.), where the boundaries of Bavaria, Bohemia, and Austria meet, to (½ hr.) the *Böhmische Blöckenstein* or *Seestein* (4523 ft.), mirrored in the dark waters of the solitary, forest-girt *Stöckenstein-See* (evening-light best). On the bank of the lake is a monument to Adalbert Stifter (d. 1868), who has celebrated this spot in his poems. Back to Lackenhäuser in 1 hr. — From the Dreisesselstein to *Hirschbergen* and *Salnau (Budweis)*, see *Baedeker's Austria.*

A visit to the **Bohemian Forest** on the *Kubani* is best accomplished by taking the diligence (once daily in 3 hrs.) from Freyung (see p. 269) to (12 M.) **Kuschwarda** (2735 ft.; **Reif; *Paulik*), a village and summer-resort prettily situated at the foot of the *Schlössberg*. Hence we proceed to the (1½ hr.) village and glass-works of *Eteonorenhain* (2380 ft.; *Tourists' Inn; Böhmerwald Inn), a station on the railway from Winterberg to Wallern. Thence a visit to the highly interesting primæval forest on the S. slope of the *Kubani* (4468 ft.) may be made in 3 hrs. (there and back), or the Kubani may be ascended in dry weather in 6 hrs., viâ the 'Lucken-Urwald' (primæval forest; guide necessary; through the forest 3 *K.*, to the summit 5 *K.*). — From Eleonorenhain or Kuschwarda viâ (1¼ hr.) *Böhmisch-Röhren* (inn) and (2¼ hr.) *Neuthal* (inn) to the *Dreisesselstein* (see above), 5 hrs.; guide advisable. — A very attractive trip crosses the *Lusen* to *St. Oswald* in 7 hrs. (guide). The route leads viâ the (2 hrs.) forester's house of *Alm* (3743 ft.; rfmts.), with a splendid view, to (1¼ hr.) *Mauth* (2690 ft.; Strunz; Lenz), and then follows a marked path viâ the *Tummet-Platz* (rfmts.) to the (2 hrs.) top of the *Lusen* (p. 275); descent to *St. Oswald* (p. 275), 1½ hr. (A pleasant détour may be made from Mauth viâ the *Kanzet*, a fine point of view.)

The RAILWAY to Linz passes through a long tunnel, crosses the Inn and the Austrian frontier, and ascends on the right bank of the river. 80 M. *Wernstein*, with the old château of *Neuburg* (1330 ft.; view from the terrace), on a height opposite. — 83 M. **Schärding** (1025 ft.; **Hôt. Altmann; Rail. Restaurant*), an ancient town with 3600 inhab., picturesquely situated on the Inn. About 1½ M. to the E. is the village of *Brunnenthal*, with a chalybeate spring. — The line now ascends the *Pramthal*. 89 M. *Taufkirchen*; 92 M. *Andorf*; 98 M. *Riedau*. — 106 M. **Neumarkt** (**Reiss*), junction of the Simbach-Munich line (R. 40). — 113 M. *Grieskirchen*. We now descend (to the right a view of the Alps with the Traunstein) by *Wallern* to (124½ M.) *Wels*, a station on the Linz and Salzburg railway. Thence to (140 M.) *Linz*, see *Baedeker's Austria.*

STEAMBOAT JOURNEY. The steamers, far preferable to the railway, leave Passau at 4.30 a.m. and 3 p.m., and reach Linz in 4 hrs. Luggage examined before embarkation (comp. p. 264).

The scenery of the Danube is grander, but less smiling than that of the Rhine, while the finest points are often rather far apart. The mountains are higher, and the banks are generally fringed with forest, or clothed with luxuriant pasture; but the population is poor and sparse, and there is an almost total absence of the busy traffic which characterises the sister-river.

A beautiful retrospect of the town and environs is enjoyed immediately after starting. Below Passau the right bank belongs to Austria, and the left bank as far as Engelhartszell to Bavaria.

L. *Erlau.*

R. *Schloss Krempelstein*, on an abrupt cliff (1525 ft.).

L. **Obernzell** or *Hafnerzell* (964 ft.; **Post; Weber*), the last Bavarian village, with large quarries of graphite and manufactories of lead-pencils and fire-proof crucibles.

R. *Viechtenstein*, an old Schloss on the hill, formerly the property of the bishops of Passau and now of Count Pachta. Farther on, below *Grünau*, the *Jochenstein*, jutting far into the river on the left, was the ancient boundary between Bavaria and Austria. The present boundary is a wooded ravine on the left bank, a little lower down.

R. **Engelhartszell** (**Post*), prettily situated, with the Austrian custom-house (p. 264). Near it is *Engelszell*, once a Cistercian monastery, now owned by Count Pachta.

L. *Rannariedl*, an ancient mountain-castle, still inhabited; at the foot of the hill is the village of *Nieder-Ranna*. A pleasant excursion may be made into the charming *Ranna-Thal* (Alpine violets), with the romantic ruin of *Falkenstein*.

R. *Wesenufer* or *Wesenurfahr*, an old town, with a large wine-cellar hewn in the rock, formerly owned by the cathedral-chapter of Passau.

L. *Marsbach*, with the ancient tower of a mediæval castle.

R. *Waldkirchen*, a ruin on a pine-clad rock.

L. *Hayenbach*, or the *Kirschbaumer Schloss*, destroyed by Emp. Maximilian I., is seen a second time after a bend in the river.

The channel of the river now contracts to nearly half its former width, and is confined between precipitous wooded hills, 600-1000 ft. in height. This is one of the grandest parts of the river. At —

L. *Obermühl*, a pleasant village, the *Kleine Mühl* descends from a wooded ravine into the Danube.

L. *Neuhaus*, a handsome château on a lofty wooded height, the property of Herr von Plank. The Danube suddenly emerges on a broad plain shortly before we reach —

R. **Aschach** (*Sonne; Adler*), a small town extending picturesquely along the bank, with the château and park of Count Harrach. The Pöstlingberg with its church, near Linz, comes into view; in clear weather the Styrian and Austrian Alps form the background towards the S.; and to the right rises the Traunstein. The view is soon concealed by the numerous islands, overgrown with underwood, between which the river flows. — From this point to Linz, and beyond it, the valley was the scene of many a sanguinary encounter during the revolt of the peasantry of Upper Austria. In 1626 Aschach was the headquarters of the insurgents, where, as well as at Neuhaus, they had barricaded the Danube with chains to prevent the Bavarians from assisting Count Herberstein, the Austrian governor, who was shut up at Linz.

[Railway to Wels, 17½ M., in 1½ hr., viâ *Efferding*, *Breitenaich*, and *Haiding*. *Wels*, see *Baedeker's Handbook to Austria*.]

Perched on the hills to the right are the ruined castles of *Stauf* and *Schaumburg*. The latter was once the ancestral seat of a powerful family which held sway over the whole valley between Passau and Linz, but became extinct in 1559.

L. *Landshag*, with a small château of Count Harrach.

R. *Brandstatt* is the station for *Efferding* (rail. stat., see above), one of the most ancient places in Upper Austria, mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied (21st Adventure) as the place where Kriemhild passed the night on her journey to the land of the Huns. The village is said formerly to have lain on the Danube, but the tower only is now visible. To the left in the distance rises the Pöstlingberg.

L. *Ottensheim*, with its white walls, is conspicuous (rail. stat.). Château of Herr von Weissenegg.

R. *Wilhering*, a Cistercian abbey (1146), with a pleasant garden.

L. *Schloss Buchenau.* Then the *Pöstlingberg*, crowned with its church and fortifications.

R. The *Calvarienberg*, with the *Jägermayr* rising above it. The steamer passes under the handsome new bridge and reaches —

R. Linz (see *Baedeker's Austria*).

43. From Rosenheim to Eisenstein by Mühldorf and Plattling. The Bavarian Forest.

133 M. Railway in 8 hrs. (fares 17 ℳ 20, 11 ℳ 40, 7 ℳ 40 pf.).

Rosenheim, see p. 248. Soon after starting, the train diverges to the right from the Munich railway and runs to the N., across the plain of the *Inn*. 5½ M. *Schechen;* 10 M. *Rott*, with an old Benedictine abbey on a hill to the left. The line crosses the valley of the *Attel* on a lofty embankment, passing on the right the ancient provostry of *Attel*, and at (16 M.) **Wasserburg** (1570 ft.) reaches the top of a lofty plateau on the left bank of the Inn. The town of Wasserburg (1640 ft.; *Hôtel Schliessleder;* 3750 inhab.), a summer-resort, lies 3 M. to the right, on a peninsula formed by the Inn, and is not visible from the railway.

The train passes the *Soiener-See* or *Kitzsee* (1538 ft.), and (19 M.) *Soien*, and skirts the steep slopes of the *Nasenbach*. Reaching the lofty left bank of the Inn, we now cross the river, flanked here with wooded heights, at *Königswarth*, by means of a viaduct 330 yds. long and 161 ft. high. We next descend on the right bank to (25 M.) *Gars* (1440 ft.), opposite which lie the village and monastery of that name. Lower down, on the left bank, is the extensive monastery of *Au*. Beyond (28½ M.) *Jettenbach*, with a château of Count Törring, the river is again crossed. On the wooded tableland of the *Mühldorfer Hart* lies the station of (32 M.) *Kraiburg* (a village on the right bank of the Inn, 3 M. to the E.). The train quits the forest, passes the church and lunatic asylum of *Ecksberg* on the right, and near (38½ M.) **Mühldorf** (p. 260) reaches the Munich railway.

The train runs to the N. (to the right the railway to Simbach, p. 261), and crosses the *Isen*. Beyond (43 M.) *Rohrbach* it crosses the watershed between the Inn and the *Rott*. — 48 M. **Neumarkt an der Rott** (1470 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), with two late-Gothic churches.

From Neumarkt to Passau, 61 M., railway in 5-5½ hrs. The line skirts the left bank of the *Rott*. Stations *Hörbering*, *Massing*, *Dietfurt*, (12½ M.) *Eggenfelden*. Beyond (22 M.) *Pfarrkirchen* (1250 ft.) the train crosses the Rott. Stations *Anzenkirchen*, *Birnbach*, *Karpfham*. Then (39 M.) *Pocking*, in the broad valley of the Inn. Next stations *Ruhstorf*, *Sulzbach am Inn*, *Engertsham*, *Höhenstadt* (with sulphur-baths), *Fürstenzell*, *Neustift*. — 61 M. *Passau*, see p. 265.

From Neumarkt to Landshut, see p. 157.

Leaving the Rott-Thal 2 M. below Neumarkt, the train runs to the N. through a hilly district to (55 M.) *Ganghofen*, on the *Bina*, crosses at (58 M.) *Trennbach* (1575 ft.) the watershed between the

Kilometer. 1:450 000.
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Regensburg Landshut
Mühldorf
Ampfing
Pfaffing
Haag
Wasserburg
Ebersberg
Dachau
Freising
Landsberg
Schongau
Weilheim
Garmisch
Partenkirchen
Mittenwald
Füssen
Kempten
Memmingen
Ulm
Augsburg
Ingolstadt
Neuburg
Donauwörth
Nördlingen
Aalen
Ellwangen
Crailsheim
Gerabronn
Mergentheim
Tauberbischofsheim
Wertheim
Miltenberg
Aschaffenburg
Hanau
Frankfurt
Darmstadt
Heidelberg
Mannheim
Karlsruhe
Rastatt
Baden
Offenburg
Kehl
Freiburg
Lörrach
Waldshut
Schaffhausen
Konstanz
Radolfzell
Überlingen
Ravensburg
Biberach
Ehingen
Riedlingen
Sigmaringen
Tuttlingen
Donaueschingen
Villingen
Schwenningen
Rottweil
Horb
Tübingen
Reutlingen
Stuttgart
Ludwigsburg
Heilbronn
Bruchsal
Speyer
Landau
Zweibrücken
Pirmasens
Kaiserslautern
Neustadt
Ludwigshafen
Worms
Mainz
Wiesbaden
Limburg
Koblenz
Trier
Saarbrücken
Metz
Nancy
Strassburg
Colmar
Mülhausen
Basel
Bern
Luzern
Zürich
Winterthur
St. Gallen
Bregenz
Innsbruck
Kufstein
Rosenheim
Traunstein
Berchtesgaden
Salzburg
Hallein
Bischofshofen
Zell am See
Kitzbühel
Kufstein
Landshut
Straubing
Deggendorf
Passau
Vilshofen
Plattling
Dingolfing
Moosburg
Erding
Mühldorf
Altötting
Burghausen
Tittmoning
Laufen
Reichenhall
Berchtesgaden
Salzburg
Hallein
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Zell am See
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Plattling
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Moosburg
Erding
Mühldorf
Altötting
Burghausen
Tittmoning
Laufen
Reichenhall

Rott and the *Vils*, and descends to the Vilsthal. — 63 M. *Frontenhausen;* the village, with an interesting late-Gothic church, lies 1½ M. to the W. We cross the Vils, ascend the opposite bank, cross the profound *Seegraben* by a lofty viaduct, and reach the watershed between the Vils and the *Isar*. 67½ M. *Griesbach;* 72½ M. *Mamming*, where the Isar is crossed; 75 M. *Pilsting*, junction for *Landshut* (p. 157). — 77½ M. **Landau** (Rail. Restaurant); the town, with 3200 inhab., lies 1 M. to the S., on the right bank of the Isar. To *Landshut* (and *Munich*), see p. 157.

Below Landau the train enters the broad plain of the Danube. Fine glimpse of the nearer hills of the Bavarian Forest, with the distant *Arber* (p. 276). — 82 M. *Wallersdorf;* 85½ M. *Otzing;* 89 M. **Plattling** (*Rail. Restaurant; Post Inn*, in the market-place), where we cross the Ratisbon and Passau railway (p. 265).

Beyond Plattling the line nears the Danube, passing the isolated *Natternberg* with its ruin on the left, and crosses the river by an iron bridge, 440 yds. long. — 94 M. **Deggendorf** (1060 ft.; **Drei Mohren*, R. 1½ *M; Post; Bayrischer Hof;* beer at *Haller's*, *Oswald's*, and *Kiessling's*), a pleasant old-fashioned town (6850 inhab.), with a late-Gothic Rathhaus of 1535, a handsome parish-church, and a pilgrimage-church of 1337, the last much frequented about Michaelmas. On the outskirts of the town rises the *Gaisberg*, with a good hydropathic and a fine view.

The *Geiersberg* (1243 ft.), ¼ hr. to the E., with a pilgrimage-church, commands a fine view of the valley of the Danube; that from the *Kanzel* (2378 ft.), reached by a marked path in 1½ hr., is more extensive. The *Ulrichsberg* (p. 274) rises 4½ M. to the N. of Deggendorf. — Pleasant excursion from Deggendorf by the old post-road through the valley of the *Höllbach* (or by marked paths viâ the Kanzel and the Hausstein) to the (9 M.) beautifully-situated **Rusel** (2595 ft.; *Inn*), formerly a monastery. Thence on foot through the wood to the (½ hr.) **Hausstein* (3007 ft.), which commands a magnificent view of the plain of the Danube and the distant Alps (Watzmann, Steinerne Meer, Dachstein, etc.). — The road leads from the Rusel through the valley of the *Ohebach* (or viâ *Bischofsmais*), past the castle of *Au*, destroyed in the 18th century, to (9 M.) *Regen* (p. 274).

To the W. of Deggendorf (3 M.; narrow-gauge railway in ¼ hr.) lies **Metten** (1043 ft.; *Post; Ettlbräu*), with a celebrated Benedictine abbey founded by Charlemagne in 792. **Schloss Egg* (1243 ft.), seat of Count Hohenthal (12th cent.), ¾ M. to the N., has been restored in the mediæval style by Volz (no admission). We may return hence viâ (½ hr.) *Berg* (1485 ft.; good inn) and the little church of *Uttobrunn* to (1 hr.) Deggendorf.

The railway from Deggendorf to Eisenstein, traversing the *Bavarian Forest*, has had many engineering difficulties to encounter.

The **Bavarian Forest** is the S. W. portion of the extensive *Bohemian Forest Mountains*, and includes the highest peaks in the range (the Arber 4780 ft., the Rachel 4763 ft.). Nearly one-half of this mountain-region, which is upwards of 1800 sq. M. in area, and lies between the Danube and the Bohemian frontier, extending from Cham and Furth on the N. to below Passau towards the S., is covered with pine and beech-forest, much of which, especially in the less frequented parts (*e.g.* the Rachel and Falkenstein), is still in a primæval condition. At Hals (p. 268), Zwiesel (p. 275), and other places there are traces of glacier-action and mo-

raines, indicating that the mountains were once covered with ice. The beautiful dark forest-tarns also owe their origin to ancient glaciers. The timber-trade and cattle-breeding are the chief resources of the natives, but glass and linen are also manufactured. Snuff, to which they are much addicted, is carried about in little glass bottles made in the district. The paths are good; the inns, though unpretentious, are generally clean and cheap.

The line ascends the W. slopes of the *Kollbach-Thal*, crosses the valley by an embankment, turns to the S., and reaches (100½ M.) *Ulrichsberg* (1319 ft.), ½ hr. above which is the *Ulrichsberg* (1750 ft.; inn), with a pilgrimage-church and a fine view. The train then skirts the *Kühberg* (to the right a magnificent view of the plain of the Danube, bounded by the Salzburg Alps), passes through a curved tunnel, 530 yds. in length, and ascends the *Graflinger-Thal* in long windings. Then through another tunnel, 630 yds. long, to (109 M.) **Gotteszell** (1805 ft.; *Bräuhaus*, ¼ hr. from the station), in the *Teisnach-Thal*, with a Cistercian abbey, rebuilt since a fire in 1830.

Interesting excursion (3 hrs.; road) from Gotteszell by *Tafertsried*, *Achslach*, and the forester's house of *Oedwies* (good quarters) to the **Hirschenstein** (3580 ft.), with an extensive view. To the E. of this point is the (½ hr.) *Rauhe Kolm* or *Ktausenstein* (3420 ft.), with a fine view to the S. To the N.W. are the *Glashüttenriegel* and the *Predigtstuhl* (3556 ft.); in a pretty valley at the foot of the latter lies the village of *Engelmar* (2637 ft.; Echinger).

From Gotteszell to Viechtach, 15½ M., narrow-gauge railway in 1¼ hr. The line runs through the *Teisnach-Thal*. 2½ M. *Ruhmannsfelden* (1755 ft.), a large and prettily situated village; 4½ M. *Patersdorf*; 6 M. *Teisnach* (Bräuhaus), at the confluence of the Teisnach with the *Schwarze Regen* (hence to *Bodenmais* 1½ hr.). The train now follows the valley of the latter stream, passing *Böbrach*, *Gumpenried*, and (11 M.) *Schönau*. — 15½ M. **Viechtach** (1423 ft.; **Neue Post*; **Schmaus*), a pleasant little town, the seat of the district-authorities. To the S. rise the highest summits of the *Pfahl* (see below). An attractive excursion (from Schönau ½ hr., from Viechtach viâ *Blossersberg* and *Bärndorf* 1½ hr.) may be made to the ruin of *Neu-Nussberg* (2313 ft.), the tower of which commands a fine view (inn). To the S. we may go to (1¼ hr.) *Kollnburg* (2145 ft.; brewery), with a picturesque ruined castle, now used as a church; and thence we may proceed through fine woods, passing *Markbuchen* on the *Predigtstuhl* (see above), or viâ *Hohenried* (marked paths), to (2½ hrs.) the forester's house of *Oedwies* and the *Hirschenstein* (see above). — A pleasant road leads to the N.W. from Viechtach to *Pirka*, *Lammerbach*, *Wettzell* (inn), and (9 M.) *Kötzting* (p. 263).

113½ M. *Triefenried* (2120 ft.). The line skirts the forest-clad hills of the *Teufelstisch* (p. 275), crosses the *Ohebach* by means of a lofty viaduct, and descends on the left bank of the *Schwarze Regen* to (118½ M.) stat. **Regen** (1770 ft.), opposite the small town of that name (*Post*; *Zum Pius*, R. ½-1, pens. 2-3 *M*; pop. 2180). On the choir of the church is a small Romanesque tower. Diligence daily in 2¼ hrs. to *Bodenmais*, see p. 276.

To the S.E. (¾ hr.) rises *Weissenstein am Pfahl* (2483 ft.), a ruined castle on a jagged quartz rock, with a restored tower commanding a fine view (custodian to the left of the entrance). — The *Pfahl* is a broad seam of quartz and hornblende running from S.E. to N.W. for a distance of 60 M.; it may be conveniently examined in the railway-cutting near the bridge over the Ohe.

From the pleasantly situated village of *Bischofsmais* (2243 ft.; Eder's Brauhaus), 4½ M. to the S. of Regen, attractive excursions may be made to

(3/4 hr.) *Ober-Breitenau* (3490 ft.), the (3/4 hr.) *Teufelstisch* (2950 ft.), the (1 1/2 hr.) *Rusel* (p. 273), and other points.

The train crosses the Regen, recrosses it near *Schweinhütt* by means of a bridge with a span of 236 ft., and regains the right bank at the *Poschinger Saw Mill* near Zwiesel.

125 M. **Zwiesel** (2135 ft.; **Post*, with a restaurant; *Deutscher Rhein*, R. 1-1 1/2 *M*; *Hilz*), a pleasant little town with 3760 inhab., in a broad basin at the confluence of the *Kleine* and *Grosse Regen*, is a good starting-point for excursions in the Bavarian Forest, but lacks shade and is at a considerable distance from the woods. Near it are the glass-works of *Theresienthal*, *Ludwigsthal*, *Ober-Zwieselau*, *Ober-Frauenau*, and *Buchenau*, and numerous saw-mills.

The *Zwieselberg* (2250 ft.), a hill strewn with blocks of granite, 1/2 hr. to the S., affords a good survey of the environs.

From Zwiesel to Grafenau, 19 1/2 M., narrow-gauge railway in 2 hrs. The line sweeps round the town. 3 1/2 M. *Zwieselau*; 5 1/2 M. *Frauenau*, the station for *Unter-Frauenau* (Rachel; Schmid) and for *Ober-Frauenau* (2358 ft.; 1 M. to the N.E.), the latter with the imposing château of Herr von Poschinger (ascent of the Rachel, with guide, see below). — Farther on we ascend rapidly through the narrow wooded valley to (10 M.) **Klingenbrunn**, the station of which lies 3 M. to the N.W. of the village (2693 ft.; Ludwigstein; Stangl). The *Ludwigsstein* (2854 ft.), 1/4 hr. to the W. of the village, is a good point of view. Ascent of the *Rachel* from the station, see below. — The train next descends to (12 M.) *Spiegelau* (Post; Spiegelau; ascent of the Rachel, see below) and then runs high on the left side of the narrow gorge of the brawling *Grosse Ohe* to (15 M.) *Gross-Armschlag* and (19 1/2 M.) **Grafenau** (2010 ft.; *Stangl; Zur Eisenbahn; Bucher; Stadt Grafenau*), an old town with 1230 inhabitants. The line is to be continued from this point to (5 M.) *Hohenau* (p. 269) and (5 M.) *Freyung* (p. 269). Near Grafenau are the *Bärnsteinerleite*, the narrow wooded ravine of the *Kleine Ohe*, and the ruin of *Bärnstein* (garden-restaurant). Roads lead from Grafenau to (3 1/2 M.) *St. Oswald* (see below) on the N.; to *Tittling* and (26 M.) *Passau* on the S.; and to the S.W., through the Bärensteinerleite (see above) to (4 1/2 M.) *Schönberg* (1853 ft.; Post; Lorenz), prettily situated at the base of the *Kadernberg* (2225 ft.; 20 min.; view).

The **Rachel* (4763 ft.) is best ascended by a route along the Schwarzach from *Klingenbrunn* (see above; path marked with blue; 2 1/2 hrs.) or from *Spiegelau* station (3 hrs.). Another good route from Spiegelau, crossing the railway at the Spiegelau Inn and following the Waldhäuser road to the left to a guide-post marked 'Diensthütte', leads viâ the (1 3/4 hr.) *Alte Diensthütte* (forester's hut) and the (3/4 hr.) *Rachel-See* (see below). [At the prettily situated *Neue Diensthütte*, 1/4 hr. to the E. of the Alte Diensthütte, is an inn.] The top may also be reached in 3 hrs. (with guide) from Ober-Frauenau viâ the *Rachel-Schacht* (4030 ft.). — The barren summit (refuge-hut; no rfmts.), strewn with blocks of granite, commands a splendid view of the Bohemian Forest and the plain of the Danube, extending in clear weather to the distant Alps. On the S.E. side lies the dark forest-girt **Rachel-See*, 1250 ft. below. It may be reached from the top in 3/4 hr. (path indicated by blue marks); and we may then, passing the (3/4 hr.) forester's huts (see above), go by *Guglöd* and *Siebenellen* to (3 hrs.) *St. Oswald* (see below). Or from the Rachel we may follow the frontier-line to the E. (black marks; but as this route is monotonous, it is better to follow the white marks, running on the hillside above the lake and past the chapel, and to descend to the right through the wood and cross the Zwölferlinie, about 5 hrs. in all) to the (4 1/2 hrs.) **Lusen** (4494 ft.), the granite-strewn summit of which also commands a superb view. Descent by the *Waldhäuser* (3028 ft.; inn) to (2 hrs.) **St. Oswald** (2695 ft.; **Schreiner's Bräuhaus; Simmet*; two other inns in the adjoining village of *Drachselschlag*), once a monastery, beautifully situated, whence we may proceed by *Reichen-*

berg to (1 hr.) *Spiegelau* (p. 275). From the Lusen viâ the (1 hr.) *Tummel-Platz* and (1¼ hr.) *Mauth* to (3¼ hrs.) *Kuschwarda*, see p. 270. — The little town of *Grafenau* (p. 275) lies about 4½ M. to the S.W. of St. Oswald.

FROM ZWIESEL TO BODENMAIS, 10 M. to the N.W., good road through woods. ¾ M. *Klautzenbach*. 1½ M. *Rabenstein* (2248 ft.; *Villa Rabenstein, D. 1¼, pens. 3-4 *M*, fine view from the terrace). Thence the road leads through splendid timber, passing (1½ M.) a path (red marks) diverging to the right to the Arbersee and the Arber, and then a (1 M.) quarry with a small subterranean lake (beautiful rose-coloured quartz). Beyond *Schöneben* it reaches (5¼ M.) **Bodenmais** (2220 ft.; **Post; Hofwirth*), pleasantly situated on a hill. In the main street and elsewhere stand numerous 'Todtenbretter', *i.e.* wooden memorials with inscriptions and carvings. (A pleasanter but longer route leads from Rabenstein to Bodenmais viâ the *Hühnerkobel*, 3110 ft., a hill affording a splendid view of the Arber, Zwiesel, and Rachel.) Opposite Bodenmais rises the red *Silberberg*, composed of a kind of slag, with its indented peak called the *Bischofshaube* ('mitre'; 3136 ft.). Vitriol and red polishing powder are made from the ore obtained here. Rare minerals are also found. Diligence to *Regen*, see p. 275.

The *Arber (4780 ft.), the 'King of the Forest', is easily ascended from Bodenmais in 2½-3 hrs. (guide, unnecessary, 4 *M*; to the Arber and Eisenstein or Sommerau 6 *M*). The path, beginning beside the second house beyond the Post Inn, leads through the *Riesloch*, a pretty ravine with small waterfalls. (Attractive digression of ½ hr. from the upper end of this gorge to the *Rechensöldenfelsen*, with pretty views of the valley and of Bodenmais.) On the bare rock-strewn summit of the Arber stand a chapel and the *Arber-Schutzhaus* (inn, 16 mattresses in 3 rooms, 1 *M*, clean). A peregrination of the summit-plateau takes about ¾ hr. Superb view of a great part of Bohemia to the E., the Fichtel-Gebirge to the W., and in clear weather the Alps to the S. On the E. side, far below, lies the sombre *Grosse Arbersee* (3058 ft.; rfmts.), surrounded with wood. Descent to the frontier-station *Eisenstein* (see p. 277) either past the lake and through the *Seebachwald* and *Bayrisch-Eisenstein* in 2 hrs., or by the unoccupied *Oberthurnhof* (good water), the *Brennes-Sattel* (3380 ft.; inn), and *Bayrisch-Eisenstein* in 3 hrs.

The excursion to the Arber may be agreeably extended thus. From the (¾ hr.) *Oberthurnhof* (see above) we cross the *Brennes-Sattel* (where the path from Eisenstein comes in on the right) to (1¼ hr.) *Sommerau* (2200 ft.; brewery) on the *Weisse Regen*, and thence go to the right (poor path) to (½ hr.) *Lohberg* (2125 ft.; *Kellermayer), a village with a richly decorated Romanesque church, a good centre for excursions (over the *Scheiben-Sattel* to *Eisenstein*, 3 hrs., see p. 277). From Lohberg a road (one-horse carr. to Lam 4 *M*, incl. fee) leads along the base of the *Osser* (see below) to (3½ M.) **Lam** (1896 ft.; *Post*, R. 1-1½, pens. 3-5 *M*; *Zum Bürgermeister*), a large village prettily situated on the Weisse Regen, the valley of which ('Lamer Winkel') seems to be closed by the *Hohe Bogen* (p. 263); thence on foot (with guide) across the *Scharreben* (3470 ft.), through beautiful woods, back to (4 hrs.) Bodenmais. — From the Arber a marked path leads viâ the (2½ hrs.) *Scharreben* (to Lam, see above), *Eck* (2 hrs.; inn), the *Riedelstein* (3720 ft.), and *Kreuzfelsen* (*Keilersberg*, 3280 ft.), to (4 hrs.) *Reitenberg* (p. 263) and (1¼ hr.) *Kötzting*. — Railway from Lam to *Kötzting* and *Cham* (2¼ hrs.), see p. 263.

[FROM LOHBERG (see above) TO EISENSTEIN ACROSS THE OSSER, 6-7 hrs., a beautiful walk. A distinct path (indicated by blue marks), steep at places, ascends in 2 hrs. to the saddle between the *Little* or *Bavarian Osser* (4075 ft.) on the left, and the **Great** or **Bohemian Osser** (4210 ft.) on the right. The top of the former is reached in 20, of the latter in 10 minutes. The Great Osser (numerous garnets; open refuge-hut) commands an extensive panorama; the Little Osser, a good view of the Arber chain, the Regen-Thal, etc. From the saddle we next follow the bridle-path (direction-boards) to the E. to the (½ hr.) *Gütelplatz* (3120 ft.), whither also a route leads direct in 1½ hr. from Lohberg, diverging from the Osser route to the right (guide-post 'Zum Schwarzen See'), and crossing the *Sesselplatz* (3696 ft.). Then through wood (below, to the left, the glass-work *Müllerhütte*) either

direct to the *Seewand* (see below) or (better) to the (1½ hr.) *Schwarze See* (3310 ft.; also called *Bistritzer* or *Böhmische See*), 90 acres in area, in a grand solitude. The open pavilion (simple rfmts.) on the lake belongs to Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who also caused the bridle-path from the Osser to be constructed. From the end of the lake we ascend to the right and follow a path soon diverging to the right to the *Seewand* (4406 ft.; view limited; more extensive from the *Zwergeck*, 10 min. to the N.W.), whence we descend through the *Pichelbach-Thal* to (1½ hr.) *Eisenstein*. Or we may turn to the left at the end of the Schwarze See, cross the watershed between the Elbe and the Danube, and skirt the (1 hr.) gloomy *Teufels-See* or *Girglsee* (3380 ft.); then, passing *Stiegelruck* and *Berghaus*, we descend lastly to *Markt Eisenstein* or to the glass-works of *Elisenthal* (Ascherl; Zum Veteran) and the (1¼ hr.) railway-station of *Eisenstein*. Or, thirdly, from the end of the lake, we may go to the left to the (½ hr.) *Seeförster* (inn), and then cross the *Spitzberg-Sattel* (3300 ft.; Hôt.-Pens. Rixy, Pens. Prokop, R. 2-3, pens. 6-7 *K.*; fine view) to the (1½ hr.) station of *Spitzberg* (see below), ¼ hr. by train from *Eisenstein*.]

Above Zwiesel the train again crosses the Regen, and then the *Kolbersbach* by a lofty viaduct. 128 M. *Ludwigsthal* (2163 ft.), with glass-works. The line ascends the left bank of the Regen, running parallel with the road to Bohemia and passing many glass and smelting houses, and reaches the Bavarian and Bohemian frontier-station (133 M.) **Eisenstein** (2365 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant*, with beds), where we have a fine view of the Arber to the W. (see p. 276).

To the W. lies the village of (½ M.) *Bayrisch-Eisenstein* (2398 ft.; Oberst, well spoken of; Pledl, plain; Bräuhaus, with garden, but no beds). To the N., beyond *Elisenthal* (see above), lies (2 M.) **Böhmisch-Eisenstein** (2540 ft.; *Kellnhofer; Osser*, with garden; *Arber; Böhmerwald; Belvedere Hydropathic*, outside the village; R. at all these 1 *K.* 20 *h.*), prettily situated at the confluence of the Regen and the *Eisenbach*, with a fine view of the Arber. It is frequented as a summer-resort, affording opportunity for many agreeable excursions. — To the (½ hr.) *Grosse Tanne* (a fir 6½ ft. in diameter), with a shooting-range (inn at the adjoining village of *Deffernik*); the descent may be made to the (½ hr.) frontier rail. station. — To the S. a route leads viâ (1 M.) *Deffernik* and (1 M.) *Ferdinandsthal* (¼ hr. beyond which a path diverges to the left to the Falkenstein) to the (2 M.) *Zwieseler Waldhaus* (2283 ft.; *Forster). Thence a path, with guide-boards (beginning beyond the inn-garden) ascends to (1½ hr.) the summit of the **Grosse Falkenstein** (4316 ft.). The descent may be made on the S. direct to the (1¾ hr.) *Lindberg-Mühle*, 3 M. to the N.E. of Zwiesel (p. 275); or on the E. side by a path (green marks) leading through the *Höllbachgspreng* to the (1¼ hr.) *Höllbachschwelle* and thence past the (40 min.) *Scheuerecker Diensthütte* (rfmts.) to the (¾ hr.) Lindberg-Mühle. — From the Waldhaus we may either retrace our steps to the (4 min.) forester's house and thence proceed to the left (W.) through fine wood viâ the *Hochberg* to the (1½ hr.) frontier rail. station, or we may go on to (1¼ hr.) *Ludwigsthal* (see above). — To the (2 hrs.) *Arber-See*, and ascent of the (1½ hr.) *Arber*, with descent to (1½ hr.) *Bodenmais* or (2 hrs.) *Lohberg*, see p. 276. — By railway to *Spitzberg* or *Hammern-Eisenstrass* (see below) and back thence viâ the *Schwarze See* and *Teufels-See* (3½-4 hrs.; see above); or we may ascend the *Osser* (1½ hr.; p. 276) from Hammern-Eisenstrass. — Ascent of the *Seewand* (2½ hrs.), see above; over the *Scheiben* to (3 hrs.) *Lohberg*, see p. 276.

From Eisenstein to Pilsen, 61 M., railway in 3¼ hrs. The more important stations are: 3 M. *Böhmisch-Eisenstein* (see above); 5 M. *Spitzberg* (2725 ft.), at the S. end of the *Spitzberg Tunnel* (1 M. long); 10 M. *Hammern-Eisenstrass*, at the S.E. foot of the *Osser* (see p. 276; ascended hence in 1½ hr.) and also the starting-point for a visit to the *Schwarze See* (see above); 15 M. *Grün*; 21 M. *Neuern*; 26 M. *Janowitz*; 31 M. *Klattau*. Comp. *Baedeker's Austria*.

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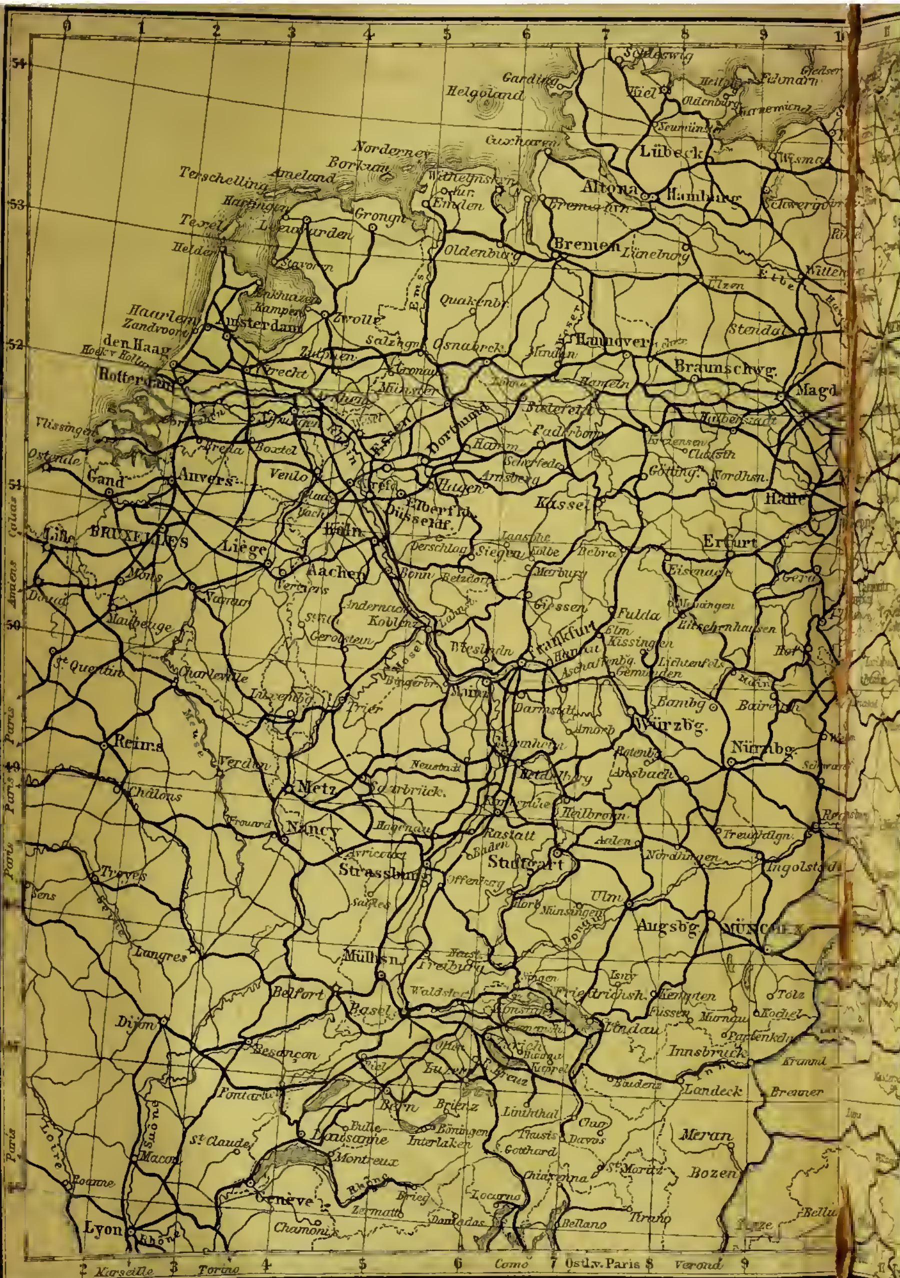

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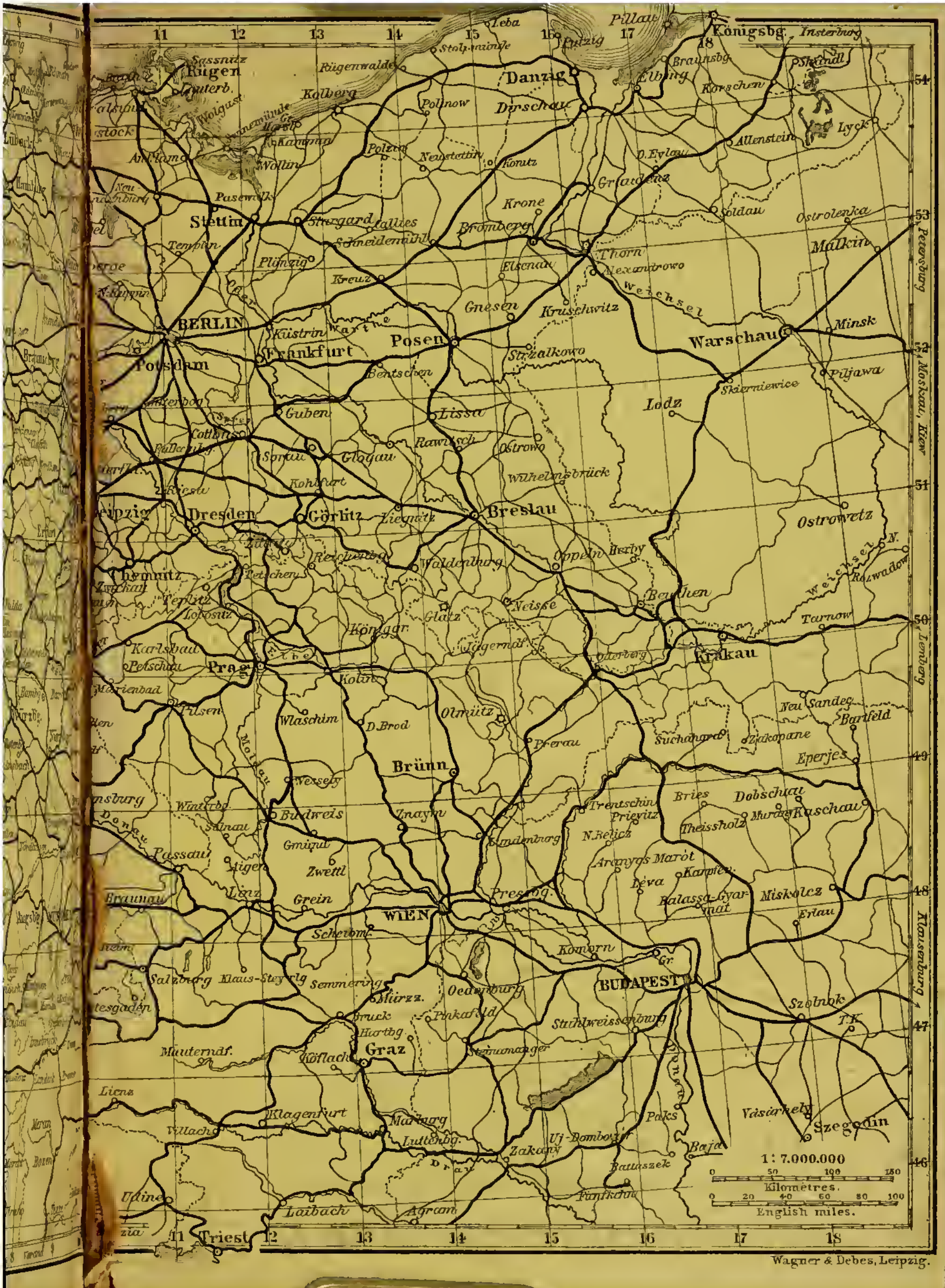

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